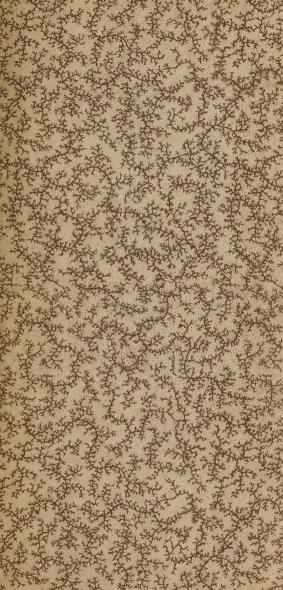




# SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE LIBRARY

ANNEX Section





THE

# Physician's Vade Mecum.

BEING

A HAND-BOOK OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REFERENCE, WITH OTHER USEFUL INFORMA-TION AND TABLES,

ВХ

SEBASTIAN J. WIMMER, M. A., M. D.

Author of "Tables and Notes on Human Osteology;" Co-Author of "Memoranda and Tables of Human Anatomy;" Member of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia College); Metropolitan Medical Society; New York Press Club, etc.

WITH ADDITIONS

BY

FRANK S. PARSONS, M. D.,

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Boston (1889-1892); etc., etc.

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1894.



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## PREFACE.

This little volume has been prepared for the busy physician, pharmacist and medistudent, as a pocket corapanion cal their daily rounds. A brief examination of its contents will convey a clearer idea of its nature and scope than any statement could do, yet a few words may be permitted. In the preparation of this book author lays no claim to originality whatever; his object has been to make a compilation of recorded points of interest, relative to medicine and pharmacy. He has not hesitated to copy liberally and literally from published journals and books. The various tables and other subjects of importance have been culled from the most portance that the control that the authentic and approved sources, and, as great pains have been taken in their revisal, the author feels an unusual degree of confidence in their correctness. chapters devoted to emergencies and general diseases w'il be found extremely serviceable and convenient for the busy practitioner, as they will prove a great saving of time when referred to. The author is greatly indebted to Dr. Frank S. Parsons, Editor of the "Times and Register," Phila-delphia, Pa., for exceedingly valuable chap-ters relating to the diseases of infancy and childhood, and based upon a very extensive practice.

The contents of this work are of so varied a nature that it was not deemed necessary to make any strenuous efforts to arrange them systematically. Being solely intended as a book of reference, the relative order of the subjects is immaterial, and the copious table of contents and index affords all the assistance that can be desired by

those who wish to consult its pages.

SEBASTIAN J. WIMMER.

New York City, July 23, 1894.

# EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

The composition on the pages of this book has been done by the Linotype pro-eess, which makes certain explanations neeessary on account of the machine work. In chapter XIV the French and German

accent marks are purposely omitted. Physicians who do not know French or German will not understand their accent those who do know these languages will not need the table of questions.

oz, takes the place of the usual sign of ounee.

dr. takes the place of the usual sign of draehm.

ser, stands for scruple. eq. stands for equals.

gr. stands for grains.

The gramme sign, or cubic eentimeter, of the metric system is implied in the decimal system of figures.

Roman numerals are used in the English system of weights, but fractions in this system are indicated by a dash separative. rating the numerator from the denominator; thus, 1-6 means one-sixth; 1-150, means one one-hundred and fiftieth, etc.

ins. stands for insoluble.
v. s. stands for very soluble.

s. stands for soluble.

Other abbreviations will appear in the pages of the book.

# CHAPTER I.

# A TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS. Abbreviations, Latin Word and English Word,

AA .- Ana (Gr. word)-Of each. Abs. febr.—Absente febre—In the absence of fever Ad. or add.—Adde or addatur—Add to. Ad. lib.—Ad libitum—At pleasure.
Admov.—Admoveatur—Let it be applled. Altern. hor.—Alternis horis—Every other hour. Alv. adstrict.—Alvo adstricta—The bowels being confined. Aq. bull.-Aqua bulliens-Boiling water. Aq. comm.—Aqua cuinens—Bohing water.
Aq. comm.—Aqua communis—Common water.
Aq. font.—Aqua fervens—Hot water.
Aq. font.—Aqua fontis—Spring water.
Aq. marin.—Aqua marina—Sea water.
Aq. pur.—Aqua tepida—Tepid water.
Aq. pur.—Aqua pura—Pure water.
Aq. nlv.—Aqua nlvalis—Snow water.
Aq. nlv.—Aqua nlvalis—Snow water. Aq. nlv,—Aqua nlvalis—Snow water. Aq. pluvlal.—Aqua pluvialis—Rain water. Allquant.—Aliquantlllum—A very little. Applic.-Applicetur-Apply. B. A.—Balneum arenae—A sand bath.
Baln. tep.—Balneum tepldum—A warm bath.
Bib.—Blbe—Drink. Bls. Ind.-Bis Indies-Twice a day. B. M.—Balneum mariae—A water bath. Bol.—Bolus—A bolus. Bulllat. (bull.)-Bulliat-Let 1t boll. But.—Butyrum—Butter. B. V. (baln. vap.)—Balneum vaporls—A vapor bath. C .- Congius-A gallon. C .- Cum. - With. Cap.—Capiat—Let him take. Cat.—Cataplasma—A poultice. C. C.-Cucurbitula cruenta-A cupping glass. C. M.-Cras mane-To-morrow morning.

Coch.—Cochleare—A spoonful.
Cochl. ampl.—Cochleare amplum—A large spoonful.
Coch approx. Cochleare parrum—A tesseen

Coch. parv.—Cochleare parvum—A teaspoon.
Coch. mod. (med.)—Cochleare modicum—A dessert
spoonful.
Col. College of the control of the college o

Colat.—Colatur—Let it be strained. Comp.—Compositus—Compound. Conf.—Confectio—Confection.

Cont.-Continuetur-Let 1t be continued.

C. N.—Cras nocte—To-morrow night. Cochleat—Cochleatin—By spoonfuls.

Abbreviations, Latin Word and English Word.

Cong.-Congius-A gallon.

Coq.—Coque—Boil. Cort.—Cortex—Bark.

Crast.-Crastinus-For to-morrow. Ouj .- Cujus-Of which.

Cyath.-Cyathum-A teacup.

D.-Dosis-A dose.

D. et S.-Detur et Signetur-At the end of prescription. D. D.-Detur ad-Let it be given in or to.

Deaur, pil.-Deauratur pilula-Let the pill be gilded.

Dec .- Decanta-Pour off.

Decub.—Decubitus—Lying down. Dej. alv.—Dejectiones alvi-Stools, alvin evacuation.

De D. in D.-De die in diem-From day to day. Dep.-Depuratus-Purified. Dest.-Destilla-Distil.

Det .- Detur-Let it be given.

Div. in p. aeq.—Dividatur in partes acquales—Divide into equal parts.

Dex. lat.—Dextra lateralis—Right side.
Dil.—Dilutus—Weaken, dilute.
Dim.—Dimidius—One-half.

Div.-Divide-Divide.

Drach.—Drachma—A drachm. Ejusd.—Ejusdem—Of the same.

Enem.—Enema—A clyster, enema. F. (ft.)—Fiat—Let there be made.

Feb. dur.—Febre durante—The Fever continuing. Fl.—Fluidus—Fluid.

File.—Filtra—Filter.
File.—Follum vel folia—A leaf or leaves.
Ft. mist.—Fiat mistura—Let a mixture be made.
Ft. haust.—Fiat haustus.—Let a draught be made.

no. xx.-Fiant pilulae viginti-Let 20 pii. no. xx.-

Fem. intern.-Femoribus internus-To the inner

part of the thigh.

Flor. (d.)—Flores—Flowers.

Ft. venaes.—Fiat venesectio—Bleed.

Fontic.-Fonticulus-An issue.

Lot.-Lotio-Lotion, a wash. Garg.-Gargarisma-A gargle.

Gr.-Granum vel grana-A grain or grains.

Gtt.-Gutta vel guttae-A drop or drops. Guttat.-Guttatum-By drops.

Haust.-Haustus-A draught.

Hor. decub.—Hora decubitus—At bed-time. Hor. interm.—Horis intermediis—At intermediate hours.

H. S. (hor. som.)—Hora somni—On going to sleep. Inf.—Infusum—Infusion.

Inject.—Injectio—Injection. Ind.—I dies—Daily.

Jul.—Julepus—A julep.
Lat. dol.—Lateri dolenti—To the pained side.
Lb. (lib.)—Libra—A pound weight.
Liq.—Liquor—Liquid.

Lot.-Lotio-Lotion, a wash.

Abbreviations, Latin Word and English Word.

M .- Misce-Mix.

Mac.-Macera-Macerate.

Man .- Manipulus-A handful.

M. P.—Massa pilularum—A pill mass.

Man. prim.—Mane primo—Early in the morning.

Min.—Minimum—The 60th part of a drachm by measure.

Mitt.-Mitte-Send.

Mod. prescript.-Modo prescripto-In the manner directed.

Muc.-Mucilago-Mucilage. Mass.—Massa—A mass. Mist.—Mistura—A mixture.

N.—Nocte—At night. No.—Numero—In number.

O.—Octarius—A pint.

O1.—Oleum—Oil.
Omn, hor.—Omni horis—Every hour.

alt. hor.-Omnibus alternis horis-Every other hour.

O. O. O .- Oleum olivum optimum-Best Olive oil. Ov.-Ovum-An egg.

Omn. bid.—Omni biduo—Every two days. Omn. hor.—Omni hora—Every hour.

Omn. hor.—Omni hora Oz.—Uncia—An ounce.

Pulv.-Pulvis-Powder

P.-Pondere-By weight.

Pil.-Pilula-Pill.

P. Ae.—Partes aequales—Equal parts.
P. R. N.—Pro re nata—According to circumstances.

Pug.-Pugillus-A grasp between the finger and thumb.

Pot.-Potio-A potion.

P. Rat. AEtat .- Pro ratione aetatis-According to

P .- Quantum placeat-As much as you please. Q. S.—Quantum sufficiat—As much as is sufficient. Quor.—Quorum—Of which. Rad.—Radix—A root.

Rect.-Rectificatus-Rectified.

Rep.—Repetatur—Let it be repeated.
Redig. in pulv.—Redactus in pulverem—Let it be powdered.

E. Signa-Write, mark. Sig.-Signa-Write, mark.

Sem.-Semen-Seed.

Semi-D.—Semidrachma—Half a drachm. Sesquih.—Sesquihora—Half an hour.

Sesunc.—Sesuncia—An ounce and a half. Sing.—Singulorum—Of each.

Solv.—Solve—Dissolve. Sp. (spir.)—Spiritus—Spirit.

Ss.—Semi—One-half. St. (stet.)—Stet—Let it stand.

St. (stet.)—Stet—Let 10 stand.
Syr.—Syrupus—Syrup.
Si op. stt.—Si opus sit.—If there is occasion.
Sum.—Sumendus—To be taken.
Temp. dext.—Tempori dextro—To the right temple
Tint. (tr.)—Tinctura—Tincture.
Trit.—Tritura—Triturate.

VS.-Venaesectio-Venesection.

# TABLE OF THE ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF THE PROPERTIES OF REM-EDIAL AGENTS.

Abbreviations, Latin Word and Translations.

Alex.-Alexipharmacus-Antidotal to poisons. Alt.-Alterative-Stimulating the secretions. Anod.—Anodynus—Medicine to allay pain. Antac.—Antacida—A remedy against acidity. Antipholg.-Antiphlogisticus-A remedy against fevers.

Antil.-Antilithica-Tending to cure gravel, etc. Antibil.—Antibilious—Correcting biliary derange-

ment.

Antiem .- Antiemeticus-A remedy for vomiting. Antiphlog.-Antiphlogisticus-A remedy against inflammation.

Antiper.-Antiperiodicus-Preventing the recur-

rence of periodical diseases.

Antiscorb.—Antiscorbuticus—Against scurvy.

Antiscorb.—Antiscorbuticus—Against scrofula.

Antisep .- Antisepticus-Opposed to putrefaction. Antispas-Antispasticus-Opposed to spasm.

Aper.-Aperiens-Slightly laxative. Aphro.-Aphrodisiacus-Exciting love. Arom. - Aromaticus - Aromatic, spicy.

Astrin.-Astringentia-Contracting organic texture.

Bals.-Balsamicus-Mitigating, healing. Calm.-Calminativus-Quieting

Carmiu.-Carminativus-Correcting flatulency. Cathar.—Catharticus—Producing evacuations the bowels.

Ceph.-Cephalicus-Applicable to diseases of the head.

Chol.—Cholagogus—Causes bilious stools.
Colly.—Collyrium—A wash for the eyes.
Dem.—Demulcentia—Mollifying, softening.
Deob.—Deobstruens—Removing obstructions.

Deterg.-Detergentia-Cleansing, removing impur-

ities.

Diaph.-Diaphoreticus-Producing perspiration. Diur.—Diureticus—Increasing urinary secreton.

Disc.-Discutientia-Repelling tumors, etc.

Dras.—Drasticus—Acting strongly.
Emet.—Emeticus—Causing vomiting.
Emol.—Emolliens—Softens, soothing.

Emm.-Emmenagoga-Promotes menstruation.

Abbreviations, Latin Word and Translations. Epispas.—Epispasticum—Blistering, irritating. Errh.—Errhinum—Excites nasal discharges. Eschar—Escharoticum—Destroys fiesh. Expect.—Expectorans—Provokes expectoration.

Febr.—Febrifugus—Allaying fever. Hepat.—Hepaticus—Causes healthful action of the

liver. Herp.-Herpeticus-Curing diseases of the skin.

Hydrag.-Hydragoga-Producing watery stools. Irrit.-Irritans-Exciting inflammation.

Abbreviations, Latin Word and English Word.

Lax.-Laxativus-Causes gentle action of the bowels.

Lith.-Lithontripticus-Dissolving calculi in the urinary passages.

murinary passages.
Mucilag. Mucilago—Lubricating, gummy.
Narc.—Narcotica—Stupefying.
Nerv.—Nervinus—Allaying irritation.
Nutr.—Nutritive—Nourishing.

Part.-Parturiens-Bring forth. exciting parturition.

Pect .- Pectoral-Allaying diseases of the lungs. Refrig.—Refrigerantia—Cooling, mitigating heat. Resolv.—Resolventia—Dispersing inflarmation without ulceration.

Restor.-Restorative-Bringing back the natural functions.

Rubef .- Rubefaciens-Causing superficial inflammation.

Sec.—Secernere—Causing the secretions to flow. Sed.—Sedativa—Depressing the vital powers. Sial.—Sialogogus—Stimulating the salivary glands.

Somnif.-Somnifer-Hypnotic.

Sopor.-Soporific-Induces sleep (hypnotic). Ster.-Sternutamentum-Exciting sneezing.

Stim.-Stimulans-Exciting action. Stom.-Stomachic-Causing a healthful action of

the stomach. Styp.—Stypticum—Arresting hemorrhage, Sudor.—Sudorificum—Excites sweating. Ton.-Tonic-A medicine which strengthens.

Verm.-Vermifugus-Destroying worms.

Vesic.-Vesica-Blistering. Vuln.-Vulnerarius-Healing wounds.

# TABLE OF DOSES FOR CHILDREN TWO YEARS OLD.

Preparation and Dose.

Acetum, opii-m ss-j

" scillae-m j-v Acidum acetum dil-m v-xv

carbolicum—gr. 1-8th hydrocyanicum dil—m 1-8th to 1-4th. 6.6

gallicum-gr. ss-ij hydrochloricum dil-m j-v

nitricum dil-m j-iij nitrohydrochloricum dil-m j-v. 66

phosphoricum dil-m j-v

salicylicum—gr. j sulphuricum dil—m j-v 66

sulphuricum aromaticum-m j-v

tannicum-gr. ss-ij Aether-m ij-x

Chloroformum-m j-v

Ammonii bromidum-gr. j-v

" carbonas-gr. ss-j chloridum-gr. j-v

```
Antimonii et potassii tartras-gr. 1-48th to 1-4th
    Aqua ammoniae (external use),
           camphorae—f dr. j
cinnamomi—f dr. j-ij
menthae piperitae—dr. j-ij
      ..
          rosae (external use).
   Argenti nitras—gr. 1-64th to 1-32d
initras fusa (external use).
   Bismuthi subnitras-gr. j-v
   " subcarbonas—gr. j-v
Creta preparata—gr. ij-x
   Testa preparata—gr. ij-x
Carbo ligni—gr. j-v
Chloral—gr. j-v
   Confectio sennae—gr. x-xx
Decoctum haematoxyli—dr. j-ij
     " hordei—oz. j-iv
" quercus (external use).
   Extractum beliadonnae-gr. 1-32d to 1-16th
         cinchonae—gr. j-iv
colocythidis C—gr. 1-4th to j
gentianae—gr. 1-2 to j
     4.4
     44
         glycyrhizae-gr. j-v
haematoxyli-gr. j-lv
hyoscyami-gr. 1-16th to 1-4th
krameriae-gr. 1-2 to ij
malti-m xv- dr. ss
     ..
     66
     44
     64
          nucis vomicae-gr. 1-48th to 1-24th
     6.6
          taraxaci—gr. ij-x
buchu fluid—m ij-v
     44
         cimifugae fluid-m iv-viii
    44
         ergotae fluid-m j-ij
geisemii fluid-m 1-4th to 1-2
    44
    4.6
         grindeliae fluid (external).
pilocarpi fluid—m x
    44
    ..
         pruni virg. fluid-m x rhei fluid-m j-v
    44
    ..
         sennae fluid-m x-xxx
    44
         spigeliae et sen. fluid-dr. j
         subcarbonas-gr. j-ij
   " uvae ursi fluid—m ij-v
" valerianae fluid—m ij-x
    44
Ferri citras—gr. ss-ij

" et ammonii citras—gr. ss-ij
" et potassii tartras—gr. ss-ij
" et quininae citras—gr. ij
       .lactas-gr. ss-ij
    44
        pyrophosphas-gr. 1-4th to j
   4.6
        sulphas exsiccata—gr. 1-4th
ferrum reductum—gr. ss-ij
   44
Hydrargyri chloridum corros-gr. 1-100th
chloridum mite—gr. 1-24th to iss
Hydrargyrum cum creta—gr. ss-iss
Infusum buchu—f dr. j-ij
"calumbae—dr. j-ij
        digitalis-m x-dr. ss
"digitalis=m x-ur, bs
"lini-oz, ss-ij
Kamala-gr, v-xv
Liquor acidi arseniosi-m j-lij
"ammonii acetatis-dr, ss-j
"arsenici et hydrarg, iodidi-m ss-j
"calcis-dr, j-oz, ijj
"calcis-dr, j-oz, ijj
      ferri nitratis-m j-lij
```

Liquor ferri subsuiphatis-m ss-j magnesii citratis-dr. ij-oz. ss pepsini-dr. sspotassii arsenitis—m j-iij
potassi citratis—dr. ss-j
sodae chioratae (external use). 6.6 Magnesia—gr. v-scr. ij
"carbonas—gr. v-scr. ii
"sulphas—gr. v-IV Manna-gr. xx-dr. j Mistura ammoniaci-dr. ss-ij amygdaiae—dr. j-oz. assafoetidae—dr. j-ij chioroformi—dr. j-ij 44 cretae-dr. ss-J 46 ferri comp.—dr. j-ij ferri et ammonii acetatis—dr. ss-j glycyrrhizae comp.-m xv-dr. 4.6 greyrnizae comp.—m 1v-dr. 88

"potassii citratis—dr. 88-j

"rhei et sodae—dr. 88-j

Morphinae acetas—gr. 1-48th to 1-30th

"sulphas—gr. 1-48th to 1-30th

Moschus—gr. 1-19

Mucliago acacia—ad lib.

"sagesfras meduiae—ad lib. sassafras meduitae-ad lib. tragancanthae-ad lib. ulmi-ad iib. Oieum chenopodii-m ij-iv cinnamomi—m 1-4th gaultheriae—m j-ij menthae piperitae—m morrhuae—m xv--dr. j oiivae—dr. j-ij ricini—dr. ss-ij succini (externai use). 4.4 44 terebinthinae-m ij-v Oieoresina aspidii—m v-xx Opium—gr. 1-10th to 1-8th Pepo—dr. j-ij Phosphorus—gr. 1-160th to 1-100th Piumbi acetas—gr. 1-8th to 1-6th Potassii acetas—gr. ij-v " bicarbonas—gr. ij-v bitartras—gr. x-xv bromidum—gr. ij-v chioras—gr. ij-v citras—gr. ij-v 4.4 44 4.6 " et sodii tartras-gr. xv-dr. iodidum—gr. ss-iij nitras—gr. iss-viij permanganas (external use). 6.6 Puivis aromaticus-gr. i-ij giycyrrhizae comp.-gr. iv-viij " ipecacuanhae et opii-gr. 1-4th to iss " rhei comp.-gr. v-x Quininae bisuiphas-gr. ss-iv sulphas-gr. ss-iv "vaferianas—gr. 1-4th to ss Resina jalapae—gr. 1-4th to ss "podophyili—gr. 1-64th to 1-48th "scammonii—1-4th to iss Rheum-gr. ss-ij

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Salol-gr. ss-iss
Santoninum-gr. 1-4th to ss
Sulphonal-gr. jss
Scammonium-gr. 1-1j
Scanna-gr. iij-v
Slnapls, as an emetic-gr. viij-xx
Sodii acetas-gr. ij-v
" arsenias-gr. 1-160th to 1-64th
      bicarbonas-gr. ij-v
      boras (external use).
  44
     bromidi-gr. j-v
salicylici-gr. ss-iss
Spiritus aetheris comp.-m ij-x
    aetheris nitrosi-in v-xx
  4.4
     ammoniae aromati,-m ij-v
  44
     camphorae-m ss-iv
     chloroformi-m i-v
  44
     cinnamoni-m j-ij
  frumenti—m v-(dr. j)
juniperi comp.—m v-xv
menthae piperitae—m ss-ij
" vini gallici—m v-dr. j
Strychninae sulphas—gr. 1-130th to 1-100th
Sulphur praecipitatum—gr. v-xv
Syrupus acaciae—ad lib.
     allii-dr. ss-dr. ij
ferri iodidi-m ij-v
     ipecacuanhae-m ii-dr.
  4.4
     krameriac-m xx-dr. j
     lactucarrii—m xx-dr. j
limonis—ad lib.
pruni Virginianae—m xv-dr. ss
  4.4
     rhei-dr. ss-ij
     rhei aromat.-dr. ss-j
     sarsapariliae comp.-m xv-dr. ss
     scillae, and scillae comp .- m ij-vi
     senegae-m ii-vi
     toiatani-m ij-vi
     zingiberis-m v-x
Tinctura aconiti-in 1-4th to ss
     belladonae-m i-ij
     calumbae-m nij-xv
  10
     cannabis Indicae-m j-ij
     cardamomi comp.-m v-xv
     cinchonae comp.-m x-xv
     cinnamomi-m it-xv
     colchici—m i-iij
digitalis—m ss-iij
     ferri chloridi-m i-v
     gelsemii-m j-ij
     gentianae comp.-m
                              V-XV
  4.4
      guaiaci ammon .-- m v-vx
     hyoscyami-m i-iv
  44
     iodi-m i-iv
ipec. et opfi-m 1-4th to iss
     kino-m ij-xx
     krameriae-m ij-xx
     lavandulae comp.-m v-xx
  44
     nucis vomicae-m ss-ii
  4.6
     opii-m i-iij
     opii camphorata-m v-xx
     opii deodorata-m 1-iii
     rhei dulcis-m v-x
  6.6
     sciliae-m i-v
```

Tinctura strophanthi—m ss-j
" valerlanae animonlata—m v-xv
" zingiberls—m ij-vij
Vinum ergotae—m v-x
" ferri amarum—m xx-dr. ss
" ipecacuanhae—m ij-viij
" opii—m ss-j
" rhei—m v-dr. ss
" portense—m v-dr. j
" xerieum—m x-dr. j
Zinci—oxidum—gr. 1-8th to ss
" sulphas—gr. 1-8th to ss
" valerlanas—gr. 1-8th to ss

# ADDENDA.

Preparation and Dose.
Antifebrin—gr. ss-j
Antipyrin—gr. ss-ij
Ex. cascara sagrada fid.—m ij-x
Pelletierine tannas—gr. i-v
Phenacetin—gr. ss-iss
Pulvis zingiberis—gr. 1-6th to ij

# TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SUB-STANCES.

_			
		Equiva-	Specific
No.	Elements and Symbols.		Gravity.
_			
1.	Aluminum—Ai	1 27	2.58
2.	Antimony (stibium)-Sb	120	6.7
	Arsenic-As	75	5.7
	Barium-Ba	137	3.6
	Eismuth-Bi	207	9.9
	Boron—B	111	2.68
7.	Bromine—Br	80	3.18
8.	Cadmium—Cd	56	
9.1	Caesium Cae	123	
10.	Calcium—Ca	39.9	1.5778
	Carbon—C	12	
12.	Cerium—Ce	46	
13.	Chlorine-Cl	35.37	2.46
	Chromium—Cr	52.4	
	Cobalt-Co	30	
	Calumbium (tantalum)-Ta .	184	
	Copper (cuprum)—Cu	63.2	8.9
	Didymium-Di	48	
	Erbyum-Er	?	
	Fluorine-11	19	
21.	Glucinum-G	7	
	Gold (aurum)-Au	196	19.32
	Hydrogen-H	1	
24.	Ilmenium—Ii	1	
	Iodine-I	127	4.95
	Iridium—Ir	99	
		,	

	Equiva-	Specific
No. Elements and Symbols.	lents.	Gravity.
27. Iron (ferrum)—Fe	1 56	7.78
28. Lanthanum—La	44	
29. Lead (plumbum)-Pb	207	11.37
30. Lithium—Li	7	0.59
31. Magnesium—Mg	24	1.75
32. Manganese-Mn	7	
83. Mercury (hydrargyrum)-Hg	. 200	13.6
34. Molybdenum—Mo	4.0	
35. Nickel—Ni	58.6	9.1
36. Niobium—Nb	1 :::	0.054
37. Nitrogen—N	14	0.971
38. Norium—No	1 4 6 6	
39. Osmium—Os	100	
40. Oxygen—O	16	
41. Palladium-Pd	54	]
42. Pelopium-Pe	104	1.83
43. Phosphorus—P	31	21.4
44. Platinum—Pt	194	0.865
45. Potassium (kalium)-K	52	1 0.000
46. Rhodium—Ro	85	
47. Rubidium—Rb	52	
48. Ruthenium—Ru	40	
50. Silicon—Si	28	
51. Silver (argentum)—Ag	10	10.5
52. Sodium (natrium)—Na	53	0.98
53. Strontium—Sr	44	0.00
54. Sulphur—S	32	1
55. Tellurium—Te	64	1
56. Terbium—Tb	7	
57. Thorium—Th	60	
58. Tin (stannum)—Sn	117.8	7.3
59. Titanium—Ti	24	
60. Tungsten (Wolfram)-W	92	1
61. Uranium—U	240	1
62. Varadium-V	68	
63. Yttrium—Y	32	1
64. Zinc-Zn	65	7-7.2
65. Zarconium-Zo	34	

# TABLE OF THE SOLUBILITY OF CHEMICALS.

(From the U. S. P.)

	WAT	FER.	ALCOHOL.							
CHEMICALS.	At I	Boil-	At	Boil-						
	15 C.	ing.	15 C.	ing.						
1 part is sol. in:	(59 F)		(59 F)	8						
-	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.						
Acidum arseniosum	30-80	15	sp.	sp.						
" benzoicum	500	15	3	1						
" boricum	25	3	15	5						
" carbolicum	20		v. s.	V. S.						
" chromicum	V. S.	v. s.	dec.	dec.						
" citricum	0.75	0.5	1	0.5						
" gallicum	100	1 3	4.5	1						

	10			
	1 WA	TER.	ALCO	HOL.
		ALJIV.	1	HOL.
CHEMICALS.	At	Boil-	At	Boil-
	15 C.	ing.	15 C.	ing.
1 part is sol. in:	(59 F)	B+	(59 F)	I THE.
		Parts.	Parts.	Porta
	12 02 00	12 004 00.	I ar co.	i ai us.
Acidum salicylicum	450	14	2.5	v. s.
" tannicum	6	V. S.	0.6	v. s.
" tartaricum	0.7	0.5	2.5	0.2
Alumen	10.5	ins.	0.3	ins.
" exsiccatum	20	ins.	0.7	ins.
Alumnii hydras	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" sulphas	1.2	V. S.	al.ins.	ins.
Ammonii benzoas	5	1.2	28	7.6
" bromidum	1.5	0.7	150	15
" carbonas	4	dec.	dec.	dec.
" chloridum	3	al. ins.	1.37	
" iodidum	ĭ	0.5	9	al.ins.
" nitras	0.5	v. s.	20	3.7
" phosphas	4	ins.		
" sulphas	1.3	1	0.5	ins.
" valerianas			sp.	g. p.
	V. S.	v. s.	V. S.	V. S.
Antimonii et potass.	17			1. 1
tart		3	ins.	ins.
oxidum	ins.	al.ins.	ins.	ins.
surpmuum	ins	ins.	ins.	ins.
purmeat	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Antimonium sulphur-				
atum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Apomorphinae hydroch-				
lorus	6.8	dec.	50	dec.
Argenti cyanidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" iodidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" nitras	0.8	0.1	26	5
1usus	0.6	0.5	25	[ 5
" oxidum	V.S.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
Arsenii iodidum	3.5	dec.	10	dec.
Atropia	600	35	V. S.	v. s.
Atropinae sulphas	0.4	v. s.	6.5	V. S.
Bismuthi citras	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" et ammonii .citras	V. S.	V. S.	sp.	s. p.
" subcarbonas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" subnitras	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Bromum	33		dec.	dec.
Caffeina	75	9.5	35	V. B.
Calcii bromidum	0.7	v. s.	1	V. 8.
" carbonas precipitat	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" chloridum	1.5	V. S.	8	1.5
" hypophosphis	6.8	6	ins.	ins.
Calcii phosphas praecip	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Calx	750	1300	ins.	ins.
Camphora monobromata	al.ins.	lal.ins.	I V. S.	V. S.
Cerii oxalas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Choral	v. s.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.
Chrysarobinum	al.ing.	al.ins.	sp.	
Cinchonidinae sulphas.	100	4		sp. 12
Cinchonina				28
Cinchoninae sulphas	70	14	6	1.5
Codeina	80	17	v. s.	V. S.
Creta preparata	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Cupri acetas	15	5	135	14
	2.6	0.5	ins.	ins.
	ins.	ins.	125	2
Elaterinum	TID.	1110.	120	

	WA:	FER.	ALCO	HOL.
CHEMICALS.	At	Boil-	At	Boil-
1 part is sol. in:	15 C, (59 F)	ing.	15 C. (59 F)	ing.
1 part is soi, in;		Parts.	Parts.	Parts.
Ferri chloridum	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
" citras	s.	V. S.	ins.	ins.
' et ammonii citras	v. s.	V. S.	ns.	ins.
et ammonn surpna	3	0.8	ins.	ins.
" et ammonii tartras " et potassii tartras	v. s.	V. S.	ins.	ins.
" et quininae citras.	s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
" et strychnnae	1	İ	١.	
citras	V. S.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
" hypophosphis lactas	sp.	sp.	al.ins.	ins.
" oxalas	sp.	SD.	ins.	ins.
" oxidum hydratum.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" phosphas	v. 8.	V. S.	ins.	ins.
" pyrophosphas	V. S.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
suipnas	1.8	0.3	ins.	ins.
" suiphus praecipitat " valcrianas	1.8 ins.	dec.	ins. v. s.	ins.
Hydrargyri chloridum	1110.		V. S.	V. S.
cor	16	2	. 3	1.2
chioridani mite	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" cyanidum " iodidum rubrum	12.8  al.ins.	al.ins.	15 130	1 6
" iodidum viride	al.ins.	al.ins.	ins.	ins.
" oxidum flayum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" oxidum rubrum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" subsulphas flav	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
sinpinaum rav	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Hydrargyrum ammoni- atum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Hyoscyaminae sulphas.	V. S.	V. S.	v. s.	
Iodoformum	ins.	ins.	80	v. s. 15
Iodum	sp.		11	
Lithii benzoas	v. s.	2.5 v. s.	v. s.	10
" carbonas	130	130	ins.	v. s. ins.
" citras		2.5	12	Ep.
" salicylas	V. S.	V. S.	v. s.	V. S.
Magnesia	al.ins.	al.ins.	ins.	ins.
Magnesia penderosa			ins.	lus.
Magnesii carbonas	0.8	al.ins	ins.	ins.
" sulphis	20	19	ins.	ins.
Mangani oxidum nigrum		ins.	ins.	ins
" sulphas	0.7	0.8	ins.	ins.
Morphina		500	100	36
Morphinae acetas		1.5	68	14
" hydrochloras " sulphas	24 24	$0.5 \\ 0.75$	63 702	31 144
Phosporus		ins.	v. sp.	v. sp.
Physostigminae salicyla	130	30	12	V. B.
Picrotoxinum	150	25	10	3
Pilocarpiuae hydrochlora	v. s.	v. s.	V. S.	v. s.
Piperina		lal.ins.	30	1 1
Plumbi acetas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" iodidum		200	v. sp.	

	WAT	ER.	ALCOH	IOL.
CHEMICALS.	At	Boil-	At	Boil-
1 part is sol. in:	[15 C.   (59 F)]	ing.	15 C.   (59 F)	ing.
I part to son in.	Parts	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.
Plumbi nitras	2	0.8	al.ins.	al.ins.
" oxiduu	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Potassa	0.5	v. s.	2	v. s.
Potassii acetas	0.4	v. s.	2.5	V. 8.
" bicarbonas	3.2	dec.	al.ins.	al.ins.
' bitartras	210	15	v. sp.	v. sp.
" bromidum	1.6	1	200	16
" carbonas	1	0.7	ins.	ins.
" chloras	16.5	2	v. sp.	v. sp.
" citras	0.6	V. S.	v. sp.	v. sp.
cjaniaam	2	1	Sp.	s. p. al.ins.
" et sodii tartras " ferrocyanidum	2.5	r. s.	al.ins.	ins.
" hypophosphis	0.6	0.3	7.3	3.6
" lodidum	0.8	0.5	18	6
" nitras	4	0.4	al.ins.	al.ins.
" permanganas	20	3	dec.	dec.
surpuas	9	4	ins.	ins.
surpars	0.7	0.5	sp.	sp.
" tartras	100	1 7	8	v. g.
Quinina	1600	700	6	2
Quininae bisulphas	1 10	V. S.	32	V. 8.
" hydrobromas	16	1	3	1.01
" hydrochloras	34	1	3	V. S.
suipnas	740	30	65	3
" valerianas Saccharum	1 100	0.2	175	28
' lactis	7	1	ins.	ins.
Salicinum	28	0.7	30	2
Santoninum	al.ins.	250	40	3
Soda	1.7	0.8	V. 9.	V. 8.
Sodii acetas	3	1 1	30	60
" arsenias benzoas	1.8	v. s.	v. sn.	20
" bicarbonas	12	dec.	Ins.	ins.
" bicarbonas venalis		dec.	ins.	ins.
" bisulphis	1 4	2	72	49
" boras	16	0.5	ins.	ins.
" bromidum	1.2	0.5	13	11
Carronas	1.6	0.25	ins.	ins 43
" chloras	2.8	2.5	al.ins	al.ins.
" hypophosphis	1 1	0.12	30	1
" hyposulphis	$1.\hat{5}$	0.5	Ins.	ins
" iodidum	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.4
" nitras	1.3	0.6	sp.	40
" phosphas	12	1.1	ins.	ins.
pyrophosphas	1.5	v. s.	6	v. s.
" salicylas " santoninas	3	0.5	12	3.4
" sulphas	2.8	0.4	ins.	ins.
" sulphis	4	0.9	sp.	sp.
" sulphocarbolas	5	0.7	132	10
Strychnina	6700	2500	110	; 12

WATER ALCOHOL.

CHEMICALS.	At	Boil-		] Boil-
	15 C.	ing.	[15 C.	
1 part is sol. in:	(59  F)		(59 F)	
	Parts	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.
Strychninae sulphas	1 10	2	60	2
Sulphur lotum	ins	ins.	ins.	ins.
" praecipitatum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ing.
" sublimatum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Thymol	1200	900	1	V. 8.
Veratrina	V. SD.	v. sp.	3	V. 8.
Zinci acetas	3	1.5	30	3
" bromidum	v. s.	v. s.	V. S.	W. S.
" carbonas praecipit:	1			
tus	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" chloridum	v. s.	v. s.	V. S.	V. 8.
" iodidum	V. S.	v. s.	v. s.	₹. 8.
" oxidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" phosphidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" sulphas	0.6	0.3	ins.	ins.
" valerianas	100	40		



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# CHAPTER II.

# WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

# TABLE OF APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Grain.	Scruple.	Drachm.	Ounce.	Pound.
20 60 480 5760	1 3 24 288	1 8 96	1 12	1-

The Pound (libra), Tb, contains 12 ounces.
The Ounce (uncia), oz., contains 8 drachms.
The Drachm (drachma), dr., contains 3 scruples.
The Scruple (scruplum), sc., contains 20 grains.
The Grain (granum), gr.

# TABLE OF APOTHEJARIES' WINE MEASURE.

Minim.	Fluidrachn	n. Fluidounce.	jPint.	Gallon.
60 480 7680 61440	1 8 128 1024	1 16 128	1 8	1

The Gallon (conglus), C, contains 8 pints.
The Pint (octarius), O,, contains 16 fluidounces.
The Fluidounce (uncia fluida), Fl. oz., contains
8 fluidarechms.

The Fluidrachm (drachma fluida), Fl. dr., contains 60 minims.

The Minim (minimum), M.

# TABLES OF METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS.

Milli-gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Decl- gramme.	GRAMME.	Deca- gramme.	Hecto-gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Myria- gremme.
10 100 1000	10 10 100	1 10	1	]		}	
10000 100000	1000 10000	100 1000	10 100	10	1	İ	
1000000 10000000	100000  1000000	$10000 \\ 100000$	$1000 \\ 10000$	$  \frac{100}{1000}  $	100 100	10	1

The parts of a Gramme (grammarium) are written as follows:

Gramme	٠		٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠			٠	٠		$1.00^{\circ}$
Centigramme													. (	0.01
Decigramme			:										. (	0.10
Milligramme													. (	0.001
Decagramme							٠						. 10	0.00
Hectogramme													. 10	09.0
Kilogramme													. 1000	0.00
Myriagramme		į.	ı,	į,	ı	×	×	,	ı	ı	ı		.10000	00.0

# APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS OF WEIGHTS.

Grains.	Grancmes.	Grains,		Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
	0.065		equ.	0.008	1-40 eq1	
	0.05			0.006	1-60 eqt	1, 0.0011
	0.032			0.005	1-64 eq	1. 0.001
	0.02	1-16	equ.	0.004	1-100 eq	1. 0.0006
	0.016				1-120 eq	1. 0.0005
1-5 equ.	0.013				1 -	
	0.01	1-32	equ.	0.002	ĺ	
	0.32	10	equ.	0.65	20 eq	1. 1.29
60 equ.	4.00	240	equ.	16.00	480 eq	u. 32.00

TABLE OF METRIC SYSTEM OF MEASURES.

Milliliter.	Centiliter.	Deciliter.	LITTER.	Decaliter.	Hectoliter.	Kiloliter.	Myrialiter.
10	1			J	]	J	
100	10	1)		]	J	- 1	
1000	100	10	1)	1	1	- 1	
10000	1000	100	10	1		- 1	
100000	10000	1000	100	10	1	- 1	
1000000		10000	1000	100	10	1	
10000000	1000000	100000	10000	1000	100	10	1

TABLE OF BRITISH PHARMACOPOE-IAL WEIGHT.

Grain.	Ounce.	Pound.				
(Troy.)	(Avoirdupois.)	(Avoirdupois.)				
437.5 7000	1 16	1				

# TABLE OF IMPERIAL MEASURE.

Minim.	Fluidrachm.	Fluidounce.	Pint.	Gallon.
60 480 9600 76800	1 8 160 1280	1 20 160	1 1 8	1

OLDBERG'S TABLE FOR CONVERTING APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO GRAMS.

	DS.	Heaviers	than	Water.	80.	.15	.24	.32	040	•48	82	±8;	.73	08.	98°	1.32	1.60	2.00	2.50	2.90
	GRAMS FOR LIQUIDS	Specific	Gravity	of Water.	90.	.12	.18	.24	.30	.36	작.	.50	.55	09.	.72	1.00	1.25	1.55	1.90	2.20
1	GRA	Lighter*	than	Water.	.055	.10	.16	22.	87.	.32	.33	.45	.50	.55	08.	06.	1.12	1.40	1.70	2.00
		APOTHECARIES'	MEASURE.	_	7	ব্য	9	41	202	9	2	∞0	_ _	10	15	16	20	- -	30	32
-		METRIO.	Grams.	_	00013	.00033	9000.	.00065	.001	.0015	- 2003	.003	- 500:	.003	900.	800.	010.	910.	20.	
	TROY	WEIGHT	Grains.		1-400	1-200	1-128	1-100	1-64	1-40	1-30	1-20	1-16	1-12	1-10	1-8	1-6	1-4	1-3	1.2

3.30	4.00	4.15	2.00	6.00	6.65	7.50	8.00	8.30	10.00	13.30	15,00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	80.00	120.00	160.00	200.00	240.00	320.00	spirit of nitre,
2.50	3.00	3.12	3.75	4.50	2.00	2.60	6.00	C.25	7.50	10.00	11.25	15.00	18.75	22.50	26.25	30.00	00.09	90.00	120.00	150.00	180.00	240.00	f ether, sweet
2.25	2.70	2.80	3.40	4.00	4.50	5.10	5.40	6.60	6.75	9.6	10.10	13.50	16.90	20.25	88 88	27.00	54.00	81.00	108.00	135.00	162.00	216.00	compound spirit of
04	84	60 f. dr. 1		723	200	38		201	120 f. dr. ii	160	180 f. dr. fit	240 f. oz. 88	f. dr. v	f. drs. vi	f. drs. vii	f. oz. 1	f. oz. ii	f. oz. iij	f. oz. iv	f. 02 v	f. oz. vi	f. oz. viij	tinctures, spirits, o
1 065	C.	26	2007	325	30	525	199	1.00	1.30	1.50	1.62	1.95	2.60	3 20	3000	7.80	11.65	15.50	19.40	23.30	27.20	31.10	n water are
-	160	4	4 673	210	ی د	000	10	15	20ser i.	24	26	30 dr. ss	40	20	60 dr. 1	120 drs. ii	180	240 oz. ss.		360	420	480 oz. ĵ	. Lighter than

I Same as water are waters, liquids, decoctions, infusions, most fiuld extracts, and tinctures made with fill alload.

§ Heavier than water are syrups, glycerin, a few fluid extracts and chloroform. fixed and volatile oils.

# TAPLE SHOWING NUMBER OF AVER-AGE SPOONFULS TO ROUND METRIC VOLUMES.

Teaspoonfuls.	Tablespoonfuls.	Cubic Centimeters
5	1	25
10	i	50
20	5	100
40	10	200
50	1.	250
60	15	300
80	20	400
100	25	500

# MEADOW'S POSOLOGICAL TABLE.

Age.	Max	Maximum Dose.						
	   One fluid   ounce.	Twenty grains.						
1 month. 8 months. 9 months. 9 months. 1 year. 2 years. 4 years. 5 years. 7 years. 7 years. 10 years. 12 years. 12 years. 12 years. 12 years. 12 years. 13 years. 16 years. 16 years. 16 years. 17 years. 18 years. 19 years. 19 years. 19 years. 10 years. 10 years. 10 years. 10 years. 10 years. 10 years. 10 years. 10 years. 10 years. 10 years. 10 years. 10 years. 10 years. 10 years.	minims 40    fl. dr. j   fl. drs. iss   fl. drs. iss   fl. drs. ijs   fl. drs. viss   fl. drs. vs   fl. drs. vs   fl. drs. vj   gr. 1 grs. 2 grs. 3 grs. 3 grs. 4 grs. 4 grs. 6 grs. 7 grs. 10 grs. 7 grs. 10 grs. 14 grs. 15 grs. 16 grs. 16 grs. 18 grs. 18 grs. 18	grs. 3 grs. 4 grs. 6 grs. 7 grs. 7 grs. 10 grs. 12 grs. 12 grs. 12 grs. 20 grs. 23 grs. 35 grs. 40 grs. 45 grs. 45						

EXPLANATION—If the maximum dose of a liquid is 1 fluid ounce, the dose for an infant 1 month old is 30 minims. If the maximum dose be 60 grains of a solid, then the dose for an infant 1 month old will be 3 grains, etc.

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# COMPARISON OF THERMOMETERS.

(From Gould's New Medical Dictionary).

Fahr.	Cent.	Reau.	Fahr.	Cent.	Reau.
212	100.	80.	76*	24.4	19.6
210	98.9	79.1	7±	23.3	18.7
208	97.8	78.2	72	22.2	17.8 16.9
206	96.7	77.3	70 68	21.1	15.
204   202	95.6 94.4	76.4 75.6	66	18.9	15.1
200	93.3	74.7	64	17.8	14.2
198	92.2	73.8	62	16.7	13.3
196	91.1	72.9	60	15.6	12.4
194	90.	72.	58	14.4	11.6
192	88.9	71.1	56	13.3	10.7
190	87.8	70.2	54 52	12.2 11.1	9.8 8.9
188	86.7	69.3 68.4	50	10.	8.
186 184	85.6 84.4	67.6	48	8.9	7.1
182	83.3	66.7	46	7.8	6.2
180	82.2	65.8	44	6.7	5.3
178	81.1	64.9	42	5.6	4.4
176	80.	64.	40	4.4	3.6 2.7
174	78.9	63.1	38	$\frac{3.3}{2.2}$	1.8
172	77.8 76.7	62.2	36 34	1.1	0.9
170 168	75.6	60.4	32	0.	0.
166	74.4	59.6	30	1.1	- 0.9
164	73.3	58.7	28	- 2.2	- 1.8
162	72.2	57.8	26	- 3.3	- 2.7
160	71.1	56.9	24	- 4.4	-3.6 $-4.4$
158	70.	56.	22 20	-5.6 $-6.7$	-5.3
156	68.9 67.8	55.1 54.2	18	-7.8	-6.2
15± 152	66.7	53,3	16	- 8.9	- 7.1
150	65.6	52.3	14	-10.	- 8.
148	64.4	51.6	12	-11.1	- 8.9
146	63.3	50.7	10	-12.2	-9.8 $-10.7$
144	62.2	49.8	8 6	-13.3 -14.4	-10.1 -11.6
142	61.1	48.9 48.	4	-15.6	-12.4
140	60. 58.9	±0. ±7.1	2	-16.7	-13.3
138 136	57.8	46.2	0	-17.8	-14.2
134	56.7	45.3	- 2	-18.9	-15.1
132	55.6	44.4	- 4	-20.	-16. -16.9
130	54.4	43.6	$\frac{ -6 }{-8}$	-21.1 $-22.2$	-16.9 $-17.8$
128	53.3	42.7	$\begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ -10 \end{bmatrix}$	-23.3	-18.7
126	52.2 51.1	41.8	-10 $-12$	-24.4	-19.6
$\frac{124}{122}$	50.	40.5	11 -14	-25.6	-20.4
122	48.9	39.1	-16	-26.7	-21.3
118	47.8	38.2	-18	-27.8	$\begin{vmatrix} -22.2 \\ -23.1 \end{vmatrix}$
116	46.7	37.3	$\begin{bmatrix} -20 \\ -20 \end{bmatrix}$	-28.9	-23.1 $-24.$
114	45.6	36.4	$\begin{vmatrix} -22 \\ -24 \end{vmatrix}$	-30. -31.1	-24.9
112	44.4	35.6 34.7	-24 - 26	-31.1 -32.2	-25.8
110	43.3	33.8	$\frac{-20}{-28}$	-33.3	-26.7
108 106	41.1	32.9	-30	-34.4	-27.6
100	41.1	02.0	11		

Fahr.	Cent.	Reau.	Fahr.	Cent.	Reau.
104   102   100   98   96   94   92	40. 38.9 37.8 36.7 35.6 34.4 33.3	32. 31.1 30.2 29.3 28.4 27.6 26.7	-32   -34   -36   -38   -40   -42   -44	-35.6 -36.7 -37.8 -38.9 -40. -41.1 -42.2	-28.4 -29.3 -30.2   -31.1 -32. -32.9 -33.8
90   88   86   84   82   80   78	32.2 31.1 30. 28.9 27.8 26.7 25.6	25.8 24.9 24. 23.1 22.2 21.3 20.4	-46 -48 -50 -52 -54 -56	-43.3 -44.4 -45.6 -46.7 -47.8 -48.9	-34.7 -35.6 -36.4 -37.3 -38.2 -39.1

# TABLE OF DOMESTIC MEASURES.

e g	
= Dessertspoonful	l equals f. dr. 2 (10.0) Gm.)
H d Tablespoonful	equals f oz 1/2 (20 0 Gm)
Tablespooning	equals f. dr. 2 (10.0) Gm.) equals f. oz. ½ (20.0 Gm.). equals f. oz. 2. equals f. oz. 4. equals f. dr. 1. (5.0 Gm.).
o Louis de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la station de la st	equals 1. 02. 2.
E g Cuprui	equals I. oz. 4.
a Tumblerful	equals f. dr. 1. (5.0 Gm.).
E P	

# CHAPTER III.

# SYNONYMS OF DISEASES.

Disease and Synonym.

- Addison's-Melasma Addisonii; bronzed skindisease.
- Alcoholism (chronic)-Dipsomania.
- Alopecia-Baldness.
- Alopecia areata-Area Celci: alopecia circumscripta.
- Atrophia pilorum propria-Atrophia of the hair, Atrophia unguis-Onychatrophia; atrophy of the
- nails. Atrophia cutis-Atrophedema; atrophy of skin.
- Angioma-Naevus vasculosus: naevus neus.
- Anaemia-Oligaemia; oligocythaemia; spanaemia; hydraemia.
- Anaemia, pernicious-Essential anaemia; malignant anaemia; anaematosis; idiopathic fatal anaemia; myelogenic pseudo-leucocythaemia,
- Angina pectoris—Neuralgia of the heart; suffo-cative breast-pang. Arthritis deformans—Rheumatold arthritis; chron-
- Arthritis deformansic rheumatic arthritis; nodular rheumatism, rheumatic gout.
- Ascites-Hydro-peritoneum; dropsy of the peritoneum; abdominal dropsy.
- Atelectasis—Pulmonary coll carnification of the lung. collapse; apneumatosis;
- Bile-ducts, catarrh of-Inflammation of the bileducts.
- Bronchitis—Catarrh of the tracheal and bronchial mucous membrane; bronchial catarrh.
- Bronchitis (capillary)—Catarrhus senilis: pneumonia notha: bastard pleurisy: suffocative catarrh.
- Bronchitis (plastic)-Bronchial croup: diphtheritic bronchitis; croupous bronchitis; pseudo membranous bronchitis; exudative bronchitis; bronchitis with fibrinous exudation.
- Baldness—Alopecia. Barber's itch—Tinea trichophytina barbae; tinea eycosis; parasitic eycosis, etc.
- Calculi, renal-Nephrolithiasis; gravel; renal cold.
- Chlorosis-Cachexia virginum; anaemia; greensichress: chloro-anaemia; spanaemia.

Cholera (Aslatic)-Algide, Epidemic or mallgnant cholera; Rice discase, etc.

Cholera infantum-Summer complaint; form diarrhoea of children; summer cholera; gastro-intestinal catavrh. Cholera morbus—Sporadio cholera; European cholera; European

cholera; English cholera; summer cholera; cholera nostras.

Chorea-St. Vitus' dance; St. John's dance; St. Guy's dance.

Colic. intestinal-Enteralgia.

Cerebral congestion—Hyperaemia of the brain. Coryga—Acute cold in the head; acute masal

catarrh; acute rhinorrhoea; acute rhinitis. Chronic coryza—Chronic nasal catarrh; rhinitis chronica; foetid coryza; ozaena; ehronic rhinorrhoea.

Croup-True eroup; croupous laryngitls; membranous croup; laryngitls with fibrinous exudation; plastic or membranous laryngitis; pseudo-membranous larvngitls.

Comedo-Flesh-worms; blackheads,

Callositas-Tylosis; Tyloma; callus; callous; keratoma.

Clayus-Corn.

Cornu cutanaum-Corna humanum: cutaneous horn.

Canitles-Grayness of the halr. Carbunculus-Anthrax; carbuncle. Chafing-Erythena Intertrigo.

Dementla, paralytica-Progressive general paralysls; general cerebral paralysis of the insane; diffused interstitial cerebritls.

Deugue-Dandy fever; breakbone fever; scarla-

tina rheumatica; neuralgic fever. Diabetes insipidus—Polyuria; polydipsia; diuresis. Diabetes mellitus—Glycosuria; melitura.

Diphtheria-Malignant sore-throat; garrotillo; ep-

idemic croup; diphtheritis; cynanche maligna vel contagiosa; angina maligna vel gangraenei; morbus vel strangulatorius. Duodenitls—Catarrh of the duodenum. Dysentery—Bloody flux; flux; ulcerative colltis.

Dyspepsia (atonie)-Indigestion,

Dandruff-Schorrhoea; acne sebacea; steatorrhoea; ichthyosis sebacca.

Dissection-wound-Post-mortem pustule.

Encephalitis, (acute)-Acute ccrebritis; cerebral abscess; abscess of the brain; inflaminatory softening and abscess of the brain.

Endarteritis-Arteritis; atheromatous arterltis: arterial sclerosis; endarteritis de formans: atherosis.

Enteralgia-Neuralgla of the bowels.

Enteritis, (membranous)-Follicular enteritls: croupous enteritis.

Epilepsy—Falling sickness; apoplexia parva. Erysipelas—The rose; St. Anthony's fire.

Eczema-Tetter.

Elephantiasis—Elephantiasis Arabum; pachyder-mia; Barbadoes leg; Elephant leg.

Epithelioma-Skin-cancer; epithelial cancer; carcinoma epitheliale.

Equinia-Glanders; farcy.

Febricula-Simple continued fever; simple fever; synocha; ephemeral fever.

Fever, intermittent-Ague; chill fever; fever and ague.

remittent-Bilious fever; African fever; Fever. Hungarian fever; bilious remittent fever; Walcheren fever; jungle fever; lake fever, etc.

Fever, relapsing-Famine fever, typhus recurrens;

seven-day fever; five-day fever; bilous typhoid fever; spirillum fever; febris recurrens. Fever, typhoid—Enteric fever; abdominal typhus; pythogenic fever; autumnal fever; common con-tinued fever; typhoid affection of Louis; lleotyphus.

Fever, typho-malarlal-Chick thominy fever; camp

ever, typhus—Camp fever; ship fever; jail fever; putrid fever; petschial fever; cerebral typhus, etc. Fever, Fever, yellow-Black vomit; yellow jack; typhus

lcterodes.

Fibroma-Molluscum fibrosum; fibroma molluscum. Framboesia-Yaws; Endemic verrugas; Pian.

Gall-stones-Hepatic colic (?); biliary calculi; cholelithiasis.

Gastralgia-Gastrodynia.

Gastritis, (acute)—Acute gastric catarrh.
Gastritis, (chronic)—Chronic gastric catarrh.
Gastritis, phlegmonus—Gastritis submucosa;
terstitial suppurative gastritis.

Gastritis, toxic-Acute gastritis due to polsons.

Glanders-Farcy; equina.

Glossitis-Acute or chronic Inflammation of the tongue.

Goitre, exophthalmic-Basedow's disease; Graves' disease.

Gout-Podagra.

Haematemesis-Vomiting of blood; hemorrhage of the stomach; melaena; gastrorrhagia.

disease; haemotophilla; Haemophilia-Bleeder

hemorrhagic diathesis.

Haemortysis-Pulmonary hemorrhage; bronchial hemorphage; brotcho-pulmonary hemorphage; hemorphage; brotcho-pulmonary hemorphage; Hay-fever-Rosz-cold; autumnal catarrh; hay-asthma; June cold, etc. Heart, endocarditis (simple)—Plastic endocar-

ditis. Heart, endocarditis (ulcerative)—Septicaemic endocarditis; malignant endocarditis; diphtheritic endocarditls.

Heart, enlargement of-Dilatation of the heart;

hypertrophy of the heart. Heart, fatty degeneration of-Obesity of the heart, arry degeneration of Joseph of the heart; fatty metamorphosis of the heart; Quain's discuse; fatty infiltration (or deposition or growth) of the heart.

Herpes, simplex—Fever blisters.

Herpes, zoster—Zona; zoster; shingles.

Heart, hydropericardium—Pericardial dropsy.

Heart, myocarditis—Fibroid degeneration of the heart; abscess of the heart; sclerosls of the heart.

Heart, parenchymat als degeneration-Granular degeneration; cloudy swelling; fatty metamorphys's; albumenoid degeneration.

Herrt, acute pericarditis-Inflammation of the

pericardium. Heart, pueumo-pericarditis-Pneumo-pericardium;

pneumo hydro-pericardium, Hemorrhage, cerebral-Cerebral apoplexy; san-

guineous apoplexy.

Hemorrhage, intestinal—Melaena, Hemorrhage, spinal—Haematorrhachis (if meningcal); haemotomyelus (if into the substance of the cord).

Hydrocephalus, congenital-Cerebral dropse:

dropsy of the brain,

Hydronephrosis-Dropsy of the kidney,

Hydrophobia-Rabies.

Hydrothorax-Diousy of the pleura; drousy of the

Hysteria-Suffocation hysteria, ctc.

Influenza-Grippe; epidemic bronchitis; cpidemle catarrh.

Intestines, cancer of-Caricinoma of the intestines, Intestines, obstruction of-Occlusion of the intestires; ileus; Intussusception; volvulus; lliac passion, etc. Ichthyosis—Fish-skin disease.

Itch-Scalies.

Jaundice—Morbus Regivs; Icterns, Kidney, amyloid—Waxy kldney; lardaceous kldney.

Kidney, careinoma of-Cancer of the kidney.

Kidney, echlnoccus of the-Hydatld cyst of the kidney.

idney, movable—Misplaced kidney; fl kidney; wandering kidney; ectopia renis. Kidney.

Keloid-Cheloid; keloid of Alibert.

Laryugitls stridulus—Spasm of the larynx; spasm of the glottls; spasmodic croup; suffocative laryngismus; cerebral croup; catarrhal croup; pseudo-croup.

Laryugitls, (acute) - Acute catharral laryugitis; angina epiglottidea; cyanche laryngea; angina laryngea; laryngite muqueuse; acute catarrh of

the larynx, etc. Larygitls, (chronic)—Chronic catarrh of the larynx; throat consumption; laryngeal phthisis; chronic laryngeal congestion.

Larynx, ordenna of the—Submucous laryngitis;
dropsy of the larynx; oedenna of the glottis; oedematous laryngitis, Lead poisoning-Lead colle; painters' colle; sat-

urnism; plumbism, etc.

Leucocythaemla-Leukaemia.

Leucocythaemia (pseudo)-Hodgkin's disease: lymphatic anacmia; Adenie (Trousseu); Spienic anaemia of eachexia

Liver, abscess of the-Hepatic abscess; parenchymatous hepatitis; suppurative hepattltis.

Liver, acute yellow atrophy of-Acute parenchy matous hepatitis; malignant jaundice; homor rhagic leterus; typhold icterus, etc. Liver, cancer of the—Carcinoms of the liver. Liver, congestion of the—Hepatic congestion; nut-

uleg liver; hyperaemia of the liver.

Liver, echinoccus of the-Hydatid disease; multilecular cyst of the liver; cystic degeneration. Liver, fatty—Hepar adiposum.

Liver, sclerosis of the—Chronic diffuse inflamma-tion of the liver; chronic interstitial hepatitis; cirrhosis of the liver; gin drinker's liver; drunkard's liver.

Liver, waxy-Lardaceous liver: amyloid liver: albumenoid liver.

Lungs, apoplexy of the-Pneumorthagia; hemorrhagic infarctus.

Lungs, cancer of the—Carcinoma of the lungs. Lungs, hydatids of the—Echinococci of the lungs.

Lepra-Leprosy; elephantiasis Graecorum.

Louse, body—Pediculus corporis.

Mensles—Rubeola; morbilli. Meningitis, acute cerebral—Simple meningitis;

primary meningitis; leptomeningitis.
Meningitis, cerebral, tubercular—Basilar meningitis; acute hydrocephalus; "water on the brain."

epidemic cerebro-spinal-Epidemic Meningitis. meningitis; Petechial fever; cerebro-spinal fever.

Meningitis, spinal—Leptomengitis spinalis, Migraine—Megrim; hemicrania; sick-headache. Myalgia—Muscular rheumatism (misnomer).

Myelitis of the anterior horns—Infantile spinal paralysis; poliomyelitis anterior acuta; essen-tial paralysis of children; acute or chronic paralysis of adults; acute atrophic spinal

paralysis. Neuralgia-Neural hyperaesthesia,

Neurasthenia-Nervous exhaustion.

Oesophagitis-Catarrh of the oesaphagus. Oesophagus, dilatation of the-Ectasia the oesophagus.

Oesophagus, stenosis of the-Stricture the oesophagus.

Pachymeningitis-Inflammation of the dura mater: haematoma of the dura mater.

Paralysis, agitans-Parkinson's disease;

trembles; shaking palsy.
aralysis, facial—Mimetic p
paralysis; histrionic paralysis. paralysis; Paralysis,

Paralysis, glosso-labio-laryngeal—Paralysis of the bulbar nuclei; progressive atrophic bulbar paralysis; chronic bulbar paralysis; progressive muscular paralysis of the tongue, palate and lips.

Paralysis, pseudo-hypertrophic spin-Pseudo-hypertrophic progressive muscular atrophy; Du-chenne's paralysis; progressive muscular sclerosis; atrophia musculorum lipomatosa. Parotiditis (idiopathic)—Parotitis; mumps.

Parotiditis (symptomatic)-Parotid bubo.

Peritonitis—Inflammation of the peritoneum.
Perityphlitis—Ulceration of the caecum; perityphilitic abscess.

Pharyngitis-Relaxed sore-throat; cyanche pharyngen; angina simplex; clergymen's sore-throat;

pharyngeal catarrh.

pulmonalis-Pulmonary consumption: Phthisis filer's phthisis; chronic catarrhal pneumonia; knife-grinder's, rot; fibroid degeneration of the lungs; cheesy pneumonia; pulmonary tuberculosis; chronic pneumonia; tuberculous pneumoni; interstitial pncumonia.

Plague-Pestilentia; pestis.

Pieurisy-Pleuritis.

Pleurisy, chronic variety-Empycma; pyothorax;

suppurative pleuritis.

Pneumonia (embolic)—Pneumonia from embolism. Pneumonia, lobar—Acute pneumonia; lung fever; pneumonic fever; croupous pneumonia; athenic pneumonia; fibrinous pneumonia.
Pneumonia, lobular—Broncho-pneumonia; catar-

rhal pneumonia; bronchitis with collapse of the pulmonary lobules; disseminated pneumonia.

Pneumo-hydrothorax-

Purpura—Morbus maculosis Werlhofii. Pustule, malignant—Charbon.

Pylephlebitis, suppurative-Pylethrombosis; sup. purative inflammation of the portal vein.

Parenchymatous nephritis, acute-Acute Bright's disease; acute alhuminuria; acute tubal ne-phritis; acute desquamative nephritis; acute diffuse nephritis; catarrhal nephritis; croupous nephritis; acute renal dropsy.

Parenchymatous nephritis, chronic—Chronic ca-tarrhal nephritis; large white kidney, (Chronic diffuse nephritis)—Large white kidney; chronic interstital nephritis; chronic Bright's disease; chronic croupous nephritis; tubular nephritis; atrophied kidney.

Rheumatism (acute)-Polyarthritis; rheumatica; rheumatic fever; acute rheumatic arthritis. Rheumatism (chronic)-Chronic rheumatic thritis.

Rheumatism (gonorrhoeal)-Urethral rheumatism.

Rickets-Rachitis.

Roseola (Rubeola)-Rotheln; German measles; hybrid mcasles; hyhrid scarlatina; rubeola notha.

Rheumatism of the skin—Dermatalgia; dermalgia; neuralgia of the skin.
Ringworm—Tinea trichophytina.

Salivation-Ptvalism.

Scarlatina—Scarlet fever. Sclerosis, cerebro-spinal—Disseminated sclerosis; multiple or insular sclerosis.

Scorbutus—Scurvy. Small-pox—Variola.

Splenitis—Inflammation of the splecn. Stomach, inflammation of—Gastritis. Stomach, dilatation of the—Gastrectasia.

Stomach, cancer of the-Carcinoma of the stom-

ulcer of the-Gastric ulcer; peptic ul-Stomach, cer; ulcus ex digestione; digestive ulcer. Stomatitis—Thrush; white mouth; muguet; crum oris; water canker; apthae.

Sun-stroke—Insolation; thermic heat; heat fever. Shingles—Zoster; zona; herpes zoster. Tabes dorsalis—Posterior chronic leuco-myelitis; posterior spinal sclerosis; progressive locomotor ataxia; gray degeneration of the posterior columns; sclerosis of the posterior columns.

Tabes, dorsalis (spasmodic)—Lateral spinal sclerosis; tetanoid pseudo-paraplegia; spastic spinal

Tetanus-Trismus; lock-jaw.

Tetter-Eczema.

Tonsillitis-Quincy; cyanche tonsillaris; amygdal-

Trichinosis-Trichinous disease; trichinasis.

intracranial-Tumors of the brain: Tumors

cerebual tumors.
Typhilitis—Catarrh of the caecum; typhlo-enteritis; inflammation of the caecum; caecitis.
Tinea trichophytina—Ringworm.

Uraemia-Typhloenteritis.

Urticaria-Hives; nettlerash.

Vaccinia-Cow-pox.

Varicella—Chicken-pox. Vitiligo—Leucoderma; leucopathia.

Vitiligoidea-Xanthelasma, xanthoma.

Whooping cough-Pertussis.

Worms, intestinal-Helminthiasis. Writer's cramp-Mogigraphia; chorea scriptorum,

Scrivener's palsy.
Xanthoma—Xantholasma; vitiligoidea.
Yaws—Framboesia; Pian; endemic verrugas.

Zona-Herpes zoster; slingles; zoster.

# TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

	Duration.	10 days. 1 to 2 weeks. 14 to 21 days. 12 to 30 days. 2 to 3 weeks. 1 week.
	Rash fades.	3d or 4th day. 110 days. 4th or 5th day. 110 2 weeks. 110 2 weeks. 12 to 30 days. 13 to 10 th day. 2 to 3 weeks. 14 to 8th. 15 th to 8th. 17 th to 8th. 18 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 th or 15 t
	Day of rash.	. 우. 다.
10	Incubation. Day of rash. Rash fades.	About 10 days 4 to 10 days. 1 to 12 days. 1 to 14 days. 8 to 14 days. 4 days. 3 to 7 days. 6 to 10 days.
	Name.	Measles   About 10 days   4th day   Scarfafina   4to 10 days   2d day   Typing fewer   1 to 12 days   2d day   Typind fewer   10 to 14 days   7th to 14 Small-pox   8 to 14 days   3d or 4th Chicken-pox   4 days   2d or 3d   Erystpelas   3 to 7 days   2d or 3d   Erystpelas   6 to 10 days   After 12 days   3d bours   10 days   3d bours   11 days   3d bours   11 days   3d bours   11 days   3d bours   11 days   3d bours   11 days   3d bours   11 days   3d bours   11 days   3d bours   3d bou

### TABLE OF INCOMPATIBLES.

Drugs and Their Incompatibles.

Absinthium—Sulphates of iron and zinc; acetates of lead; nitrate of silver; tartar emetic. Acacia—Alcohol; Goulard's extract; nitric acid; muriated tincture of iron. Acidum Aceticum-Alkalies; alkaline and earthy

carbonates.

Acidum Citricum-Acetates of lead; nitrate and acetate of mercury; alkalies; alkaline sulphur-

ets; mineral acids.
Acidum Arseniosum—Lime-water; hydro-sulphate
of potassa; magnesia; astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions; hydrated peroxide of iron.

Carbolicum-Mineral acids; sulphides, Acidum red oxide of mercury; chlorine; metallic salts;

saccharate of lime.

Acidum Lacticum-Mineral salts; alkalies.

Acidum Gallicum—Alkaline carbouates; lime-wa-ter; lodide or iron; solution of opium; sulphate of copper, tartar emetic; acetate of lead; nitrate of silver, etc.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum-Chlorine; mineral acids;

metallic oxides, etc.

Acidum Muriaticum-Alkalies and their carbonates, alkaline earths; metallic oxides; sulphuret of potassium; potassium tartrate; silver and most other metallic salts.

Acidum Nitricum—Salifiable bases; metallic ox-

ides; essential oils, etc.

Acidum Nitro-Muriaticum-Earths; oxides; alkalies; sulphurets, etc. Acidum Oxalicum—Calcium; magnesium.

Phosphoricum-Soluble salts of lime; Acidum baryta; lead.

Acidum Salicylicum—Alkalies. Acidum Sulphuricum—Earths; alkalies; their carbonates, sulphurets, etc. Acidum Sulphurosum-Mineral acids; oxidizing

substances.

Acidum Tannicum-Albumen; gelatin; per-salts of iron; alkalies; alkaline earths; carbonates; tar-tar emetic; vegetable alkaloids; acetate of lead, etc.

Acidum Tartaricum-Alkalies; their carbonates; alkaline carths and carbonates.

Aconitum-Tannin; animal charcoal.

Aethers—Solutions of caustic potash.
Alumen—Alkalies; alkalinc carbonates; lime; magnesia; infusion of galls; acetate of lead,

Ammonia-Acids; alum; mineral salts, etc.

Ammoniae Acetas—Strong acids; alkalics; nitrate of silver; corrosive sublimate; alkaline earth, etc.

Ammoniae Carbonas—Acids; soda and caustic potash; alum; magnesia; bitartrate and bi-. sulphate of potassa; calcium chloride; salts of iron; corrosive sublimate; lead salts; zinc sulphate, etc.

Ammonlae Murias-Sulphuric acid; nltric acid; lead salts; silver salts; potassa; soda; car-

bonates of soda and potassa; line, etc.

Angustura—Sulphates of eopper and iron; nltrate of siiver; tartar emetic; lead acetate;

potassa; infusion of galls; corrosive sublimate. Anthemis—Gelatine solution; saits of iron; nitrate of silver; lead saits; infusions containing gallic acid, and the 'hree last mentioned saits.

Antimonii Sulphuretum-Nitro-murlatle acid; nl-

tric acid.

Anthmonii et Potassae Tartras—Alkalies; earths; rhubarb; infusions with gallic acid; lead salts; carbonates of the alkalies and earths; strong acids; hydrosulphurets; lime-water;

ebloride, etc.
Armoracia—Carbonates of the alkalies; nltrate
of silver; vegetable bitters; vegetable astrin-

gents; corrosive sublimate, etc.

Argenti Nitras—Fixed alkalies; solutions of the salts of copper and mercury; time; muriatic acid and salts; arsenious acid and salts; ehlorides; sulphurets; astringent vegetable infusions,

Amica-Sulphates of zinc and iron; acetate of

lead; mlneral acids, etc.

Assafoetida-Neutral salts; acids. Aprautli Cortex-Bark infusion; sulphate of Iron; linie-water.

Aurem-Eggs; flour; albumen; milk, etc.

Barll Chlorldum-Earthy and alkaline carbonates; alum; nitrate of sllver, etc. Benzoinum—Alkalies; acids.

Bistorta-Gelatine; salts of iron, etc.

Belladonna-Tannin; vegetable astringents; caustic alkaline solutions, etc.

Bismuthl Nitras-Vegetable astringents; alkalies. etc.

Bromides-(Including bromides of ammonium, lithium, calculu, potassium and sodium), with acids; acidulous and metallic salts.

Caffein-Iodide of potassium; mereurial salts; tannic acid; which precipitate it from a watery solution.

Calamus-Acetate of Icad.

Calcii Chloridi Liquor-Carbonates of soda and potassa; soluble sulphates; earbonate of mag-

nesia, etc.
Calcis Liquor—Mineral acids; muriate of ammonia; acetic acid; tarturic acid; citric acid; phosphore acid; tarture acid; cirric acid; phosphore acid; alkaline carbonates; scop; vegetable astringent; alum; sulphate of iron; sulphate of zinc; sulphate of magnesia; chlor-ides of mercury; nitrate of sliver. Calcis Carbonas—Alum; muriate of ammonla;

acids; acidulous salts.
Camphorae—Earthy and alkaline salts.
Cannabis—Acids; caustle alkalies.

Capsleum—Acetate of lead; nitrate of silver; corrosive sublimate; sulphates of iron, copper and zinc; carbonates of the alkalics.

Cardamomum-Sulphate of iron; acids; corrosive sublimate, etc. Caryophyllus—Sulpintes of zinc and iron; tartar

emetic, etc.

Cascarilla—Sulphates of zinc and fron; limewater; infusions in which there is gallic or tannic acid.

Cassia Fistula-Alcohol.

Castanea Vesca-Mineral acids; alkalies; salts of iron; antimony salts: lead; silver; vegetable alkaloids form insoluble precipitates. Catechu-Gelatine: salts of iron; alkalies, etc. Chlora-Alkalies.

Chloroform-Separates from mixtures when com-

bined with weak spirits or glycerin. Cimicifuga—Those preparations of it containing gallic or tannic acids, with the salts of iron.

Cinchona-Alkalies: strong acids; sulphates zinc and iron; magnesia; lime; nitrate of silver,

Cocens-Sulphates of zinc and iron; acetate of

lead. Coea-Metallic salts and muriatic acid with the

infusion and fluid extract. Colchicum-Acids (which render the vinous tincture drastic); it is rendered milder in its action by alkalies.

Colocynthis-Sulphate of iron: acetate of lead:

fixed alkalies; nitrate of silver, etc. Colomba-Lime-water; ammonia; mineral acids; nitrate of silver; muriate of iron; isinglass;

Conjum-Alkalies; tannin; strong acids, etc.

Contrayerva (tincture of)-Water.

Copaiba-Mineral acids.

Coptis Trifolia-Lead acetate: nitrate of silver. Creta Preparata-Acidulous salts; acids; muriate of ammonia: alum.

Cuprum soda;

Cupri Sulphas-Ammonia and fixed alkalies; corrosive sublimate; arsenite of potassa; silver nitrate; acetate of lead; vegetable infusions, etc.

Cydonia-Most metallic salts; acids; alcohol,

Digitalis-Infusions of Peruvian bark; acetate of lead: sulphate of iron; tannin; vegetable as-

Ergota—Metallie salts; caustic alkalies, Eucalyptus Globulus—Mineral acids; iron salts; alkalies; salts of zinc; mercury, and lead.

Ferrum Ammoniatum-Fixed alkalies; acids; astringent infusions: lime-water.

Iodidum-Vegetable astringents; fixed alkalies; lime-water, etc. Ferro et Potassae Tartras-Mineral acids; alka-

lles; vegetable astringents.

Subcarbonas-Acidulous salts: mineral Ferri

acids, etc. Tinctura-Lime-water; alkalies Ferri and their carbonates; carbonate of lime; magnesia and its carbonate: vegetable astringents:

solution of gum.

Ferri Sulphas-Nitric acid: fixed alkalies and the carbonates; nitrates of potassa and silver; line-water; sodium borate; lead acetate; potassium lodide: vegetable astringents, etc.

Galla—Carbonates of the alkalies; alkalies; sulphates of Iron and zinc; lead acetate; corrosive sublimate; tartar emetle; gelatin; vegetable

alkaloids, etc. Gelsemium—Tannin; caustic alkalies. Gentiana—Sulphate of iron; salts of lead and silver.

Granatum (cortex)—Sulphate of iron, etc. Grindella—Mineral salts; caustic alkalles. Gualacl Tirctura—Mineral acids; water; spirit of \_\_nitric aether; metallic and carthy salts, etc.

Hamamelis Virginica—Alkalies; mineral acids; saits of antimony; per-salts of iron; salts of lead and silver; vegetable alkaloids form insoluble precipitates.

Haematoxylon—Alum; sulphates of iron and cop-per; lead acetate; tartar emetic. Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum—Muriatic and other

Hydragyrum Ammoniatum—Muria le and other acids; protochloride of tin; fixed alkalies. Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite—Lime; muriate of ammonia; potassium and sodium chlorides; earnonates of the alkalies; nitric acid; iron salts; lead salts; copper and salts; soaps; potassium

iodide, etc. Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosiyum—Alkalies and their carbonates; carbonates of lime; tartar emetic; sulphiret of potassium; iron; soap; salts of iron, lead and copper; albumen; nitrate of silver; gluten; gelatin; vegetable astriu-gents; fixed oils; milk, etc.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum—Mineral acids, Hydrargyri Oxidum Nigrum—Acetic and mineral acids.

Hydrargyri Iodidum—Sodium citloride: mineral acids.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum-Potassium iodide:

sodium chloride; mineral acids. Hydrargyrum Cum Creta—Acetic and mineral

neids; acidulous salts; alum, etc.
Hydrastls—Tannic and organic acids; alkalics.
Hyoseyamus—Nitrate of silver; acetate of lead;

tannin; sulplate of lron; vegetuble estringents.
Ingluvin—Salts of copper; alkalies; salts of
mercury, lead and zinc; gallic acid; tannie acid; alcohol (?); creasote.
Iodine—Starch: magnesia.

Ipecacuanha-Lead acetate; vegetable gents, etc.

Jaborandi-Per-salts of iron; metallic salts; caustle alkalies,

Kine-Lead acetate; salts of iron; mincral acids;

tartar emetic; gelatin, etc. Kramerla-Lead acetate; salts of iron; gelatin;

mineral acids, etc. Lithii Carbonas and Citras—Acids; acidulous and metallic salts.

Lobelia-Caustic alkalies.

Magnesia-Acids; acidulous salts; ammonium

muriate; metallic salts.

Magnesiae Carbonas—Acids; acidulous salts; muriate of ammonia; metallic salts; lime-water; bitartrate of potassa.

Magnesiae Sulphes—Lead acetate; ammonia; cal-

cium chloride; lime-water; potassa; soda; potassium and sodium carbonates, etc.

Manganesium—Its preparations, with salts; mercury salts; silver salts; caustic alkalies.

Mentha-Lead acetate; nitrate of silver; sulphate

of iron, etc.

Morphinae Acetas-Alkaline carbonates; monia; vegetable astringents; all articles incompatible with infusion of opium, except lead acetate.

Morphinae Murias-Tannin; acetate of lead; alka-

line carbonates; ammonia, etc.

Moschus—Corrosive sublimate; mineral acids; nitrate of silver; sulphate of iron; infusion of bark, etc.

Myrica Cerifera—See Hamamelis Virginica.

Opium—Carbonates of soda and potassa; nitrate
of silver; lead acetate; salts of copper, zinc, mercury nd lead; astringent infusions, etc. Pepsin-See Ingluvin.

Pancreatinum-See Ingluvin.

Phosphorus-Lime-water; commercial turpentine; hydrated magnesia; charcoal.

Physostigma-Vegetable astringents: tannin;

caustic alkalies. Pimenta-Ammonia; alum; salts of iron, copper,

silver and zinc; vegetable astringents. Piper Nigrum-Vegetable astringents.

Plumbi Acetas—Alkalies and their carbonates; sulphuric, tartaric and citric acids; tartrate and bitartrate of potassa; alkaline and metallic sulphates; alum; borax; lime-water; infusion of opium; vegetable astringents; milk; soaps. Plumbi Iodidum—Sulphuric acid; solution of po-

tassa.

Potassa-Acids and acidulous salts; metallic and

earthy salts; ammonia and its salts, etc.

earthy sairs; ammonia and his sairs, etc.
Potassae Acetas—Sulphates of soda and magnesia; tartaric acid; most metallic and earthy
salts; mineral acids, etc.
Potassae Arsenitis Liquor—Acids; lime-water;
chlorides of iron and calcium; sulphate of
magnesia; alum; sulphates of iron and copper;
iodide of iron; nitrate of silver; vegetable as-

Potassae Bitartras-Very strong acids; ammonia; line-water; sodium and potassium carbonates; sulphate of magnesia; magnesia, etc.

Potassae Carbonas-Acids; metallic salts; limewater; sulphate of magnesia; muriate of am-

monia; calomel; alum; etc. Potassae Citras—Salts of lime, lead, and silver;

sulphuric and other acids.

Potassal Nitras-Alum; sulphate of magnesia; metallic sulphates; sulphuric acid; muriatic acid (when heated).

Potassae Sulphas-Tartaric acid; lead acetate; nitric acid; muriatic acid; calcium chloride; corrosive sublimate; nitrate of silver, etc.

Potassil Suphnretum-Acids, and most metallic

Potassac Tartras—Most acids; acetate of lead; lime-water; nitrate of silver; calcinn chloride. Potassii Iodidum-Corrosive sublimate; lead acetate; tartarle acid; metallic salts; all acids and acidulous salts; (exception, bitartrate of potassa and chlorate of potash).

Pulsatilla-Tannin; metallic salts; caustic alka-

Quassia-Lead acetate; nitrate of silver; etc. Querens-See Castanea Vesca.

Quininae Snlphas-Tartaric acid; potassium tartrate; alkalics and their carbonates; lime

water; infusions of galls. Rhenm-Lime-water; strong acids; sulphates of zine and iron; corroslve sublimate; tartar

emetic; vegetable astringents.

Rosa Galllea-Sulphates of zinc and iron; limewater; gelatin.

Rnbus-Sce Hamamelis Virginica.

Salix-Snlphate of iron; lime-water; alkaline carbonates; solution of Isinglass.

Sanguinaria-Sec Pulsatilla.

Salvia—Iron salts. Sapo—(Also liniments, apo—(Also liniments, etc., which contain it) with sulphates of magnesia and lime; calcium chloride; metallic salts; alom; lime-water.

Sarsaparilla-Infusion of galls; lime-water; lead acetate.

Scilla-Alkaline carbonates; lime-water; lead acetate; nitrate of silver, etc. Senna—Alkaline carbonates; taric acid; lime-water. Serpentaria—Lead acetate. strong acids;

Sodae carbonas - Acids; potasslum bita earthy acidulons and metallic salts;

Sodae Phosphas-Magnesla; lime; mineral acids,

Sodae Sulphas-Salts precipitated by sulphuric acid; carbonates of potassa; potassium acetate. Sodae et Potassae Tartras-Most acids; acidulous

salts; lead acetate; nitrate of silver, Spiritus AEtheris Nitricl—Sulphate of iron; tincture of guancum; earthy and alkaline carbonates.

Stramonium-Sce Belladonna.

Strychina--American hemp; belladonna; bromides . calabar bean; aether; chloroform; chloral; Indian hemp; amyl nitrate; tobacco; opinm; woorara.

Tabacum-Iodldes; tannin; caustic alkalines. Tamarindus-Potassium salts; lime-water; alka-

line carbonates; tartar emetic. Taraxacum—Sulphate of iron; corrosive sublimate; lead acetate; nltrate of sllver; infusion of galls, etc.

Thea-Iron salts; limc-water; gelatln, etc.

Tormentilla-Solution of isinglass; iron salts; alkalies; etc.

Tragacanth-Copper and iron sulphates; lead acetate; alcohol; etc. Trimethylamine—Alkalies; mineral acids; metal-

lic salts; vegetable astringents.

It's saits; vegetable astringers.
Ulmus-Alcoholic tinctures if added in quantity.
Uva Ursi-Salts of iron; gelatin; tartar emetic.
Zincum-(Its preparations.) Alkalies and their
carbonates; lead acetate; lime-water; acids; many metallic salts: soluble carbonates: vegetable astringents with the valerianate of zinc: milk; common soap; tannic acid; mucilages.

# ANTAGONISTIC ACTION OF MEDI-CINES.

Medicine and Antagonist.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum-Atropia, although it is slowly diffused.

Aconitum-Ammonia; alcohol; digitalis; turpentine; Aether.

AEther-Oxygen; strychnia; quinine; tetanizing alkaloids.

Ammonium (its preparations)-Aconite; veratrum

viride; aconite; digitalis. Amyl Nitrite-Strychuia; ergot; belladonna; brucia.

Antimonium (its preparations)—Coffee; aether; tea; opium; alcohol.

Arnica-Alcoholic .stimulants; opium; camphor; ammonia.

Belladonna-Calabar bean; bromides; tartar emetics; jaborandi; nitrite of amyl; opium; digitalis; conium; gelsemium.

Bromides-Digitalis; belladonna; ergot; stramonium; hyoscyamus.

Caffein-Opium; antimony.

Camphora—Coffee; arterial sedatives; arnica. Cannabis (Americana and Indica)—Faradism;

strychria. Chloral-Galvanism; belladonna; strychnia; al-

cohol; atropia.

Cimicifuga-Stimulants.

Colchicum-Opium; alcoholic stimulants.

Colchicum—Opiom; alcoholic stimulants.
Cinchona (its alkahoids)—Iodides; iodine; copper
salts; zinc salts; lead salts; mercury salts.
Conium—Brucla; atropia; strychina; nux vomica.
Digitalis—Atropia; aconite; gelsemium; bromides; pulsatilla; lobelia; veratrum viride.
Ergota—Aconite; bromides; veratrum viride; nitrate of amyl; lobelia; tobacco.
Gelsemium—Alcoholic stimulants; ammonia; digtralia; ammonia; balladona;

italis; ammonia; belladonna. Gentiana-Strychnia; opium; alcohol. Grindella-See Gentiana.

Iodinum-Digitalis; quinine.

lodides-See Iodinum.

Jaborandi-Belladonna.

Lobelia-Ammonia; aleohol; belladonna; ergot digitalis; strychnlna.

Opium-Arnica; antimony; belladonna; atropia; eoffee; colehicum; pulsatilla; tea; sanguinaria; strychnia.

Physostigama-Daturia: atropfa; chloral; tetanlz-

ing agents. Phytolacca—AEther; alcohol; digitalis; opium; strychnia.

Potassium (its preparations)-Cold; ergot; belladonna: digitalis.

Pulsatilla-Opium; digitalls; alcohol.

Serpentaria-Ergot; arterial sedatives.

Tabacum-Ammonia; alcoholic stlmmlants; ergot; digitalis: belladonna. Trhrethylamine-Belladonna; oplum; digitalis;

stimulants.

Valeriana—Quinine; ergot; digitalis. Veratrum Album and Viride—Ammonia; alcoholic stimulants: digitalis: opinm.

### TABLE OF THE PULSE.

	Beats Per	By Other
· Age.	Minute.	Au-
_	(Carpenter)	thorities.
in the embryo		140
At birth	130 to 140	150
During the first year	130 to 115	120 to 108
During second year	115 to 100	108 to 90
During third year	105 to 95	90 to 80
From 7th to 14th year	90 to 80	80 to 72
From 14th to 21st year.	85 to 75	85 to 80
From 21st to 60th year.	75 to 70	70 to 60
Old age	75 to 80	1

# FORMULAS AND DOSES OF HYPO-DERMATIC MEDICATION.

- R-Acid, hydrocyan, dil., m. vj;
   Aquae destil., dr. j.
   Solve, m. j contains m. 1-10. Dose, m.
   \*-xxx.
- 2. R—Aconit, rad. tinct., m. vj Aquae destil. dr. j Solve. m. j contains 1-10. Dose, m. x-xx.
- 3. R—Ammoniae aq. fort., m. xx Aquae destil., dr. ij Solve. m. j contains m. 1-6. Dose, m. xxx.
- 4. R—Apomorphinae, gr. j Aquae destil., dr. iiss Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-150. Dose, m. v—Xx. (A prompt emetic).
- 5. R—Arseniatis liq. sodii, dr. ss Aquae destil., dr. ss Solve. m. j eq. m. 1-60. Dose, m. ii-x.
- 6. R—Atropinae sulphatis, gr. j Aquae destil., dr. xv Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-900. Dose, m. v-xx.
- R—Caffeini, gr. x Aquae destil., dr. j Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-6. Dose, m. v-xx.
- S. R-Camphorae, gr. v
  Alcoholis, dr. j
  Solve. Dose, m. vi-xxx.
- 9. R—Chloral hydratis, dr. j Aquae destil., dr. ij Solve. m. j contains gr. ½. Dose, m. x-xxx.
- 10. R—Concini, gr. ¼
  Spiritus, dr. ss
  Aquae destil., dr. iss
  Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-480. Dose, m.
  ij-xij. (Must be freshly prepared.)

- 11. R—Cararae, gr. ¼
  Aquae destii., dr. iv
  Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-960. Dose, m.
  v-xv.
- 12. R-Digitalin, gr. ss Alcobolis, Aquae destil., aa dr. ij Solve, m. j contains gr. 1-450. Dose, m. iv-viii.
- R—Daturinae, gr. ss
   Aquae destii., oz j
   Solve, m. j contains gr. 1-960. Dose, m. jv.x.
- 14. R.-Ergotinae, gr. xv Alcebolis. Glycerini, an dr. ij Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-20. Dose, m. y-xxx.
- 15. R—Extracti ergotae fl., q. s. Filter carefully. Dose, m. x.
- R-Eserline muriate, gr. j
   Aqua destil., oz. j
   Solve. m. j eontains gr. 1-480. Dose, m.
   v-x.
- 17.-Ether sulphuric, m. x-xv
- 18. R—Hydrarg, chlorid, corros.
  Ammonii chloridi, aa gr. iij.
  Misee et solve in.
  Aquae destil., dr. iss
  Dein adde:
  Albuminis ovi dr. iss
  Aquae destil., dr. v
  Filtra et adjice—Aquae destil., q. s. ad
- dr. x. m. contains gr. 1-200. Dose, m. iij to x.

  19. R—Hydrarg, et sod, jodid., gr. iii.
- R-Hydrarg, et sod, iodid., gr. iij. Aquae destil., dr. liiss Solve, m. j contains gr. 1-70. Dose, m. x, every other day.
- R—Morphinae sulphatis, gr. xvj
   Acid sallcylic., gr. ss
   Aquae destil., oz. j
   Solve. m. j contains 1-30. Dose, in. iij-x.
   (Filter).
- 22. R—Morphinae sulphatis, gr. xxiv
  Atropinae sulphatis, gr. j
  Olei amygdalae amarae, gtt. j
  Aquae fontanae, oz. i j
  Solve, m. x contain gr. ¾ of morphine,
  and gr. 1-96 of atropina. (Didama's solution.)
- 23. R-Morphinae sulphatis, (Magendies' solulution), gtt. v-x.
- 24. R-Physostigmia (Eserine murlat).

- R—Physostigmae ext., (Calabar bean), gr. xvj
   Aquae destil., oz. j
   Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-30. Dosc, m. iv-xij
- R—Pilocarpinae muriatis vel nitratis, gr. iij
   Aquae destil., dr. iv
   Solve, m. j contains gr. 1-80. Dose, m.
   x-xx.
- 27. R—Potassii iodidi, dr. j Aquae destil., dr. iv Solve. Dose, m. vi-xx.
- 28. R-Quininae sulphatis, gr. xv
  Acidi sulphurici aromat., q. s. ad solutionem
  Aquae destil., q. s. ad dr. iles
  Flat solutio., m. j contains gr. 1-10. Dose,
  m. v-xx.
- 29. R—Quininae bisulphates, dr. 1 Acidi borici, gr. ij Morphinae sulphatis, gr. ¼-Aquae destil., oz. i Solve. Not irritating
- 30. R—Quinimae bimuriat carbamadata, (hydrochlorate with urea), gr. xx Aquae destil., dr. j Solve. m. j contains gr. ½. Dose, m. vi-xxx
- 31. R-Spiritus (brandy, whiskey), m. xx-lx.
- 32. R—Strychninae sulphatis, gr. j Aquae destil., oz. j Solve. m. j contains gr. 1-480. Dose, m. iv-xv. (Triturate in a mortar until all the crystals disappear, or heat in a test-

# DOSES FOR INHALATION.

DRUG.	QUANTITY IN 1 OZ. DIS-
	TILLED WATER.
Acldi Carbolici	grs.lj-x
Acid Cresvlic	grs. xv-xxx
Acid. Laetici	grs.x-xxx
Acid, Salicyll	·····grs.xv-xxx
Acid, Sulphuric, d	il x xx
Acid, Tannici	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · grs.ij-xx
Alemnis	grs.v-xxx
Amonii Chleridi	grs.ii-xii
Atomon Murat	
Aquae Amygdalae A	marae Undiluted
America Calcia	Will of man with
Aquae Menth, Pip.	de 4.14
AIRCHU MIUTIL	are i-v
Auri Chloridi	grs.ii
Belladonnae Tinct.	TOTAL TRANSPORTER TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TO
reduce of Potassium	l
Cannabis Indieae T	inct mili-ve
Ferri Chloridi Tinc	m × vv
Hamametts Tinet	112 mm and
Tpecac, Fld. Ext.	DI T-YY
MOTDHINAC ACCEPTIS	an an ina
Moroninae Sulphatic	cere 1 19 to 1 C
Opii Deodorat., Tine	otgrs.1-12 to 1-6
Potass. Chlorat	·····grs, v-xx
ricis inquidis infus	. (amae nicis) de ii eiii
BOULL DELIZORI	Conc. iii war
SOUTH LIGHTOF,	121 v = 11
Zinci Suiph	ors iii-vv



## CHAPTER IV.

# TABLE OF DOSES AND REMEDIAL AGENTS.

Remedies. Apoth, Dose and Metric Dose,

Abstract.	
Acouitigr. ss to j	0.06-0.065
Aspidospermgr, v to xx	0.333-1.333
Belladonnaegr. ss to i	0.03 - 0.065
Cannabia Indicaegr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Coniigr, i to ii	0.066-0.133
Digitalisgr, i to iij	0.066-0.200
Gelsemiigr. l to iii	0.036-0.200
Hyoscyamigr. ii to v	0.133-0.333
Ignatiaegr. i to iii	0.066 - 0.200
Ipecacuanhaegr. iii to xxx	0.200-2.000
Jalapaegr. vi to x	0.400-0.566
Nucis vomicaegr. ss to ii	0.030-0.130
Phytolaccaegr. v to xv	0.333-1.000
Pilocarpigr, vi to xxx	0.400-2.000
Podophylligr. iv to x	0.266-0.666
Senegaegr. iv to x	0.266 - 0.666
Valerinaegr. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Veratrum viridegr. i to iii	0.065-0.200
Acetum lobeliae xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Opii v to xvi	0.333-1.066
Sanguinariaeu xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Scillae x to xxx	0.666-2.000
Acidum acet. dil m 60 to 90	4,000-6.000
Arseniosumgr. 1-64 to 1-20	0.001-0.003
Benzoieumgr. v to xv	0.333-1.000
Boricumgr. v to x	0.333 - 0.666
Carbolicumgr. 1 to 111	0.066 - 0.200
Gallicumgr. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Acidum hydrobromicum (34 per cent.)	
gr. x to xv	0.666-1.000
Hydrobromicum dilutum,	
	2.666-8.000
Hydrochloricumm. iii to x	0.200 - 0.666
Hydrochloricum dilutum,	
in, x to xxx	0.066-2.000
Hydrocyanicum dilutum., m. i to iv	0.065 - 0.250
Lacticumgr. xv to dr. j	1.000-4.000
Nitricumm. iii to x	0.200-0.666
Nitricum dilitumm, x to xxx	0.666-2.000
Nitrohydrochloricumm. ii to v	0.130-0.300
Nitrohydeachloricum dilutum,	
m. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Phosphoricumm. iii to viil	0.200 - 0.500
Salphurleum v to x	0.333 - 0.666
- Contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of	

Phosphoricum dilutumm. x to xxx	0.666-2.000
Sailerijeum	0.333-2.000
Saileylicum	0.333-0.666
Suipnurieum v to x	0.333-0.000
Sulphuricum dilutumm, v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Sulphuricum aromaticum.	
Sulphurosumm, 30 to 60	0.333-2.000
Sulabunggum m 20 to 60	2.000-4.000
Bulphurosum	
Tannicumgr. iii to xx	0.200-1.300
Tartaricumgr. x to xxx	0.650-2.000
Aconitum (white crystals),	
gr. 1-400 to 1-200 0.0 Adonidingr. 1-16 to 1-10	00167-0.0003
Adonidin gr 1-16 to 1-10	0.004-0.008
Alexander and a second and a second and a second	0.133-0.333
Aloegr. ii to v	
Alomumgr. 1 to 111	0.066 - 0.200
Aloinumgr. i to iii Alumengr. x to xv	0.666-1.000
Ammonii benzoasgr. x to xx Bromidumgr. v to xxx Carbonasgr. lii to x	0.666-1.333
Browidum gr v to vyv	0.333-2.000
Charbonag on lii to a	0.200-0.666
Carbonasgr, III to x	
Ohloridumgr. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Iodiduugr. ii to v	0.130 - 0.300
Iodidnu gr. ii to v Phosphas gr. v to xx Picras gr. ¼ to ½	0.333-1.333
Pieras er 1/4 to 1/6	0.016-0.033
Sulphon on til to vy	0.200-1.000
Sulphasgr. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Vaieriansgr. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Amyl nitris iii to v	0.200 - 0.333
An ylum iodatumgr. iii to xxx Antifebringr. ii to xv	$0.200 \cdot 2.000$
Antifebringr. ii to xv	0.133-1.000
Antimonii et potassii tartras.	01300 1.000
	0.000.0.00
(diaphoretic)gr. 1-20 to 1-12	0.003-0.005
Et potass, tartr., (emetic).gr. i to ii	0.066 - 0.133
Oxidumgr. iss to ii	0.100-0.133
Oxysulphuricumgr. ss to ii	0.033-0.133
Oxysulphuricumgr. ss to ii Sulphidumgr. v to xv	0.300-1.000
Sulphidum punifordam 1/ / i	
Sulphidum purificatumgr. ¼ to j Sulphuratumgr. i to x	0.016-0.065
Sulphuratumgr. i to x	0.065 - 0.650
Autyryrinegr. x to xx	0.666-1.333
Antyjyrinegr. x to xx Apiolgr. iii to v	0.200-0.333
Apomorphina hydrochloras,	
gr. 1-12 to 1-6	0.005-0.010
	0.003-0.010
Aqua ammoniaem. v to xxx	0.300-2.000
Amygdalae amaraedr, ii to iv	8.000-16.000
Camphorae oz. ss to ii 1	6.000-64.000
Chloridr. i to lv	4.000-16.000
Creasotidr, i to iv	4.000-16.000
Tanasanai	
Laurocerasim. vi to xxx	0.400-2.000
Argentl iodidum gr. ss to 2 Nitrasgr. 1-6 to 1-3	0.033-0.133
Nitrasgr, 1-6 to 1-3	0.011-0.022
Oxidumgr. ss to ii	0.033-0.133
Oxidumgr. ss to ii Arsenii jodidumgr. 1-61 to 1-10	0.001-0.006
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Asafoetidagr. v to xx Atropinagr. 1-120 to 1-60 Atropinae sulphasgr. 1-120 to 1-60	0.333-1.333
Atropinagr, 1-120 to 1-60	0.0005-0.001
Atropinae sulphasgr. 1-120 to 1-60	0.0005 - 0.001
Auri et sodii cirloridi,	
gr. 1-32 to 1-16	0.002-0.004
Bebeerinae sulgr. iii to x	0.200-0.666
Pohoning and its salts on the	
Deberma, and its saits, gr. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Beberina, and its saltsgr. iii to xv Bismuthi citras gr. iii to xv Bismuth et ammonia citras.gr.i to xv	0.200-1.000
Bismuth et ammonia citras.gr.i to xv	0.066-1.000
Subcarbonasgr. vi 10 xxx	0,400-2,000
Subnitrasgr. v to xxx	0.300-2.000
Tannasgr. vi to xxx	0.400-2.000
Valeriansgr. i to iii	0.066-0.200
Brayeradr. ii to vi	8.000-24.000

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Brucinagr. 1-64 to 1-16 0.001-0.004
Caffeinagr. i to v 0.066-0.333
Caffeinae citrasgr. i to v 0.066-0.333 Calcii bromidumgr. v to xxx 0.333-2.000
Carbonas praecipitatusgr. x to xl 0.650-2.600
Carbonas praecipitatusgr. x to xl 0.650-2.600 Hypophosphisgr. y to xx 0.300-1.300
Hypophosphis gr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Phosphas praecipitatus, gr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Caly subburatagr. 1-10 to ii 0.005-0.130
Calx sulphuratagr. 1-10 to ii 0.005-0.130 Camphoragr. iii to x 0.200-0.666
Monobromatagr. ii to x 0.130-0.650
Cannabis Indica gr. 1-4 to ss 0.016-0.030 Americana gr. 1-3 to ss 0.020-0.030
Cappella gr. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Cannella         gr. xv to xxx         1.000-2.000           Cantharis         gr. ss to ii         0.033-0.133           Capsicum         gr. i to iii         0.006-0.200
Cantinarisgr. ss to ii 0.005-0.130
Capsicumgr. 1 to 11 0.000-0.200
Ligni oz. ss to j 15.000-30.000 Castoreum gr. vi to xv 0.400-1.000
Castoreumgr. V1 to XV 0.400-1.000
Catechii
Carbonoi hisulubiduu M II IO VI V.15V-V.4VV
Cerii nitrasgr. i to iii 0.066-0.200
Certi nitras         gr. i to iii 0.066-0.200           Oxalas.         gr. i to iii 0.066-0.200
Chlora! 27. III to XX 0.200-1.555
Chloroformum
Chrysarobinumgr. 1-10 to ii 0.003-0.130
Cinchonagr. xv to dr. 1 1.000-4.000
Cinchonidina, and its salts,
gr. 1 to xxx 0.000-2.000
Cinchonina, and saltsgr i to xxx 0.066-2.000
Cinnamomumgr. vi to xxx 0.400-2.000
Codeina gr, ss to ii 0.033-0.133
Confectio senuaegr. I to II 0.000-0.100
Conjun gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Conging
Cota gr. i to il 0.066-0.133
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Cupri acotas gr. 1-10 to 1-4 0.006-0.016
Cubeba.         gr. 1-10 to 1-4         0.006-0.016           Cupri acetas         gr. 1-10 to 1-4         0.006-0.016           Sulphas         gr. 1-4 to ss 0.016-0.033           Am.         gr. 1-6 to j 0.011-0.066           Cuspario         gr. x to xl 0.050-2.600           Cuspario         gr. 1.32 to 1-6 0.002-0.011
gr. 1-6 to j 0.011-0.066
Cuspania 2r. x to xl 0.650-2.600
Curare. gr. 1-32 to 1-6 0.002-0.011 Curare. gr. 1-64 to 1-20 0.001-0.003
Curarina gr. 1-64 to 1-20 0.001-0.003
Daturinegr. 1-100 to 1-60 0.00067-0.00131
Daturine gr. 1-100 to 1-10 to 15 16 000-64 000
Decoctum aloes compoz. ss to in 64 000,120 000
Daturinegr. 1-100 to 1-60 0.00061-0.00162 Decoctum aloes compoz. ss to ii 16.000-64.000 Cetrariaeoz. ii to iv 64.000-120.000
Sarsaparillae compositus
1.64 to 1.32 0.001-0.002
Sarsaparillae compositus gr ii to iv 64.000-120.000 Digitilinum
Duboisina and salts
Duteamara
Elaterinumgr. 1-20 to 1-10 0.003-0.006
Tritte Col and dead a second color

Emetina and salts (emetic) 1-8 to 1-4 0.003-0.016 gr. And salts (diaphoretic), gr. 1-120 to 1-30 0.0005-0.002 Emulsio hydrocyanicum...dr. ss to i Ergota...gr. xv. to dr. j Ergotinam...gr. ii to viii Eserina and salts...gr. 1-64 to 1-20 2.000-4.000 1.000-4.000 0.133 - 0.5330.001 - 0.003Erythroxylon......dr. ss to j 2.000-4.000 Enonymus .... Ethindene dichloride, dr. iv (inhalation). Ethyl iodide ..... m. xv, inhale. Ethyl bromide..... x to xl 0.650 - 4.000Eucalptus.....gr. v to xx 0.300 - 1.300Enpatorium. dr. ss to j Extractum abslathii. gr. ii to vi Abslathii fluidum. . m. xv to xxx 2.000-4.000 0.133 - 0.4001,000-2,000 Achillae ......gr. iii to x Achilleae fluidum...m. xv to dr. j 0.200-0.666 1.000-1.000 Aconiti fol. .....gr. 1-4 to ss Aconiti fol. flridum....m. i to v Aconiti rad. (U. S. P., 1880), gr. 1-12 to 1-4 Aconiti (rad.) fliidum...m ss to iiss 0.016-0.032 0.066 - 0.3330.005-0.016 0.033 - 0.166Aletridis fluidum....m xv to xxx Alni rub. fluidum....m, xv to xxx Aloes aquos......gr. ss to iii Alston const. fluidum..dr. i to lv 1.000-2.000 0.033 - 0.2004.000-16,000 Angelicae rad, fluidum, m xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000 Angusturae fluidum...m xv to xlv 1.000-3.000 Anthemidis.....gr. ii to x 0.133 - 0.666Anthemidis fluidum . . m xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000 Apocyni andros fluidum, m viil to 50 0.533-3.333 Apocyni cannab, fluidum, m viii to xxx Extractum araliae hisp, fl. m xxx to dr. j 2,000-4,000 Araliae racem fluidum, 2,000-4,000 m. xxx to dr. j Araliae spin, fluidum., m. xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000 .....m. 45 to 75 Arecae fluidum. 3.000-5.000 0.200 - 0.5330.133 - 0.3330.333-1.000 2.000-4.000 Ari. triphyili fluidum . . m. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000 Asari fluidum .....m. xv to xxx. Asclep, insar. fluidum.m. xv to xxx. 1.000-2.000 1.000-2000 Asclep. syr. fluidum..m. xv to xxx 1,000-2,600 Asclep, tuber, fluidum, in, xv to xxx 1.000-2.000 Aspidii fluidum.....dr, i to ly Aspidosperm. fluidum m. xv to xlv 4.000-16,000 1.000-3.000 Aurantli cort. fluidum, dr. 1-4 to ilss 1.000-10.000 Aurantli aurantii amari fl., m. xv to xxx 1,000-2,000 Azedarach fluidum ...,m. xv to 75 1.000-2.000 Baptisiae fluidum...m. vii to xxx 0.466-2.000

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Belladonnae alcoholicum.
gr. 1-4 to 1-2 0.016-0.030
Belladonnae fol. (Engl.),
gr. 1-6 to 2-3 0.011-0.044
Beladonnae fol. fluidum,
m. iii to vi 0.200-0.400
Belladonnae radicisgr. 1-6 to 1-4 0.008-0.016
Belladonnae radicis, .gr. 1-6 to 1-4 0.008-0.016 Belladonnae radicis fluid.m. i to iii 0.006-0.200
Berber agui-fol, fluidum,
m. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Berber, vulg. fluidum,
m. xv to xxx 1.000 2.000
Boldi fluidumm. iii to xv 0.200-1.000
Proverse fillidilli dr. II to IV o. 0.00
Bryoniae findumm. XV to 60 1.000-4.007
Buchu fluidumdr. ss to iiss 2.000-10.000
Calanti fluidim
Colond thudum III XV (0 GU 1,000-1,000)
Calumbac gr. 111 to x 0.200-0.000
Capellae thidum m. xv to 60 1.000-4.000
Cancilae fluidumm. xv to 60 1.000-4.000 Cannabis indicae gr. 1-4 to ss 0.016-0.030
Connabis American IIII(IIII).
gr. iii to xv 0,200-1,000
Cannabis indicae fluidum,
m. 111 10 V1 0,200 0,200
G-raioi fluidumm. i to iii 0.066-0.200
Cardam, comp.fluidum.m. xv to xvl 1.000-3.000
Cardam, comp, middin, p) vy to 60 1,000-1,000
Cardin ben, fluidumm, xv to 60 1.000-1.000 Carnisgr, xv to dr, j 1.000-1.000
Carnis gr. dridum
Cascara sagrad, rad. fluidum, m. x to xx 0.666-1.333
A110 A1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Cascarillae fluidum. dr. 3-4 to ii 1-3 3.000-10.000
Castaneae fluidumdr. 3-4 to iiss 3.000-10.000
Cheldonis fluidumm. xxx to 60 2.000-4.000 Chimaph, fluidumdr. 3-4 to i 1-4 3.000-5.000 Chionanthai fluidum dr. 3-4 to i is 3.000-10.000 Chionanthai fluidum dr. 3-4 to i is 3.000-10.000
Chimaph, fluidumdr. 3-4 to iiss 3.000-10.000
Chionanthai fluidum dr. 3-4 to 188 3,0 m 10.00
Chirettae fluidum . dr. ss to i 1-4 2.000-5.000 Extractua cimicifugae fl. dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Extractua cimicifugae fl. dr. ss to 1 2.000-2.000
Chincheniae Illicuiti III. XXX 10 00
Cincheniae fillidilm arom,
m. xxx to 60 2.000 1.007
Cinchoniae comp. fluidum,
Colohici seminis iluliudi.
Collinsoniae fluidum.m. xxx to 60 2,00014,000
Colocynthidis
Conii alcoholicumgr ss to ij 0.030-0.130

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Convalleriae radicis fluid.
                             III. xv to xxx
                                                     1.000-2,000
Ceptidis fluidum ....m, xxx to 60
                                                      2.000-4.000
Cornus fluidum .....dr. ss to j
Corydalis fluidum ....m. xy to xxx
                                                      1,000-2,000
                                                      1,000-2,000
Coto fluidum .....m. iij to xv
                                                      0.200-1.000
Cubebae fluidum m. x to xxx
Cypripedii fluidum m. xv to 60
Damianae fluidum...dr. ss to iiss
                                                      0.650-2.000
                                                      1.000-4.000
                                                    2.000-10.000
Deiphinae fuidum ...ar. ss to iss
Deiphinae fuidum ...m. i to iij
Digitalis gr. 1-6 to ss
Digitalis fuidum ...n. i to vi
Dioscoreae fluidum ...n. xv to xxx
Ditae fluidum ...dr. i to iv
Dulcamarae fluidum ...dr. ss to j
                                                      0.066-0.200
                                                      0.011-0.033
                                                      0.066 - 0.400
                                                      1.000-2.000
                                                    4 000-16,000
                                                      2,000-4,000
Dracontii fluidum ....gr. xxx to 60
                                                      2,000-4,000
Droserae fluidum ...m. v to x
Drgotae ... .gr. iss to viii
Ergotae fluidum ...m. xv to 60
                                                      0.333 - 0.666
                                                      0.100 - 0.533
                                                      1,000-4,000
Eryodictyi fluidum ..m. xv to 60
                                                      1.000-4.000
Erythoxilum fluidum . . dr. ss to ii
Eucalypti fluidum . . m. v to xx
Eunonymi fluidum . . . m. xv to 60
Eupatorii fluidum . . . dr. ss to j
                                                      2.000-4.000
                                                      0.300 - 1.300
                                                      1.000-4.000
                                                      2.000-4.000
Euphorb. ipec. fluidum,
0.333 - 2.000
                                                      0.200-1.000
                                                      0.650-2.000
                                                      0.533-1.000
                                                      3,000-8,000
                                                      0.130.0.300
                                                      0.650-2.000
Gent. comp. fluidum. m. xxx to 60
                                                       2,000-4,000
                                                      1,000-2,000
Gent. quin. fluidum .. m. xv to xxx
Geranii duidum ...dr. ss to j
Gel fluldum .... xv to xxx
Gillenlae fluidum .... xv to xxx
                                                      2,000-4.000
                                                      1.000-2.000
                                                       1.000-2.000
Cossypii radicis fluidum,
                                    dr. ss to 1
                                                      2.000-4.000
Granati radicis fluidum,
dr. 3-4 to li
Grindeliae fluldum ..m. xv to lx
Gualael lignl fluidum.m. xxx to 60
                                                      3,000-8,000
                                                       1,000-4,000
                                                      2.000-4.000
Guaranae fluidum.....m. xv to lx
                                                       1.000-4.000
Haematoxyli......gr. viij to xxx
                                                      0.533 - 2,000
 Haematoxyll fluidum..m xxx to 60
                                                       0.650-2.000
 Hamamelldis fluidum ... x to xxx
Helleb, nigris.....gr. ss to iij
Helleb, nigris fluidum...m v to xv
Heloniae fluidum...m viij to xxx
                                                       0.333-1.000
                                                       0.533-2.000
2.000-4.000
 0.200-1.000
                                                       2.000-4.000
                                                       2,000-4.000
 Hydrangeae fluldum....m xxx to 60
 Hydrastis fluidum ...dr. ss to j
Hydrastis ...gr. lij to x
Hyoscyami fluidum ...in v to x
Hyoscyami sem. fluidum m ji to vili
                                                       2,000-4,000
                                                       0.200-0.666
                                                       0.300 - 0.600
                                                       0.133-0.533
 Ignatiae......gr. 1-4 to ss
Ignatiae fluidum....m. 1 to vj
Iridls fluidum.....n v to xx
                                                       0.066 - 0.400
                                                       0.300-1.300
```

91	
Iridia versic or iii to vi	0.200-0.400
Iridis versicgr. iil to vi Ipecacuanhae fluidumm xv to xxx	
ipecacuannae numum, .m xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Jaborandi fluidumm x to 60	0.656-4.000
Jalapae (U. S. P., 1870)gr. v to x	0.333-0.666
Jalapae alcoholicumgr. iii to vi	0.200-0.400
Talanas deid	
Jalapae fluidumm xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Juglandisgr. v to xx Juglandis fluidumdr. 3-4 to ii	0.300-1.300
Juglandis fluidum dr 3-4 to ii	3,000-8.000
Tunin duidant	
Junip. fluidum m xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Kamala fluidum un xxx to 60 Kino, liquid m xv to xxx Krameriaegr. v to xv	2.000-4.000
Kino, liquid m xy to xxx	1.000-2.000
Kramoriae gr' v to vy	0.333-1.000
Transcript the decidence of the co	
Krameriae fluidumm xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Lactucaegr. v to xv	0.333-1.000
Lactucae gr. v to xv Lactucarii fluidum m x to xxx	0.600-2.000
Tanna fluidam du i ta ii	4.000-8.000
Lappae fluidumdr. i to ii	
Laricis fluidumdr. ss to ii Leonuri fluidumm xxx to 60	2.000-S.000
Leonuri fluidumnı xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Leptandrae fluidumdr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Leptandrae mildindr. ss to j	
Lobeliae nuldum v to xx	0.300-1.300
Lupulini fluidumdr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
I reoni fluidura m v to vvv	0.333-2.000
13 Copi Hardini	
Maiti	4.000-10.000
Lobeliae fluidumm. v to xx Lupulini fluidumdr. ss to j Lycopi fluidumm. v to xxx Maltidr. i to iiss Manzanitae fluidumdr. ss to ii	2.000-8.000
Marrubii fluidumdr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Matica duidum de ce to i	2.000-4.000
Matico fluidumdr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Matricariae	0.533-2.000
Matricariaem viij to xxx Menisperm, fluidumm xxx to 60 Methystice fluidumm xv to xxx	2.000-4.000
Motheration fluidum m TV to TYT	1.000-2.000
Methystice hundum	
Mezerel nuldum	0.200 - 0.666
Mezereigr. ss to i	0.033-0.066
Micromeriae nı xv to 60	1.000-4.000
3614-1-11- 6-13 to CO	
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60	
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60  Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60  Nectandraedr. i to iv	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae.	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae.	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae.	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.083
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucls vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nunhar, fluidumm, vo xv	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucls vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nunhar, fluidumm, vo xv	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm 1 to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Openthere fluidumm. v to xx	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm 1 to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Openthere fluidumm. v to xx	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm 1 to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Openthere fluidumm. v to xx	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm 1 to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Openthere fluidumm. v to xx	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-0.133
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm 1 to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Openthere fluidumm. v to xx	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm l to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Oenotherae fluidumm. v to xv Opilgr. 1-6 to ss I'apaverisgr. ss to il Papaveris fluidum!m. xv to xlv	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-0.133
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xx Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaverisgr, ss to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Danaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Danaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-0.133 1.000-3.000 2.000-4.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xx Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaverisgr, ss to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Danaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Danaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-3.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xx Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaverisgr, ss to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Danaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Danaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-0.133 1.000-3.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xx Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaverisgr, ss to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Danaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Danaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-16.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-0.133 1.000-3.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000
Mitchellae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opnilgr. 1-6 to ss Papaverisgr. ss to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xxx to xxx priixv to xxx priixv to xxx priixv to xxx priixv to xxx priixv to xxx priixv to xxx prii	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 0.005-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-0.133 1.000-3.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000
Mitchellae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opnilgr. 1-6 to ss Papaverisgr. ss to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xxx to xxx priixv to xxx priixv to xxx priixv to xxx priixv to xxx priixv to xxx priixv to xxx prii	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 0.005-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-0.103 1.000-2.000 0.11-0.033 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.030-0.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 2.000-4.000 0.001-0.011
Mitchellae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar, fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opiigr. 1-6 to ss Lapaveris gr. 1-6 to ss Lapaverisgr. ss to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. xxx to 60 Petrosclina fluidumdr. i to ii Phorandend, fluidumdr. i to ii Phorandend, fluidumdr. ss to j Physostigmaegr. 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmaegr. 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmae fluidumgr. i to ii-	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 0.005-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-0.133 1.000-3.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000
Mitchellae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar, fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opiigr. 1-6 to ss Lapaveris gr. 1-6 to ss Lapaverisgr. ss to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. xxx to 60 Petrosclina fluidumdr. i to ii Phorandend, fluidumdr. i to ii Phorandend, fluidumdr. ss to j Physostigmaegr. 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmaegr. 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmae fluidumgr. i to ii-	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 0.005-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-0.103 1.000-2.000 0.11-0.033 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.030-0.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 2.000-4.000 0.001-0.011
Mitchellae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm 1 to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Oenotherae fluidumm. v to xv Opiigr. 1-6 to ss Papaveris gr. 1-6 to si Papaveris fluidumm. xx to xix Opii	2.000-4.000 4.000-1.000 0.005-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-0.103 0.033-0.103 0.033-0.103 0.033-0.103 0.033-0.103 0.033-0.103 0.033-0.103 0.030-0.000 0.001-0.000 1.000-3.000 2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 0.001-0.011 0.006-0.200
Mitchellae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar, fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opiigr. 1-6 to ss Lapaveris gr. 1-6 to ss Lapaverisgr. ss to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. xxx to 60 Petrosclina fluidumdr. it o ii Phorandend, fluidumdr. it o ii Physostigmaegr. 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmae fluidumm. it o iii Phytolaccae baccar, fluid,	2.000-4.000 4.000-1.000 0.065-0.250 0.098-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-3.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.001-0.011 0.001-0.010 0.001-0.010 0.001-0.010
Mitchellae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opnitgr. 1-6 to sr Papaverisgr. ss to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xxx to 60 Papaveris fluidumm. xxx to 60 Petrosclina fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumm. i to ii Flytolaccae baccar. fluid, Dhytolaccae fluidumm. i to iii	2.000-4.000 4.000-1.000 0.005-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-0.103 0.033-0.103 0.033-0.103 0.033-0.103 0.033-0.103 0.033-0.103 0.033-0.103 0.030-0.000 0.001-0.000 1.000-3.000 2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 0.001-0.011 0.006-0.200
Mitchellae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opnitgr. 1-6 to sr Papaverisgr. ss to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xxx to 60 Papaveris fluidumm. xxx to 60 Petrosclina fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fleilandrii fluidumm. i to ii Flytolaccae baccar. fluid, Dhytolaccae fluidumm. i to iii	2.000-4.000 4.000-1.000 0.065-0.250 0.098-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-3.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.001-0.011 0.001-0.010 0.001-0.010 0.001-0.010
Mitchellae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm ix to 60 Nectandraedr, i to ly Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xx Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Eapaverisgr, ss to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xv to xxx Opiidr, i to ii Papaveris fluidumdr, i to ii Physostigmaegr, 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmae fluidumdr, ss to j Physostigmae fluidumdr, i to ii Phytolaccae baccar, fluid, n. v to xxx Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii	2.000-4.000 4.000-1.000 0.065-0.250 0.098-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.11-0.032 0.033-0.133 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-2.000 4.000-8.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 0.001-0.011 0.066-0.200 0.333-2.000 0.036-0.200
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar, fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opii	2.000-4.000 4.000-1.000 0.005-0.250 0.0085-0.250 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.11-0.033 0.333-1.300 0.11-0.033 1.000-3.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.001-0.011 0.066-0.200 0.333-2.000 0.333-2.000
Mitcheliae fluidum m xxx to 60 Myricae fluidum m xxx to 60 Nectandrae dr. i to lv Nucls vomicae fluidum m i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidum m. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidum m. v to xv Opoil gr. 1-6 to ss Fapaveris gr. ss to ii Papaveris gr. ss to ii Papaveris fluidum m. xvx to xv Upril gr. 1-6 to ss Fapaveris fluidum m. xvx to 60 Petrosclina fluidum dr. i to ii Phorandend. fluidum dr. ss to j Physostigmae gr. 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmae gr. 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmae fluidum m. i to ii Phytolaccae baccar. fluid, m. v to xvx Phytolaccae radicis gr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicis gr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicis gr. i to iii	2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 0.005-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.030-0.000 1.000-2.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.001-0.011 0.066-0.200 0.033-2.000 0.033-2.000 1.000-4.000 0.033-2.000 0.033-2.000
Mitcheliae fluidum m xxx to 60 Myricae fluidum m xxx to 60 Nectandrae dr. i to lv Nucls vomicae fluidum m i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidum m. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidum m. v to xv Opoil gr. 1-6 to ss Fapaveris gr. ss to ii Papaveris gr. ss to ii Papaveris fluidum m. xvx to xv Upril gr. 1-6 to ss Fapaveris fluidum m. xvx to 60 Petrosclina fluidum dr. i to ii Phorandend. fluidum dr. ss to j Physostigmae gr. 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmae gr. 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmae fluidum m. i to ii Phytolaccae baccar. fluid, m. v to xvx Phytolaccae radicis gr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicis gr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicis gr. i to iii	2.000-4.000 4.000-1.000 0.005-0.250 0.0085-0.250 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.11-0.033 0.333-1.300 0.11-0.033 1.000-3.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.001-0.011 0.066-0.200 0.333-2.000 0.333-2.000
Mitcheliae fluidum m xxx to 60 Myricae fluidum m xxx to 60 Nectandrae dr. i to lv Nucls vomicae fluidum m i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidum m. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidum m. v to xv Opoil gr. 1-6 to ss Fapaveris gr. ss to ii Papaveris gr. ss to ii Papaveris fluidum m. xvx to xv Upril gr. 1-6 to ss Fapaveris fluidum m. xvx to 60 Petrosclina fluidum dr. i to ii Phorandend. fluidum dr. ss to j Physostigmae gr. 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmae gr. 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmae fluidum m. i to ii Phytolaccae baccar. fluid, m. v to xvx Phytolaccae radicis gr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicis gr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicis gr. i to iii	2.000-4.000 4.000-4.000 0.005-0.250 0.0085-0.250 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.411-0.033 1.000-2.000 4.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.001-0.011 0.066-0.200 0.333-2.000 0.033-2.000 0.033-2.000 1.000-4.001
Mitchellae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to lv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opiigr. 1-6 to ss Papaveris gr. 1-6 to ss Papaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. i to ii Fhellandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fhellandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fheysostigmae fluidumm. i to ii Phytolaccae baccar. fluid, phytolaccae baccar. fluid, phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii	2.000-4.000 4.000-1.000 0.005-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.11-0.033 0.033-1.000 0.11-0.033 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.030-0.130 1.000-1.000 1.000-1.000 0.011-0.033 0.033-2.000 0.033-2.000 0.033-2.000 0.033-2.000 0.005-0.200 0.005-0.200 0.005-0.200 0.005-0.200 0.005-0.200 0.005-0.200 0.005-0.200 0.005-0.200 0.005-0.200
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm in to iv Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar, fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xxx Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumdr, i to ii Pherandend, fluidumdr, i to ii Phorandend, fluidumdr, i to ii Physostigmaegr, 1-16 to 1-6 Dhysostigmae fluidumm, xv to xv Phytolaccae baccar, fluid, nl, v to xxx Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae fluidumm. xv to xv Piperiae fluidumm. xv to xv Pisotdiae fluidumm. xv to xv	2.000-4.000 4.000-1.000 0.065-0.250 0.098-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-3.000 4.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 0.001-0.011 0.066-0.200 0.333-2.000 0.033-2.000 0.001-4.001 0.001-4.001 0.003-3.000 0.001-3.001 0.003-3.000 0.003-3.000 0.003-3.000 0.003-3.000 0.003-3.000 0.000-3.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm in to iv Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar, fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xxx Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumdr, i to ii Pherandend, fluidumdr, i to ii Phorandend, fluidumdr, i to ii Physostigmaegr, 1-16 to 1-6 Dhysostigmae fluidumm, xv to xv Phytolaccae baccar, fluid, nl, v to xxx Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae fluidumm. xv to xv Piperiae fluidumm. xv to xv Pisotdiae fluidumm. xv to xv	2.000-4.000 4.000-1.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.11-0.033 0.033-1.000 0.11-0.033 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.130 0.000-1.000 0.001-0.011 0.066-0.200 0.333-2.000 0.033-2.000 0.003-0.000 0.003-0.000 0.003-0.000 0.003-0.000 0.003-0.000 0.003-0.000 0.003-0.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm in to iv Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar, fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xxx Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumdr, i to ii Pherandend, fluidumdr, i to ii Phorandend, fluidumdr, i to ii Physostigmaegr, 1-16 to 1-6 Dhysostigmae fluidumm, xv to xv Phytolaccae baccar, fluid, nl, v to xxx Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae fluidumm. xv to xv Piperiae fluidumm. xv to xv Pisotdiae fluidumm. xv to xv	2.000-4.000 4.000-1.000 0.065-0.250 0.008-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.11-0.033 0.033-1.000 0.11-0.033 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.133 0.033-0.130 0.000-1.000 0.001-0.011 0.066-0.200 0.333-2.000 0.033-2.000 0.003-0.000 0.003-0.000 0.003-0.000 0.003-0.000 0.003-0.000 0.003-0.000 0.003-0.000
Mitcheliae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm in to iv Nectandraedr, i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar, fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xxx Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Opiigr, 1-6 to ss Lapaveris fluidumdr, i to ii Pherandend, fluidumdr, i to ii Phorandend, fluidumdr, i to ii Physostigmaegr, 1-16 to 1-6 Dhysostigmae fluidumm, xv to xv Phytolaccae baccar, fluid, nl, v to xxx Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr, i to iii Phytolaccae fluidumm. xv to xv Piperiae fluidumm. xv to xv Pisotdiae fluidumm. xv to xv	2.000-4.000 4.000-14.000 0.065-0.250 0.098-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-3.000 4.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 0.001-0.011 0.066-0.200 0.333-2.000 0.033-2.000 0.001-0.001 1.000-4.000 1.000-4.000 0.001-0.001 1.000-4.000 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.001 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.001 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.000 0.000-0.000 0.000-0.000
Mitchellae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myrlcae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to iv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opnitgr. 1-6 to ss Papaverisgr. st to ii Papaveris fluidumm. xv to xxx Opiigr. 1-6 to ss Papaveris fluidumm. xv to xv Pareirae fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. i to ii Phellandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Phellandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Pheysostigmaegr. 1-16 to 1-6 Physostigmae fluidumm. i to ii Phytolaccae baccar. fluid, m. v to xxx Pilocarpi fluidumm. xv to xx Piper. nigr. fluidumm. xv to xv Piper. nigr. fluidumm. xv to xv Podophylligr. ii to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx Polygoni fluidumm. xv to xx	2.000-4.000 4.000-1.000 0.065-0.250 0.0085-0.250 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.001-0.011 0.066-0.200 0.333-2.000 0.033-2.000 0.004-0.001 1.000-3.000 1.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000 0.000-4.000
Mitchellae fluidumm xxx to 60 Myricae fluidumm xxx to 60 Nectandraedr. i to lv Nucls vomicae fluidumm i to iv Extractum nucis vomicae, gr. 1-8 to 1-2 Nuphar. fluidumm. v to xv Nymphaeae fluidumm. v to xv Opiigr. 1-6 to ss Papaveris gr. 1-6 to ss Papaveris fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. xv to xiv Pareirae fluidumm. i to ii Fhellandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fhellandrii fluidumdr. i to ii Fheysostigmae fluidumm. i to ii Phytolaccae baccar. fluid, phytolaccae baccar. fluid, phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii Phytolaccae radicisgr. i to iii	2.000-4.000 4.000-14.000 0.065-0.250 0.098-0.033 0.333-1.000 0.333-1.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-2.000 0.011-0.033 1.000-3.000 4.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 0.001-0.011 0.066-0.200 0.333-2.000 0.033-2.000 0.001-0.001 1.000-4.000 1.000-4.000 0.001-0.001 1.000-4.000 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.001 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.001 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.000 0.001-0.000 0.000-0.000 0.000-0.000

Populi fluidumri, xxx to 60	2,000-4.000
Prinos fluidumm. xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Pruni Virginiae fluidum,	
iii. xxx to 60	2.000-4.000
Pteleae xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Pulsatillae fluidumm. ii to v.	0.133-0.333
Pteleaem. xv to xxx Pulsatillae fluidumm, ii to v. Quassiaegr. 1 to v	0.066-0.333
Omegaine fluidumm. v to xx	0.300-1.300
Quercus fluidumm, xxx to dr. j	2.000-4.000
Rhamni cath, ft. fluidom,	2.000-4.000
m, xxx to dr. j	2.000-4.000
Rhamni purs, cort, fluidum,	2.000-8.000
m. xxx to dr. il	0.333-1.000
Rheigr. v to xv	1.000-3.000
Rhei fluidumm. xv to xlv Rhus aromatic, fluidum,	1,000-0.000
m. xv to dr. j	1.000-4.000
Rhus glabr. cort, fluidum,	1.000 1.000
m. xxx to dr. i	2.000-4.000
Rhus glabr, fruet, fluidmu,	21000 21000
m. xxx to dr. j.	2,000 4,000
Rhus toxicod, fluidum,	
iu, i to vj	0.066-0.400
Ricini fol. fluidumdr. 11 to ij	2.000-8.000
Ricini fol. fluidumdr. 1i to ij Rosae fluidumdr. ss to lj	2.000-8.000
Rubi fluidumdr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Rumicis fluidumm. xxx to dr. j	2.000-4.000
Rutae fluidumm. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Sabbatiae fluidumm. xxx to dr. j	2.000-4.000
Sabinae fluidumm, v to xv	0.333-1.000
Salieis fluidumdr. ss to lj	2.000-8.000
Salviae fluicumdr. ss to ij	2.000-8.000
Sambuci fluidumdr. ss to ij	2.000-8.000
Sanguinariae fluidumm. il to v Santali citr. fluidumdr. i to ij	0.130-0.300
Santali citr. huidumdr. 1 to 13	4.000-8.000
Santonicae flu'dum m. xv to dr. j Extractum sarsaparillae fldr. ss to j	1.000-4.000 2.000-4.000
Sarsaparillae compositae 11.,	2.000-4.000
dr. ss to j	2,000-4,000
Sassafras fluidumdr. ss to ij	2.000-8.000
Scillae fluidum i to iij	0.065-0.200
Scillae comp. fluidumm v to xxx	0.333-2.000
Scoparii fludiumdr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Scatellariae fluidumdr. ss to j	2.000-4.000
Senecionis fluidumdr. i to ii Senegae fluidumn v to xx	4.000-8.000
Senegae fluidumn v to xx	0.300-1.300
Sennae fluidumdr. i to iv Serpentarie fluidumm xx to xxx	4.000-16.000
Serpentarie Huidumm xx to xxx	1.300-2.000
Simarubae fluidumm xv to xxx Solidag, fluidumm xxx to dr. j	1.000-2.000
Spigeliae fluidumdr. j to ij	2.000-4.000
Spigeliae et sennae fluidum,	4.000-8.000
dr. ss to ii	2,000-8,000
Stillingiae fluidumm xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Stillingiae comp. fluidum,	2.000
m xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
Stramonil fluldumm i to ij	0.065-0.130
Stramonligr. 1-4 to ss	0.016-0.030
Stramonligr. 1-4 to ss Sumbul fluidumm. xv to dr. j	1.000-4.000
Taraxaci fluidumdr. j to ii Taraxacıgr. v to xv	4.000-8.000
Taraxacigr. v to xv	0.333-1.000
Thujae fluidum wij to xv	0.533-1.000

Toxicodendri fluidumm i to v 0.066-0.333
Thifal mant data and a data to the control of
Trifol. prat. fluidumdr. j to ii 4.000-8.000
Trillii fluidumdr. ss to ii 2.000-8.000 Tritici fluidumdr. i to iv 4.000-16.000
Trifici fluidumdr. i to iv 4,000-16,000
Tussilag, fluidumm xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Tussilag, fluidumm xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Urticae radicis fluidumm v to xv 0.333-1.000
Ustilag. maid. fluidumm xv to 60 1.000-4.000
Uvae ursi fluidumdr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Vaccin 31 International 18 10 1 2,000-1,000
Vaccin, crassifol, fluidum.dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Valerianae fludiumdr. ss to 1 2.000-4.000
Valerian gr x to xv 0.333-1.000
Veratri viridis fluidumm i to iii 0.065-0.200
77-15-17 VITUIS HUIGHH, IN 1 to 111 0.065-0.200
Verbenae
Viburni opuli fluidumdr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Viburni (prunifol.) fluidum.dr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Webee (Pillinion) Ratamin. at. 1 to 11 4.000-5.000
Wahoogr. i to v 0.066-0.333
Xanthoxyli fluidumdr. ss to j 2.000-4.000
Zingiberis fluidumm, x to xx 0.650-1.300
Zingiberis fluidumm. x to xx 0.650-1.200 Fel bovis purificatgr. iii to vi 0.200-0.400
Fel bovis purificatgr. iii to vi 0.200-0.400 Ferri arseniasgr. 1-20 to 1-2 0.003-0.033
Ferri arseniasgr, 1-20 to 1-2 0.003-0.033
Fel bovis inspissatumgr x 0.650
Formi horacoa
Ferri benzoasgr. i to v 0.066-0.333
Bromidumgr. i to v 0.066-0.333
Carbonas sacchgr. iv to xv 0.267-1.000
Chloridumgr. i to iii 0.066-0.200
Ultrasgr v to x 0,555-0,000
Et ammoniae citrasgr. ii to v 0.130-0 300
Et ammoniae sulphgr. v to x 0.300-0.666
The antihodiale Sulphigr. v to x 0.300-0.000
Et ammoniae tartrasgr. v to xv 0.300-1.000
Et cinchonid, citrasgr. v to x 0.300-0.666
Et potas, tartrasgr. xv to 60 1.000-4.000
Di potas, tartiasgr. Xv to oo 1.000-1.000
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.005-0.200 Hypophosubis gr. v to v 0.200-0.650
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.005-0.200 Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.000-0.650 Iodidumgr. i to v 0.006-0.333
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.005-0.200 Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.000-0.650 Iodidumgr. i to v 0.006-0.333
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200 Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.500-0.650 Iodidumgr. i to v 0.066-0.333 Iodidum saccharatumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200 Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.000-0.650 Iodidumgr. i to v 0.066-0.333 Iodidum saccharatumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Lactasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200           Hypophosphis         gr. v to x         0.500-0.650           Iodidum         gr. i to v         0.066-0.333           Iodidum saccharatum         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Lactas         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Oxalis         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200           Hypophosphis         gr. v to x         0.500-0.650           Iodidum         gr. i to v         0.066-0.333           Iodidum saccharatum         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Lactas         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Oxalis         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij         0.065-0.200           Hypophosphis         gr. v         to v         0.500-0.650           Iodidum         gr. i to v         0.066-0.333           Iodidum saccharatum         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Lactas         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Oxalis         gr. v         to v         0.330-0.300           Oxtdum magnet         gr. v         to x         0.333-0.066
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200           Hypophosphis         gr. v to x         0.500-0.650           Iodidum         gr. i to v         0.066-0.351           Iodidum saccharatum         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Lactas         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Oxalis         gr. ii to v         0.332-0.300           Oxidum magnet         gr. v to x         0.332-0.060           Oxidum bydentum         gr. sto ii 16,000-64-060
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200           Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.500-0.655           Iodidumgr. i to v 0.066-0.333           Iodidum saccharatumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Lactasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Oxalisgr. ii to v 0.330-0.300           Oxidum mazuetgr. v to x 0.333-0.066           Oxidum hydratum .cz, ss to ii 16.000-64-000           Oxidum hydratum cum magresia,
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200 Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.500-0.650 Iodidum gr. i to v 0.066-0.332 Iodidum saccharatumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Lactasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Oxalisgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Oxidum magnetgr. v to x 0.333-0.060 Oxidum bydratumoz, ss to ii 16.000-64-000 Oxidum bydratum cum magnesia, dr. i to iv 4.000-15.000
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200 Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.500-0.650 Iodidum gr. i to v 0.066-0.332 Iodidum saccharatumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Lactasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Oxalisgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Oxidum magnetgr. v to x 0.333-0.060 Oxidum bydratumoz, ss to ii 16.000-64-000 Oxidum bydratum cum magnesia, dr. i to iv 4.000-15.000
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Et strychninae citras.gr. i to tij 0.065-0.200           Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.500-0.650           Iodidumgr. it to v 0.066-0.333           Iodidum saccharatumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Oxalisgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Oxfdum magnetgr. v to x 0.333-0.066           Oxidum bydratumoz, ss to ii 16.000-64.000           Oxidum bydratum cum magnesia,           dr. i to iv 4.000-15.000           Phosphasgr, ii to v 0.130-0.300
Ferri et quininae citras.gr., ii to v 0.130-0.300           Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200           Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.500-0.650           Iodidumgr. i to v 0.066-0.333           Iodidum saccharatumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Lactasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Oxalisgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Oxidum magnetgr. v to x 0.333-0.060           Oxidum hydratumoz, ss to ii 16.000-64-000           Oxidum bydratum cum magnesia,           dr. i to iv 4.000-15.000           Phosphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Pyroptosphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Ferri et quininae citras.gr., ii to v 0.130-0.300           Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200           Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.500-0.650           Iodidumgr. i to v 0.066-0.333           Iodidum saccharatumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Lactasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Oxalisgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Oxidum magnetgr. v to x 0.333-0.060           Oxidum hydratumoz, ss to ii 16.000-64-000           Oxidum bydratum cum magnesia,           dr. i to iv 4.000-15.000           Phosphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Pyroptosphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Ferri et quininae citras.gr., ii to v 0.130-0.300           Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200           Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.500-0.650           Iodidumgr. i to v 0.066-0.333           Iodidum saccharatumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Lactasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Oxalisgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Oxidum magnetgr. v to x 0.333-0.060           Oxidum hydratumoz, ss to ii 16.000-64-000           Oxidum bydratum cum magnesia,           dr. i to iv 4.000-15.000           Phosphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300           Pyroptosphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Et strychninae citras.gr. i to ii 0.065-0.200     Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.500-0.650     Iodidumgr. i to v 0.066-0.333     Iodidum saccharatumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Lactasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Oxalisgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Oxidum magnetgr. v to x 0.333-0.066     Oxidum hydratumcz, ss to ii 16,000-64-000     Oxidum hydratumcz, ss to ii 16,000-64-000     Oxidum hydratumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Phosphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Pyrophosphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Subparbonasgr. v to xxx 0.233-2.000     Sulphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Sulphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij         0.065-0.200           Hypophosphis         gr. v to x         0.000-0.650           Iodidum         gr. i to v         0.066-0.333           Iodidum saccharatum         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Oxalis         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Oxidum magnet         gr. v to x         0.333-0.060           Oxidum bydratum         oz, ss to ii 16,000-64-000           Oxidum bydratum         dr. i to iv         4.000-15,000           Phosphas         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Pyrophosphas         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Subcarbonas         gr. v         to xxx         0.233-2.000           Sulphas         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Sulphas exsicctus         gr. to ii to v         0.005-0.130
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij         0.065-0.200           Hypophosphis         gr. v to x         0.000-0.650           Iodidum         gr. i to v         0.066-0.333           Iodidum saccharatum         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Oxalis         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Oxidum magnet         gr. v to x         0.333-0.060           Oxidum bydratum         oz, ss to ii 16,000-64-000           Oxidum bydratum         dr. i to iv         4.000-15,000           Phosphas         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Pyrophosphas         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Subcarbonas         gr. v         to xxx         0.233-2.000           Sulphas         gr. ii to v         0.130-0.300           Sulphas exsicctus         gr. to ii to v         0.005-0.130
Perri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Perri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200     Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.500-0.650     Iodidumgr. i to v 0.066-0.333     Iodidum saccharatumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Lactasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Cathesgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Oxidum magnetgr. v to x 0.333-0.066     Oxidum hydratumcz ss to ii 16.000-64.000     Oxidum hydratum cum magnesia,     dr. i to iv 4.000-15.000     Phosphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Supearbonasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Sulphasgr. ii to v 0.035-0.130     Valerianasgr. i to ii 0.035-0.200     Ferrum dialysm i to x 0.066-1.009     Reductumgr. i to v 0.066-0.333     Reductumgr. i to v 0.066-0.333
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200     Hypophosphisgr. v to x 0.500-0.650     Iodidumgr. i to v 0.066-0.333     Iodidum saccharatumgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Lactasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Cattasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Oxidum magnetgr. v to x 0.333-0.060     Oxidum hydratumgr. ss to ii 16.000-64.000     Oxidum hydratumgr. ss to ii 16.000-64.000     Oxidum hydratum cum magnesia,   dr. i to iv 4.000-15.000     Phosphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Pyrophosphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Subcarbonasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Sulphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Sulphasgr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Sulphasgr. ii to v 0.036-0.200     Ferrum dialysm i to xv 0.066-1.009     Reductumgr. ii to v 0.066-0.333
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200     Hypophosphis
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200     Hypophosphis
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Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200     Hypophosphis
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Ext strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200     Hypophosphis
Ferri et quininae citras.gr. ii to v 0.130-0.300     Et strychninae citras.gr. i to iij 0.065-0.200     Hypophosphis

Grindeliagr, xv to lx 1.000-4.000
Haematoxylondr. 1 4.000
Haematoxylon
Hydravgyri ebloridam corres., gr. 1-30 to 1-12 0.002-0.005
gr. 1-30 to 1-12 0.002-0.005
Chloridum mitegr. 1-20 to x 0.003-0.650 Iodid flavgr. 1-6 to j 0.011-0.066
Iodid, flavgr, 1-6 to j 0.011-0.066
Iodid, rubr gr. 1-50 to 1-10 0 0013-0.006
Iodid, rubr.         gr. 1-50 to 1-10 0 0013-0.006           Subsulp, flav.         gr. 1/4 to ss 0.010-0.003           Cum creta         gr. ii to viii 0.200-0.553           Cyanidum         gr. 1-16 to 1/4 0.001-0.008
Cum cretagr. iii to viii 0.200-0.533
Cyanidumgr. 1-16 to 1/3 0.004-0.008
Oxidum rubrumgr. 1-10 0.000
Sniphidum rubr,gr, x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Hrdrastisdr. ss to 1 2.000-4.000
Hyoseyamnsgr. v to x 0.300-0.650 Hyoseinegr. 1-100 to 1-70 0.00067-0.001
Hyoseine gr. 1-100 to 1-70 0.00067-0.001
Hvosevanilna and salts.
gr. 1-132 to 1-32 0.0005-0.002
Hypnone v to x 0.033-0.066
Ichthyolgr, iii to iv 0.200-0.266
Truste cr. vv. to lv. 1 200 d 000
Irnatia         gr. ss to if 0.030-0.130           Inula         gr. xx to lx 1.300-4.000           Iodun         gr. xx to lx 1.300-4.000           Iodun         gr. y           0.016         10doformum           Iodun         gr. y           1 to iij 0.065-0.200           Infusum brayerae.oz, iv to viii 120.000-240.000
Todam 1 to 313 0.005 0.200
Tetrania harmone of in to mil 120 000 210 000
T-drawn sinchance or i to in 20,000 120,000
Infusum einehonaeoz, i to iv 30.000-120.000 Digitalisdr. i to iv 4.000-16.000
Copper comp
Sennae comp
Ipeeacuanha (emetic)gr. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Expectorantgr. 1-6 to j 0.011-0.066
Expectorantgr. 1-6 to j 0.011-0.066 Irisgr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Jalapagr, xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Kairina gr. v to xxx 0.300-2.000
Kamaladr. i to ii 4.000-8.000
Kinogr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Koumiss (Kumyss)Food.
Krameriagr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000 Lactucariumgr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Lactueariumgr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Lappa
Tentandradr. 88 to 1 2.000-4.000
Liquor acidi arseniosim. iii to x 0.200-0.650
Liquor acidi arsemosim. in to x 0.207-0.050
Ammonii acetatisoz, ss to i 15.000-30.000
Arsenii et hydrarg, iodidi, ni, iii to x 0,200-0,650
ni. iii to x 0.200-0.650 Calcisoz. ii to iv 60.000-120.000
Ferri acetatism. ii to $\times$ 0.130-0.650
Ferri ehl ridim, ii to $\times$ 0.130-0.650
Ferri ehlbridim, ii to x 0.130-0.650 Ferri eitratism, ii to x 0.130-0.650
Forri et quininae citratis,
Ferri et quintime citratis,
m. v to xv 0.300-1.000  Ferri nitratis
Ferri subsulphatism. v to x 0.300-1.000
Iodi compm, v to x 0.300 0.650 Magnesii citratisoz. ii to viil 60.000-240.000
Pensinidr. ii to iv 8,000-16,000
Ferri dialya
Potassae
Potassii arsenitism. iii to x 0.200-0.650

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Potassii citratisoz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Sodae
Sodae chlorataem. iii to x 0.200-0.650
Sodae chlorataem. iii to x 0.200-0.650 Lithii benzoasgr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Bromidumgr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Carbonasgr. ii to x 0.130-0.650
Carbonas
Salicylasgr. v to xxx 0.300-2.000
Salicylasgr. v to xxx 0.300-2.000 Lobeliagr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Lupulinumgr. v to x 0.333-0.666
Macisgr. v to xx 0.333-1.300
Magnesiadr. ss to ii 2.000-8.000
Ponderosadr. ss to ii 2.000-8.000 Magnesil carbonasdr. ss to ii 2.000-8.000
Citras granulatus dr. ii to viii 8.000-32.000
Sulphas.         dr. ii to viii 8,000-32,000           Sulphis.         gr. xv to xxx 1,000-2,000           Magnolia.         dr. ss to i 2,000-4,000
Sulphisgr. xv to xxx 1.000-2.000
Magnoliadr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Mangani oxidum nigrumgr.v to xxx 0.300-2.000
Sulphasgr. ii to x 0.130-0.650
Manganese binoxgr. ii to iv 0.133-0.266 Mannadr. j to viij 4.000-30.000
Mannadr. j to viij 4.000-30.000
Marrubiumdr. ss to 1 2.000-4.000
Massa copaibaegr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Ferri carbonatisgr. iii to v 0.200-0.300
Hydrargyrigr. iii to x 0.200-0.600
Matico dr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Menispermumgr. v to xx 0.300-1.300 Moschusgr. v to x 0.300-0.650
Mosenusgr, v to x 0.300-0.000
Muscarinagr. 1-3 to 1-2 0.020-0.030 Myrrhagr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Myrrhagr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000 Mistura ammoniacioz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Amygdalaeoz. ss to j 15.000-50.000
Asafoetidaeoz. ss to j 15.000-30.000 Chloroformioz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Ferri compoz. ss to j 15.000-30.000 Ferri et ammonii acctatis,
oz. ss to j 15.000-30.000
Glycyrrhizae compoz. ss to i 15.000-30.000
Glycyrrhizae compoz. ss to j 15.000-30.000 Magnesiae et asafoetidaedr.ss to j 2.000-4.000
Potaggii citratis 07 SS to 1 15 000-30 000
Rhei et sedae dr. ss to j 2.000-4.000  Morphina gr. 1-8 to 1-4 0.008-0.016  Morphinae acetas gr. 1-8 to 1-4 0.008-0.016
Morphinagr. 1-8 to 1-4 0.008-0.016
Morphinge acetasgr. 1-8 to 1-4 0.008-0.016
Hydrochlorasgr. 1-8 to 1-4 0.008-0.016 Sulphasgr. 1-8 to 1-4 0.008-0.016
Sulphasgr. 1-8 to 1-4 0.008-0.016
Traphenin
Nectandra,
Nitroglycerinum (1 per cent. sol.), m i to ii 0.065-0.130
Title foliations for the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of t
Capsicigr. 1-6 to 1-2 0.011-0.033 Cubebaem v to xxx 0.300-2.000
Cubebae
1 100115
Oleum amygdalae expressum, dr. i to oz. j 4.000-30.000
Copaibae

V 🐸
Cubebae
Erlger v to xv 0.333-1.000
Ethereum
Ethereum
Anisi
Cajuputi m ii to x 0.120-0.650 Cari m ii to v 0.130-0.300
Cari
Cinnamomi ii to v 0.130-0.300
Olenm coriandrim. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Eucatypti
Foeniculi m. v to x 0.300-0.600 Gaultherine m. v to x 0.300-0.600
Gaultheriae
Hedeomao
Juniperi v to xv 0.500-1.000
Lavanduiae
Manthae piperitatem. ii to v 0.136-0.300
Menthae viridism. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Myrciae        m. it to v 0.130-0.300           Morrhuae        dr. to oz. j 4.000-30.000           Myristicae        m. it to v 0.130-0.300
Morrhuae,dr, to oz. 1 4,000-30,000
Myristicae
Pimertaeni, ii to v 0.130-0.300
Pimertaem. ii to v 0.130-0.300 Phosphoratumm. i to ii 0.066-0.200 Picinidr. j to oz. j 4.000-30.000
Picinidr. j to oz. j 4.000-30.000
Rosmarini ii to v 0.130-0.300
Rosmarini ii to v 0.130-0.300 Rutae m, ii to v 0.130-0.300 Sabinae m, ii to v 0.130-0.300
Rutae
Sartail
Sassafras
Special m. v to xv 0.300-1.000
Sassafray         .m. ii to v 0.120-0.300           Succini         .m. v to xv 0.300-1.000           Terebinthinae         .m. v to x 0.300-0.650
Grandfund
(Vermifuge)
Thymi
Tiglii
Valerianaem. ii to v 0.130-0.300
Opiumgr, i to ii 0.065-0.130 Paraldehydem. xx to dr. ii 1.300-8.000
Paraldehydem. xx to dr. ii 1.300-8.000
Pepo
Pepsinum saccharatum, gr. v to xxx 0.300-2.000
Pur,gr. xy to dr. ss 1.000-2.000
Phosphorusgr. 1-128 to 1-50 0.0005-0.0013
gr. 1-60 to 1-20 0.001-0.003 Sulphasgr. 1-128 to 1-64 0.0005-0.001 Phytolacea radixgr. i to xxx 0.065-2.000
Sulphasgr. 1-128 to 1-64 0.0005-0.001
Phytolacea radixgr. i to xxx 0.065-2.000
Picrotoximumgr. 1-60 to 1-8 0.001 0.008
Pilocaronsgr. xx to lx 1.300-4.000
Pilocarpinae hydrochioras.
gr. 1-12 to 1-3 0.005-0.020
Pimentagr. x to xt 0.650-2.600
Pipergr. v to xx 0.300-1.300
Pilulae aloes
Alocs et asafoetidae 2 to 5 pills
Aloes et asafoetidae2 to 5 pills. Aloes et ferri1 to 3 pills.
Aloes et mastiches1 to 2 pills.
Aloes et myrhae1 to 4 pills.
Antimonii comp 1 to 3 nilis.
Antimonii comp1 to 3 pilis, Assfoetidie1 to 3 pills,
Catharticae comp1 to 3 pills.
Ferri comp2 to 5 plits.
Ferri iodidi
retir tourdi to 5 piris.

Pilulae galbani compositue,
Opii
Phosphori 1 to 3 pills. Rhei 2 to 5 pills.
Rhei c(nip2 to 5 pills.
Piperinumgr, i to viij 0.066-0.533
Plumbi acetas gr. i to v 0.065-0.300 Iodidum gr. ss to 1-4 0.030-0.016
Iodidum         .gr. ss to 1-4         0.030-0.016           Nitras         .gr. 1-4 to ss         0.013-0.030
Podophyllum
Podophyllum         .m. v to xx         0.300-1.300           Potrssa sulphurata         .gr. ii to x         0.130-0.650           Potassii acetas         .gr. x to lx         0.650-4.000
Potassii acetas gr. x to lx . 0.650-4.000
Bicarbonasgr. viii 10 dr. j 0.533-4.000
Bichromasgr. 1-6 to ss 0.012-0.030 Bitartrasdr. j to iv 4.000-15,000
Conhonce or v to vvv 0 650-2 000
Chlorasgr. viii to xxx 0.533-2.000
Citrasgr. v to xxx 0.300-2.000 Cyanidumgr. 1-12 to 1-8 0.005-0.008
Et sodii tartrasoz. ss to j 16.009-\$2.000
Ferrocvanidumgr. x to xv 0.6a0-1.000
Hypophosphisgr. x to xxx 0.000-2.000
Iodidumgr. ii to xv 0.133-1.000
Nitrasgr, x to xxx 0.650-2.000 Permanganasgr, ss to ii 0.030-0.130
Permanganasgr. ss to ii 0.030-0.130 Sulphasdr. j to iv 4.000-15.000 Sulphisdr. ss to ii 2.000-8.000
Sulphisdr, ss to ii 2.000-8.000
Tartras dr. j to viij 4,000-30.000 Pulvis antimonialis
Aromaticusgr. x to xx 0.650-1.300
Cre'ae compositusgr. x to xx 0.650-1,300
Cretae compositusgr. x to xx 0.650-1.300 Eff-rvescens comp1 powder
Glycyrrhizae compositusdr. ss to 1 2.000-4.000
Jalapae compositus.gr. xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000
Jalapae compositus.gr. xxx to dr. j 2.000-4.000 Morphinae compgr. v to x 0.300-0.650
Rhei compositusdr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Prince 9r. xxx to 1x 2,000-4,000
Prunus virginianadr. ss to j 2.000-4.000
Pulsatillagr. ii to iij 0.130-0.200 Pyrathrimdr. ss to i 2.000-4.000*
1 JICCHARDA
Quassia
Ouining or i to dr i 0 005-4.000
Onininge bisulthasgr. i to dr. j 0.065-4.000
Hydrobromas gr. 1 to dr. J 0.005-4.000
Hydrochlorasgr. i to dr. j 0.065-4.000 Sulphasgr. i to dr. j 0.065-4.000
Sulphas gr. i to dr. j 0.065-4.000 Quininae valerians gr. i to dr. j 0.065-4.000
Quinin. arsengr. 1-6 to j 0.011-0 066
December 19 10 vy 0 200-1 000
Jalanaegr, ii to v 0.130-0.300
Resign   Coparisie   gr.   18   18   18   18   18   18   18   1
Guaiaci gr. x to xx 0.650-1.300 Resorcin gr. ii to v 0.133-0.333
Resorcingr. 11 to v 0.135-0.335 Rheumgr. x to xxx 0.650-2.000
Frus toxicodendrongr. ss to 1 0.030-0.065

Rubus dr ss to	i 2.000-4.000
Rubus dr. ss to Rumex dr. ss to	1 2.000-1.000
Salielnumgr. viii to x	xx = 0.533-2.000
Salixgr. xx to	
Seloigr. xx to	
Saloigr. xx to	xx 1.300-2.000
Salvia gr. xx to x	XX 1.300-2.000
Salvia gr. xx to x Sambuens dr. j to i Sanguinaria gr. ii fo	v 4.000-15.009
Sangnipariagr. ii fo	v 0 130-0.300
Santonicagr. viii to dr.	j 0.533-4.000
Cantonica	
Santoninumgr. 1-4 to	0.010-0.230
Sapogr. v to x	xx 0.333-2.000 x 0.130-0.650
Scammoniumgr. ii to	x 0.130-0.650
Sennagr. viii to dr.	1 0.533-4.000
Sodii acetasgr. v to	x1 0.300-2.600
Arseniasgr. 1-64 to 1-	10 0.001-0.006
Benzousgr. v to	1x 0.300-4.000
Bicarbonasgr. viii to x Blearbonas venalisgr. viii to x	xx 0.533-2.000
Ricarbonas venalis gr vili to x	xx 0.533-2.000
Bisulphisgr. x to x	xx 0.650-2.000
Disulphisgi, 1 to 1	
	xx 0.300-2.000
Bromidumgr. xx to	lx 1.300-4.000
Carbonas gr. v to	xx 0.300-1.300
Carbonas exsiceatusgr. ii to	x 0.130-0.650
Chlorasgr. v to	xx 0.300-1.300
	s 0.650-15.000
Hypophosphisgr. viii to	xv 0.533-1.000
Hyposulphisgr. x to	xx 0.650-1.300
Iodidum or vy to	xi 1.300-2,600
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Nitras dr. j to vi	ij 4.000-30.000
Iodidum	xv 0.133-1.000
Pyrophosphasgr. v to	x1 0.300-2.600
Salicylas gr v to v	
	vv = 0.332_2.000
Cantoninas on ii to	xx 0.333-2.000
Salicylasgr. v to x Santoninasgr. ii to	xx 0.333-2.000 x 0.130-0.650
Sulphasdr. ss to i	15.000-30.000
Santoninasgr. ii to Suiphasdr. ss to i Sulphisgr. xx to	15.000-30.000
Sulphisgr. xx to	15,000-30,000 lx 1.300-4.000
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Sulphas dr. ss to i Sulphis gr. xx to Spigelia dr. j to Somnal nr. xxx to dr. Stillingia gr. xv to xx Sulphonal gr. xv to xx Sulphonal gr. xv to xx Sulphonal gr. xv to x Sulphur lotun dr. i to i Sulphur praccipitatum dr. i to i Sublimatum dr. s to Sublimatum dr. s to Epiritus cetheris dr. ss to Actheris compositus dr. ss to Actheris compositus dr. ss to An moniae m. yvii to x Anunonine romaticus dr. ss to Aumanti dr. ss to Cumphorae n. viii to x Chloroformi dr. ss to Guntheriae m. xx to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to	15,000-30,000 1ix 1,300-4,000 1j 4,000-8,000 1j 2,000-4,000 x 1,000-2,000 1d 1,000-3,000 1d 1,000-12,000 1ix 4,000-12,000 1ix 4,000-12,000 1ix 2,000-8,000 1ix 2,000-8,000 1ix 2,000-4,000 1ix 0,000-1,000 1ix 1,000-8,000 1ix 1,000-4,000 1ix 2,000-4,000 1ix 2,000-4,000 1ix 2,000-4,000 1ix 1,000-4,000 1ix 2,000-4,000 1ix 1,000-4,000 1ix 2,000-4,000 1ix 1,000-4,000 1ix 1,000-4,000 1ix 1,000-4,000
Sulphas dr. ss to i Sulphas gr. xx to Spigelia dr. j to Spigelia dr. j to Sommal mr. xx to dr. Stillingia gr. xv to xx Sulphonal gr. xv to xx Sulphonal gr. xv to xx Sulphonal gr. xv to x Sulphonal gr. x to Sulphonal gr. x to Suphritus ectheris dr. sr x to Actheris compositus dr. ss to Actheris compositus dr. ss to Actheris nittosi. dr. ss to Anunoniae m. vii to x Anunoniae m. vii to x Anunoniae dr. ss to Aumantii dr. ss to Comphorae m. viii to x Chloroformi dr. ss to Gaultheriae m. xx to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to	15,000-30,000 1jx 1,300-4,000 1jx 1,000-4,000 1j 2,000-4,000 x 1,000-2,000 dy 1,000-3,000 dy 1,000-12,000 di 4,000-12,000 di 4,000-12,000 di 2,000-4,000 dx 0,533-2,000 dx 0,533-2,000 dx 0,533-2,000 dx 0,533-2,000 dx 0,533-2,000 dx 0,533-2,000 dx 1,000-8,000 dx 0,533-2,000 dx 1,000-8,000 dx 1,000-8,000 dx 1,000-4,000
Sulphas dr. ss to i Sulphis gr. xx to Spigelia dr. j to Spigelia dr. j to Somnal nxxx to dr. Stillingia gr. xv to xx Sulphonal gr. xv to xx Sulphonal gr. xv to x Sulphur lotun dr. j to i Sulphur lotun dr. i to i Sulphur praccipitatum dr. i to i Sublimatum dr. s to Actheris compositus dr. ss to Actheris compositus dr. ss to Actheris compositus dr. ss to An moniae m. viii to x Anunonine romaticus dr. ss to Anunonine romaticus dr. ss to Autantii dr. i to Avrantii dr. i to Comphorae n. viii to x Chiloroformi dr. ss to Gaultheriae m. xx to Juniperi dr. ss to Lavandulae dr. ss to Lavandulae dr. ss to Merthae piperitae m. x to	15,000-30,000 1ix 1,300-4,000 ij 4,000-8,000 ij 2,000-4,000 x 1,000-3,000 il 4,000-12,000 il 4,000-12,000 il 4,000-12,000 il 4,000-12,000 il 2,000-8,000 il 2,000-4,000 il 2,000-4,000 il 4,000-8,000 il 2,000-4,000 il 4,000-8,000 il 2,000-4,000
Sulphas dr. ss to i Sulphis gr. xx to Spigelia dr. j to Spigelia dr. j to Somnal nxxx to dr. Stillingia gr. xv to xx Sulphonal gr. xv to xx Sulphonal gr. xv to x Sulphur lotun dr. j to i Sulphur lotun dr. i to i Sulphur praccipitatum dr. i to i Sublimatum dr. s to Actheris compositus dr. ss to Actheris compositus dr. ss to Actheris compositus dr. ss to An moniae m. viii to x Anunonine romaticus dr. ss to Anunonine romaticus dr. ss to Autantii dr. i to Avrantii dr. i to Comphorae n. viii to x Chiloroformi dr. ss to Gaultheriae m. xx to Juniperi dr. ss to Lavandulae dr. ss to Lavandulae dr. ss to Merthae piperitae m. x to	15,000-30,000 1ix 1,300-4,000 ij 4,000-8,000 ij 2,000-4,000 x 1,000-3,000 il 4,000-12,000 il 4,000-12,000 il 4,000-12,000 il 4,000-12,000 il 2,000-8,000 il 2,000-4,000 il 2,000-4,000 il 4,000-8,000 il 2,000-4,000 il 4,000-8,000 il 2,000-4,000
Suiphas dr. ss to i Suiphais gr. xx to Spigelia dr. j to Spigelia dr. j to Sommal mr. xx x to dr. Stillingia gr. xv to xx Suiphonal gr. xv to xx Suiphonal gr. xv to xx Suiphonal gr. xv to x Suiphonal gr. x to Suiphonal gr. x to Suiphonal gr. x to Suiphonal gr. x to Suiphonal gr. x to Suiphonal gr. x to Spiritus ectheris dr. ss to Actheris cumpositus dr. ss to Actheris nitrosi dr. ss to An moniae mv. viit to x Anumoniae mv. viit to x Anumoniae dr. ss to Anumoniae dr. ss to Chloroformi dr. ss to Ganitheriae m. xx to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Juniperi dr. ss to Menthae piperitae m. x to Menthae viridis mx to Menthae viridis mx x to Menthae viridis mx x to Menthae viridis mx x to	15,000-30,000 11x 1,300-4,000 12y 1,000-4,000 x 1,000-2,000 x 1,000-2,000 x 1,000-12,000 114,000-12,000 114,000-12,000 115,050-4,000 116,000-10,000 117,050-4,000 118,050-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 120,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000 119,000-4,000
Sulphas dr. ss to i Sulphas gr. xx to Spigelia dr. j to Spigelia dr. j to Sommal mr. xx xx to dr. Stillingia gr. xx to xx Sulphonal gr. xx to xx Sulphonal gr. xx to xx Sulphonal gr. xx to xx Sulphonal gr. xx to x Sulphur lotum dr. j to i Sulphur praccipitatum. dr. j to i Sulphur praccipitatum. dr. j to i Sulphur gr. xx to Spiritus ectheris dr. ss to Actheris dr. scheris dr. ss to Actheris dr. scheris dr. ss to Actheris nittosi dr. ss to Anunoniae m. vii to x Anunoniae in dr. i to Camphorae in viii to x Chloroformi dr. ss to Gaultheriae m. xx to Juniperi dr. ss to Iuniperi dr. ss to Iuniperi dr. ss to Iuniperi dr. ss to Iuniperi dr. ss to Menthae piperitae m. x to Menthae viridis m. x to Menthae viridis m. x to Myristicae dr. ss to Myristicae dr. ss to Myristicae dr. ss to Myristicae dr. ss to	15,000-30,000 1ix 1,300-4,000 ij 4,000-8,000 ij 2,000-4,000 x 1,000-2,000 dv 1,000-3,000 dv 1,000-3,000 di 4,000-12,000 ii 4,000-12,000 ii 4,000-12,000 ii 2,000-8,000 ii 2,000-4,000 xx 0,533-2,000 ii 4,000-8,000 ii 4,000-8,000 ii 2,000-4,000 ii 2,000-4,000 ii 1,000-8,000 ii 2,000-4,000 ii 1,000-4,000 ii 2,000-4,000 ii 2,000-4,000 ii 2,000-4,000 ii 2,000-4,000 ii 2,000-4,000 ii 2,000-4,000 ii 0,550-2,650 ii 0,550-2,650 ii 0,550-2,600 ii 0,550-2,600 ii 0,550-2,600 ii 0,550-2,600 ii 0,550-2,600
Sulphas	15,000-30,000 1jx 1,309-4,000 1j 4,000-8,000 1j 2,000-4,000 x 1,000-2,000 x 1,000-2,000 1j 4,000-12,000 1j 4,000-12,000 1j 4,000-12,000 1j 4,000-12,000 1j 2,000-4,000 xx 0,533-2,000 0j 4,000-4,000 0j 2,000-4,000
Sulphas dr. ss to i Sulphas gr. xx to Spigelia dr. j to Spigelia dr. j to Sommal mr. xx xx to dr. Stillingia gr. xx to xx Sulphonal gr. xx to xx Sulphonal gr. xx to xx Sulphonal gr. xx to xx Sulphonal gr. xx to x Sulphur lotum dr. j to i Sulphur praccipitatum. dr. j to i Sulphur praccipitatum. dr. j to i Sulphur gr. xx to Spiritus ectheris dr. ss to Actheris dr. scheris dr. ss to Actheris dr. scheris dr. ss to Actheris nittosi dr. ss to Anunoniae m. vii to x Anunoniae in dr. i to Camphorae in viii to x Chloroformi dr. ss to Gaultheriae m. xx to Juniperi dr. ss to Iuniperi dr. ss to Iuniperi dr. ss to Iuniperi dr. ss to Iuniperi dr. ss to Menthae piperitae m. x to Menthae viridis m. x to Menthae viridis m. x to Myristicae dr. ss to Myristicae dr. ss to Myristicae dr. ss to Myristicae dr. ss to	15,000-30,000 1jx 1,309-4,000 1j 4,000-8,000 1j 2,000-4,000 x 1,000-2,000 x 1,000-2,000 1j 4,000-12,000 1j 4,000-12,000 1j 4,000-12,000 1j 4,000-12,000 1j 2,000-4,000 xx 0,533-2,000 0j 4,000-4,000 0j 2,000-4,000

Crearing a stat hands at at	
Syrupus acidi hyriodici,  Alliidr. i to it  Althaeaedr. i to iv  Calcii lactophosphatisdr. i to iv	1.300-2.600
Alliidr i to ii	4.000-8.000
Althaeaedr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
Calcii lactophosphatis, .dr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
Calcis	2.000-4.000
Ferri bromididr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
Ferri iodidi m vy to ly	1.300-4.000
Ferri, Quininae et strychninae	
Ferri, Quininae et strychninae phosphatumdr. j to il Hypophosphitumdr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Hypophosphitumdr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Hypnosphitum cum terro,	
ur. 1 to 11	4.000-8.000
Ferri oxididr. i	4.000
Kramorico de sa to in	2.000-16.000
Tagtuagnii dn i to iii	2.000-16.000 4.000-12.000
Digitalianidae de i to im	4.000-12.000
Print virginianae de i to ii	4.000-16.000
Pruni virginianaedr. i to ii Rheidr. i to iv Rhei aromaticusdr. i to iv	4.000-3.000
Phoi prometique de i to iv	4.000-16.000
Rosaedr. i to it	4.000-10.000
Rubi de i to ii	4.000-8.000
Rubidr. i to ii Sarsaparillae compositusdr. ipiv	4.000-16.000
Scillag dr es to t	2.000-4.000
Scillae compositus m x to lx	0.650-4.000
Senegaedr. i to it	4.000-8.000
Sennaedr i to iv	4.000-16.000
Tolutanusdr i to iv	4.000-16.000
Zingiberis dr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
Sarsaparniae compositusdr. piv Scillae dr. ss to i Scillae compositus m. x to !x Senegae dr. i to it Sennae dr. i to iv Tolutanus dr. i to iv Zingiberis dr. i to iv Tabacum gr. v to vi Tapparindus dr. i to vi	0.300-0.400
Tanarindus dr. j to vili Tanacetum .cz. ss to i Terebinthina gr. xx to lx Thallina .gr. iii to xy	4.000-30.000
Tanacetumoz. ss to i	2 000-1 000
Terebinthinagr. xx to lx	1.300-4.000
Thallinagr. iii to xv	0.200-1.000
Theine (hypo.) gr. 1-6 to j Trimethylamin m. xx to lx Trypsin dr. iii to vi 1	0.011-0.066
Trimethylaminm. xx to lx	1.300-4.000
Trypsindr. iii to vi 1	2.000-24.000
Thymol gr. ss to ii Trional gr. xv to xlv Tetronal gr. xv to xlv	0.030-0.130
Trionalgr. xv to xlv	1.000-3.000
Tetronal gr. xv to xlv	1.000-3.000
Tinetura acomiti	
	0.065-0.300
Aconiti folm. viii to xvi	0.065-0.300 0.533-1.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's).	0.533-1.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's), m. 2-3 to ii	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's), m. 2-3 to ii	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's), m. 2-3 to it  Aloesdr, ss to iv	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 4.000-8.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's), m. 2-3 to ii Aloesdr, ss to iv Aloes et myrrhaedr, i to ii Arnicae florumm, x to lx	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 4.000-8.000 0.650-4.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's), m. 2-3 to it Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 4.000-8.000 0.650-4.000 0.650-2.600
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's),  m. 2-3 to it  Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 4.000-8.000 0.650-4.000 0.650-2.600 2.000-8.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's),  m. 2-3 to it  Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 4.000-8.000 0.650-4.000 0.650-2.600
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's),  m. 2-3 to it  Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 4.000-8.000 0.650-4.000 2.000-8.000 4.000-8.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's), m. 2-3 to ii Aloes dr, ss to iv Aloes et myrrhue '. dr, i to ii Arnicae florum m. x to lx Arnicae radicis m. x to xl Asafoetidae dr, ss to ii Aurantii amari dr, i to ii Belladonnae m. v to xx Benzoini dr, ss to i Benzoini composita dr, ss to i	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 4.000-8.000 0.650-4.000 2.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's).  m. 2-3 to ii  Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 4.000-8.000 0.650-4.000 2.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's).  m. 2-3 to ii  Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 4.000-8.000 0.650-4.000 2.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 1.000-2.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's).  m. 2-3 to ii  Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 4.000-8.000 0.650-4.000 2.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 1.000-2.000 4.000-8.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's).  m. 2-3 to ii  Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 0.650-4.000 0.650-2.600 2.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 1.000-2.000 4.000-8.000 1.000-8.000 1.000-8.000 0.300-2.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's),  m. 2-3 to ii  Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 0.650-2.600 2.000-3.000 0.650-2.600 2.000-3.000 0.320-2.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-3.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-3.000 0.320-2.000 0.000-3.000 0.000-3.000 0.000-3.000 0.000-3.000 0.000-3.000 0.000-3.000 0.000-3.000 0.000-3.000 0.000-3.000 0.000-3.000 0.000-3.000 0.000-3.000 0.000-3.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's),  m. 2-3 to ii  Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 4.000-8.000 0.650-2.600 2.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 0.300-2.000 0.300-2.000 0.300-2.000 0.200-1.000 0.200-1.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's),  m. 2-3 to ii  Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 0.650-2.600 2.000-3.000 0.550-2.600 2.000-3.000 0.320-2.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's),  m. 2-3 to ii  Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 4.000-8.000 0.650-2.600 2.000-8.000 0.300-8.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 1.000-4.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 0.300-2.000 0.300-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.300-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.300-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.300-2.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000 4.000-8.000
Aconiti rad. (Fleming's),  m. 2-3 to ii  Aloes	0.533-1.000 0.044-0.133 2.000-16.000 0.650-2.600 2.000-3.000 0.550-2.600 2.000-3.000 0.320-2.000 2.000-4.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 4.000-8.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-2.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000 0.320-3.000

	Chirataedr. i to ii	4.000 8.000
	Cimicifugaedr. i to ii	4,000-8.000
	Cinchonaedr. i to iv Cinchonae compositadr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
	Cinchonae compositadr. i to iv	4.000-16.000
	Colchiel	1.000 4.000
	Conii	1.300-4.000
	Orbeidr. i to ii	4,000-S,000
	Cubebaedr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
	Digitalis v to xx	0.300-1.300
	Digitalis v to xx Ferri acetatism. xv to lx	1.000-4.000
	Ferri chleridi x to xxx	0.650-2.000
	Ferri ehloridi aetheris,	
	m. xv to xxx	1.000-2.000
	Ferri pomatim. xx to dr. i	1.333-4.000
	College dr i to ii	4,000-8,000
	Gallaedr. i to ii Gelscmiim. x to xx	0.650-1.300
	Gentianac compdr. i to li	4,000-8.000
	Cuciosi dr i to ii	4.000-S.000
	Guaiacidr. i to ii Guaiaci ammoniatadr. i to ii	4,000-8.000
	Trollabori m w to we	0.666-1.000
	Helleborim. x to xv	
	Humulidr. i to iii	4.000-12.000 2.000-4.000
	Hydrastis ar. ss to i	
	Hyoseyamı dr. ss to 1	2.000-4.000
	Hydrastis dr. ss to i Hyoseyami dr. ss to i Ignatiae m. x to xx	0.650-1.300
	Iodi v to xv	0.300-1.000
	Ipecacuanhac et opii∴m. v to xv Jalapaedr, ss to ii	0.300 - 1.000
	Jalapaedr. ss to ii	2,000-8,000
	Kinodr. i to ii	4,000-8,000
	Krameriaedr. i to ii	4.000 - 8.000
	Krameriaedr. i to ii Lavandulae compositaedr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
	Lobeliaem. xx to ix	1,300-4.000
	Lupulinidr, ss to ii	2.000-8.000
	Maticodr. i to ii	4,000-S,000
	Moschidr. ss to ii	2,000-8,000
	Myrrhaa dr ss to i	2,000-4,000
	Myrrhaedr. ss to i Nucis vomicaem. x to xx	0.300-1.300
	Opii x to xx	0.650-1.300
	Opii camphorata dr i to iv	4.000-16.000
	Opii camphoratadr. i to iv Opii deodoratam. x to xx	0.650-1.300
	Phytolaecaem. viii to dr. j	0.533-4.000
	Physostigmatism. xv to xl	1.000-2.600
	Physostigmatis	0.533-2.000
	Phrethri m viii to xxx	
	Quassiae dr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
	Rheidr. i to ii	4 000-8.000
	mei aromatica or, ss to ii	2.000-8.000
	Rhei dulcisdr. ii to iii	8.000-12.000
	Rhei aromaticadr. ss to ii Rhei dulcisdr. ii to ili Sanguinariacm. xx to lx	1.300-4.000
	Schlae m. x to xx	0.650-1.300
	Serpentariacdr, i to ii	4.000-8.000
	Stramenii folm. viii to xv	0.533-1.000
	Stramonii somm. vi to xv	0.400-1.000
	Sumbuldr. ss to i	2.000-4.000
	Tolutanadr, i to ii	4.000-8.000
	Valerianaedr. i to ii Valerianae ammoniatadr. i to ii	4.000-8.000
	Valerianae ammoniatadr. i to ii	4,000-8,000
	Veratri viridism, lii to viii	0.200-0.500
	Zingiberism. x to xl	0.650-2.600
	Zingiberism. x to xl Strophanthusm. iii to v	0.200-0.350
	frethangr. xv to lx	1.000-4.000
V	alerianadr. ss to i	2,000-4,000
V	famillagr. v to xxx	0.300-2.000
٧	eratrinagr. 1-64 to 1-10	0.001-0.006

Vinum aloesdr. i to ii 4.000-8.000 Antimonii (emetic)m. xxx to lx 2.000-4.000 Colchiei radicism. x to xx 0.650-1.300 Colchiei semm. v to xxx 0.333-2.000
Ergotaedr. i to iv 4.000-16.000 Ferri amarumdr. j 4.000
Ferri citratisdr. j 4.000
Ipecacuanhae (expectorant), m. v to xv 0.333-1.000
(emetic)dr. iii to vi 12.000-24.000
Opii
Xanthoxylumdr. ss to i 2.000-4.000
Zinci acetasgr. ss to ii 0.030-0.130
Bromidumgr. ss to ii 0.030-0.130 Iodidumgr. ss to ii 0.030-0.130
Oxidumgr. i to x 0.066-0.666
Phosphidumgr. 1-20 to 1-10 0.003-0.006 Sulphas (emetic)gr. xv to xxx 1.000-2000
Sulphas (emetic)gr. xv to xxx 1.000-2000 Valeriangr. 1-4 to j 0.015-0.065
Zlngibergr. x to xx 0.650-1.300

# TABLE FOR CALCULATION THE PERIOD OF UTERO-GESTATION.

Jan.	Ca Oct.	<sup>1</sup> Feb.	a Nov.	<sup>⊣</sup> Mar.	™Dec.	Apr.	<sup>21</sup> Jan.	May	a Feb.	Jun.	a Mar.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	8 9 10 11 12 3 14 15 6 17 18 19 20 22 22 22 22 23 3 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ov.	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 8\\ 19\\ 22\\ 23\\ 4\\ 22\\ 5\\ 26\\ 27\\ 28\\ \cdots\\ \end{array}$	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7	12 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 112 13 14 5 16 6 17 8 19 20 22 23 22 5 26 6 27 28 29 30 31 J	6789111121314415611920211222342266227228303111234456an.	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 5 26 27 7 28 29 30 ··· F	67891111213145151671892212232442562728933112334 eb.	123456678910 111221334415516671881992232452562772882930311	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	123445667899101122134455617188199021222324522627330A	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

1	. 2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Jul.	Apr.	Aug.	May	Sep.	Jun.	Oct.	Jul.	Nov.	on.	Dec.	ep.
1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 22 23 24 22 25 26 27 29 30 31	14 15 16 17 18 19	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 100 111 13 144 15 166 177 189 220 223 224 225 6 227 289 31	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 12 22 23 24 25 26 27 29 30 11 22 34 4 5 6 6 7 Jun.	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 3 4 4 1 5 5 1 6 6 7 8 9 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 1 5 5 1 6 6 7 2 2 3 4 2 5 5 2 6 7 2 2 8 2 9 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 9 20 22 23 24 25 6 27 28 9 31 2 3 4 5 6 7l.	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 11 12 21 13 14 14 15 15 20 21 21 22 22 23 22 25 26 26 27 27 28 28 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	8 9 10 1112 134 15 166 178 199 221 222 244 25 6 7 cms.	1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 1 12 13 14 4 15 6 17 7 18 9 20 1 22 22 24 22 5 26 7 28 29 30 S	8 9 10 112 134 155 16 1718 199 221 222 234 255 6ep.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 111 122 13 144 156 177 119 201 222 234 225 227 229 230 31 06	30878910 111218145 16617819920122234256722890 12344567ct.

Explanation.—Find in first column the date of menstruation; the figure opposite will indicate the date when confinement may be looked for. The figures at the top of "table" refer to the columns.

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POTTER'S TABLE OF THE FORMS OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE (Compared with Acute Nephritis and with each other).

			0	Chronic Bright's Disease	it's Disease.	
Clinical Pheachena.	Acute Nephritis.	Acute Bright's Disease. Farench	Chron. Parench. Nephrit. (Large White	Fatty Kidney.	Amyloid or Waxy Kidney.	Chron. Interstit. Nephrit. (Cirr*not.
Quantity	Normal	Nephrit.	Kidney.) — or - -	Normal	Normal	P-1
Reaction	or – Acid. Wine Vollen	Acid. Dark	Acid. Brown	or — Acid. Pale.	or - - Acid. Pale,	or - - Acid. Clear.
Sp. Gr.	Normal or —	High.	)errow.	1.015 to 1.030	—, above 1.010	- 1.1010
Urea	Normal.	1	1	1	Normal	Normal.
Chlorides	Normal. 1-10 to 1-5	1 to 6	1-2 to 2	1 to 6	or — 1-10 to 1-2	
(p. c.).					of globulin.	

	Hvaline	Blood	Granul'r			
Casts	and	Epithel.	Pyaline.	Fatty.	Few and	Very few.
	Epithel.	Hyaline,	No blood.		hyaline.	
			Kidney			
Sediment	Mucus.	Brown	epithel,		Seldom	Seldoin
	Blood.	cells,	Blood.		any.	any.
Macroscopical.		Urates.	Lymph.	Free oll.		
		Great,				In last
DROPSY	Seldom.	especi'ly	Never	Great.	Triffing.	Stage.
		of face.	absent.			
URAEMIA		Often	Not	Rare.	Rare.	Great.
		great.	marked.			
					Emacia-	
	Stiff		Temp.		tion, sal-	Retinitis,
	joints.		low.	Face pale,	low face,	Tense, quick
OTHER SYMPTOMS	Saeral		No fever.	puffy.	enlarged	pulse.
	pain.	Fever.	Inflam, of	Cardiae	liver and	Hyper. of
	I.r.ssi-		serous membr's.	hyper.	spleen,	heart.
	tude.		Cardiae		diarrhoea,	
			hyper.		thirst.	
		Recovery,			Depends	Unfavorable,
		or	Recovery (?)	Always	on con-	on con-
PROGNOSIS	Favorable.	Ch. parench		fatal.	stitutional	perhaps
		Nophritis.			discase	long.

Note.—The signs -j- and — respectively denote a specific gravity greater than 1,024, or less than 1.018, in the line entitled Sp. Gr.

present.

# LANDMARKS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

# THE ABDOMEN.

BOUNDARIES.—In Front and at Sides— By jower ribs, transversalis muscie, venter ilii; behind—by vertebrai column, psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles; above by brim of pelvis.

REGIONS AND CONTENTS.—Right Hypochondriac Region—Right lobe of liver, gall-bladder, duodenum, pancreas, hepatic dexure of color, upper part of right kidney, right suprarenal capsule. Epigastric Region—Middle and pyloric end of stomach, left iobe of liver, iobulus Spigeili, pancreas. Left Hypochondriac Region—Splenic end of stomach, extremity of pancreas, spieen, spienic flexure of colon, upper half of left kidney, left suprarenal capsule. Right Lumbar Region—Ascending colon, part of right kidney, some convolutions of small intestine. Umbilical Region—Transverse colon, part of great omentum, part of mesentary, duodenum (transverse part), some convolutions of small intestine. Right Ingulnal Region—Convolutions of small intestine, bladder if distended, bladder in children, uterus in pregnancy. Left Ingulnal Region—Sigmoid flexure of colon, ureter.

LINEA ALBA.—Extends up middle line of body, from apex of ensiform cartilage to symphysis pubis.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT.—Is indicated by a well-marked depression from the symphysis pubis outward to ant. sup. spine of ilium.

LINEAE TRANSVERSAE.—Some three are above umbilicus, none below. First line is about level of umbilicus; second, about 4 inches higher (level of lowest part of tenth rib). Upper part of rectus muscle is divided by these lines into two portions (upper and lower).

CREST OF ILIUM.—Can be felt at lower part of abdomen. It ends in front in the ant. sup. spine of the ilium. When body of patient is erect the spines are just below level of promontory of sacrum. The highest part of the crest is on a level with bifurcation of aorta. The direction of the common iliac and ext. iliac arteries may be discerned by drawing a line from highest point of crest of ilium to the groin.

SPINE OF ILIUM.—Length of lower extremity is measured from here, and is valuable as a landmark in determining nature of injuries to hip and pelvis. Examine position of spine with regard to trochanters.

SPINE OF PUBES.—This guide to the ext. abdominal ring may be found by pushing up skin of scrotum, or by abducting thigh, using the tense tendon of the adductor longus as a guide. It is situated external to the symphysis, about ¼ inch, and lies on outer side of the neck of an inguinal hernia, and on inner side of the neck of a femoral hernia.

ABDOMINAL RINGS.—Just above spine of pubis we find the ext. abdominal ring. Internal ring is midway between spine of llium and symphysis of pubis; it lies about 2-3 inch above Poupart's ligament.

SPERMATIC CORD.—As it passes through ext. ring it can be felt and its course made out. The vas deferens can be felt at back of cord.

EPIGASTRIC ARTERY.—A line drawn from inner margin of int. ring up to middle of rectus muscle toward chest would indicate the direction of deep epigastric.

indicate the direction of deep epigastric. Other Surface Markings that should be known are: Tip of sternum, edges of ribs, crest of pubes, position of navel.

#### THE PERINEUM.

Make out surface markings of the symphysis pubis, rami of pubes and isohium, tuberosity of ischium, position of triangular ligament, great sacro-ischiatio ligaments, apex of coccyx.

ANUS.—A white line at junction of skin and mucous membrane is important, and is readily perceived. The fissure of anus is situated at the bottom of the cutaneous folds of ext. sphincter.

RAPHE OF PERINEUM.—Extends from anus up perineum to scrotum and penis; it is called the "linc of safety" in making incisions, etc.

CENTRAL POINT OF PERINEUM.—Bulb of urethra is above it, artery of bulb likewise; perincal muscles meet here.

TRIANGULAR LIGAMENT.—Is attached to back edge of rami of pubes and ischium; the lower border can be felt in this region. One inch below lower part of symphysis publs, and about ¾ inch higher then the central tendon, the urethra passes.

RECTUM.—Track of membranous part of urethra can be felt through front wall of bowel. Prostate gland is about 1½-2 inches from anus, and can be felt, also its lateral lobes. Finger can appreciate by touch also the following: Apex of trigone of bladder, one of ridges or folds of mucous membrane at lower part of rectum, ischio-rectal fossae.

#### THE THIGH.

TROCHANTER MAJOR. - Pop of trochanter is almost on level with spine of pubes; it is about ¾ inch lower than top of head of femur. The trochanter lies in a natural depression over hip, and can be readily felt.

SARTORIUS.—If patient raises his leg, the direction and margins of this muscle can be easily made out.

COURSE OF FEMORAL ARTERY.—A line from midway between the ant. sup. spine of ilium and the symphsis pubis, to tubercle for adductor magnus on inner side of knee, would indicate its course.

SAPHENOUS OPENING.—Located immediately below inner third of Poupart's ligament, about an inch and a half external to the spine of pubes. The Femoral Ring is about ½ inch higher than the above opening, just under Poupart's ligament.

LYMPHATIC GLANDS IN GROIN.—Inguinal glands lie along line of Poupart's ligament; the femoral, along outer side of saphena vein, and over saphenous opening. These clusters can be felt in thin persons.

NELATON'S LINE.—A piece of string stretched from the ant. sup. spine of llium in front to the ischial tuberosity behind will pass over the great trochanter, and is termed Nelanton's line.

## THE BUTTOCKS.

SURFACE MARKINGS.—Crest of ilium, post. sup. spine of ilium, spines of sacral vertebrae, coccyx, ischial tuberosity, great trochanter, fold of buttock.

CREST OF ILIUM can readily be felt behind, and traced as far as the post. sup. spine.

POSTERIOR SUPERIÓR SPINE OF IL-IUM is on a level with second sacral spine; it corresponds with the middle of sacro-lilas symphysis.

SACRAL VERTEBRAE may be felt (spines) in middle line of body. COCCYX is just above anus.

FOLD OF BUTTOCK corresponds with lower margin of gluteus maximus.

GLUTEAL ARTERY.—A line drawn from post. sup. spine of ilium to top of great trochanter (rotated inwards) will show point where artery comes out of pelvis.

PUDIC ARTERY.—A line from outer side of the tuberosity of the ischium to post, sup. spine of ilium will show course; ischiatio artery is close to it.

## THE KNEE.

BONY POINTS.—Patella, tuberosities of condyles, tubercle of tibia for attachment of ligamentum, patella, tubercle of outer side of head of tibia, head of fibula, which lies at the outer and back part of tibia, being nearly on a level with the tubercle for attachment of ligamentum patella.

LIGAMENTUM PATELLAE.—This ligament, the tubercle of tibia, and the middle of ankle should be in the same line—that is, a straight one. The synovial membrane of knee-joint is situated behind the upper half of ligament; a synovial bursa and pad of fat iles behind the lower half.

POPLITEAL TENDONS.—The bleeps on outer side, extend downward to head of fibula; on liner side we can feet three tendons, vlz.: The semitendonosus (near middle of politeal space); semi-membranosus; more internally, the gracilis.

POPLIFEAL BURSA.—It is situated in the popliteal space, between the tendon of the inner head of the gastroenemius and the tendon of the semi-membranosus.

POPLITEAL ARTERY.—A line drawn from midway between the greater trochanter and tuberosity of the ischium to middle of back of knee (the ham) will show course of this artery. The great sciatic nerve also runs here.

PERONEAL NERVE.—Parallel with inn-r border of tendon of biceps; it can be felt below knee just below head of fibula.

## THE LEG AND ANKLE.

BONY POINTS.—Tubercle of tibia, head of fibula, lower fourth of shaft of fibula.

MALLEOLI.—Inner malleolus is more to the front than the external one, it does not descend as low either. The notch in lower margin of this malleolus can be felt. The inter edge of patella, inner ankle and inner side of great toe should be in same verticle plane.

TENDONS BEHIND INNER ANKLE.— The tendon of tibialis anticus and upon it that of flexor longus digitorum can be felt above and behind the mallcolus internus; the tendon of the first muscle can also be found close to the inner margin of the tibia.

TENDONS IN FRONT OF ANKLE,— Tendons of tibialis anticus, extensor longus pollicis, extensor longus digitorum and the peroneus tertius.

POPLITEAL ARTERY.—Divides into ant. and post, tibial arteries, at about 1½ inches below head of fibula, or 1 inch below tubercle of tibia. About three inches below head of fibula, the peroneal comes off from the post, tibial.

ANTERIOR TIBIAL ARTERY.—Lies close to bone, about 1½ inches below head of fibula; a line, from the front of the head of the fibula to the middle of the front of the ankle, shows its subsequent course. At the point where it crosses the front of the tibia and ankle it can be compressed and felt beating.

POSTERIOR TIBIAL ARTERY.—It commences about 1¼ inches below head of fibula. A line drawn from the middle of the upper part of the calf to hollow behind inner ankle shows subsequent course; it can be felt beating here.

SAPHENA VEINS.—The internal one can be seen over front of inner ankle. The external vein has a course behind the outer ankle and extends up the middle of the calf.

#### THE FOOT.

BONY POINTS.—From behind, along inner side of foot we can feel the following parts: Tuberosity of os calcis, projection of int. malleolus, sustentaculum tali, tubercle of scaphoid bone (about 1 inch in front of int. malleolus), int. cuneiform bone, projection of first metatarsal bone, sesamoid bones of great toe. Along outer side of foot can be felt: The ext. tuberosity of os calcis, ext. malleolus, peroneal tubercle of os calcis, projection of base of fifth metatarsal bone

LINES OF JOINTS.—Level of ankle joint is ½ inch above end of inner malleolus; the astragalo-scaphoid joint lies behind tubercle of scaphoid bone; a line drawn from the tubercle of the scaphoid to about 1½ inches in front will show joint between the int. cuneiform bone and the metatarsal of great toe; the line of the calcaneo-cuboid joint is midway between the ext. malleolus and the tursal end of metatarsal bone of little toe; the joint between the fifth metatarsal bone and the cuboid is shown by the projection of the former bone.

DORSAL ARTERY.—Course is from middle of ankle to space between first and second metatarsal bones; guide to it is the outer side of the extensor longus poliiels.

PLANTAR ARTERIES.—A line from holiow behind inner aukle obliquely across the sole almost to base of fifth metatarsal bone would indicate part of the eourse of the ext. plantar. The int. plantar eorresponds with a line from inner side of os ealeis to middle of great toe.

#### THE ARM.

SURFACE MARKINGS.—Clavicle, acromion process and spine of scapula, coracoid process, angle of sternum, ribs, interecstal spaces, nipple, outline of pectoralis major, interval between latter muscle and deltoid, interval between sternal and elavicular origins of pectoralis major muscle.

BONY POINTS OF THE SHOULDER.— Spine of seapula and aeromion process can be felt at angle of junction with shoulder.

CORACO-ACROMIAL LIGAMENT.—Can be felt under anterior fibres of deltoid.

AXILLARY ARTERY.—Can feel it beat when arm is raised to a right angle with body; it can be compressed on inner side of coraco-brachialis muscle.

BRACHIAL ARTERY.—The course of this artery can be shown by drawing a line from the deepest part of the axilla (the arm being extended and supinated), at its middle, down the inner side of the bleeps to the middle of the bend of the elbow. The median nerve is in relation with the artery, also the museulo-spiral nerve.

BEND OF ELBOW.—Tendon of biceps can be felt here; pulsation of the brachiai artery close to its lnner side can also be noted.

OLECRANON PROCESS.—Near inner cordyle. The ulnar nerve lies in a depression between the olecranon and int. condyle. An important landmark of the elbew is the little "pit" on outer side of this process, immediately below the ext. condyle; the head of radius can be felt in prenation of supination of forearm.

CUBERCLE OF RADIUS.—In extreme pronation, it can be felt on back of forearm

INTEROSSEOUS ARTERIES.—The common interosseous is given off by the ulnar, about 1 inch below head of radius; it divides into ant. and post. interosseous ½ inch lower still.

LYMPHATIC GLAND.—Just above inner condyle, in front of intermuscular septum. TUBEROSITIES.—Tuberosities of humerus, just beyond aeromion process, can be felt through the fibres of deltoid; head of humerus can be felt high up in axilla.

BICIPITAL GROOVE.—May be felt by pressing in front of shoulder, when arm is pendant and supine; its direction is vertically dewnward.

# FOREARM AND WRIST.

RADIUS.—Styloid process can be felt; lower half of radius is accessible to touch.

ULNA.—In supination the margin of ulna can be felt from olecranon to styloid process. Apex of styloid process of ulna is parallel with radio-carpal joint. At back of wrist, head of ulna can be seen and felt; it is in relation with the tendons of ext. carpi ulnaris and extensor minimi digiti. When the forwarm is supinated, the styloid process is felt posteriorly, and not the head.

CARPUS.—The tubercle of the scaphoid bone is situated below the styloid process of radius (inner side of extensors of thumb). The level of the radio-carpal joint is between the styloid process and tubercle. The trapezium is lower. Pisiform bone is immediately below ulna on the palm of hand, the cuneiform bone being on the inner side of this. The lowest transverse furrow on palmar aspect of wrist corresponds with upper edge of ant. annular ligament and intercarpal joint. The median nerve runs near the inner border of tendon of palmaris longus muscle.

PULSE.—Can be felt outside of tendon of flexor carpi radicalis. Occasionally the superficialis volae runs by side of radial artery, so, feel pulse in both wrists when in doubt.

TABATIERE ANATOMIQUE.—This deep depression at root of thumb lies between the second and third extensor tendons of thumb; in it can be made out the relief of the superficial radial vein, the radial artery in its passage to back of hand and the metacarpal bone of thumb (upper part).

COURSE OF RADIAL ARTERY.—A line drawn from outer border of tendon of biceps at the bend of elbow to front part of styloid process of radius would indicate the course of this artery.

COURSE OF ULNAR ARTERY.—From middle of bend of elbow to outer side of pisiform bone.

#### THE HAND.

DIGITAL AND PALMAR FURROWS.—The first furrow of fingers does not correspond with metacarpai joints; the second and third do correspond with their respective joints. The middle of the ant. annular ligament corresponds with the little depression between the bail of thumb and that of little finger. Of furrows in pain of hand, the only one of surgical interest is that which extends transversely across the lower third, from ulnar border to interval between fore and middle fingers. It almost corresponds with the metacarpal joints of fingers; with upper limit of the synovial sheaths of the flexor tendons of fingers, except the little finger; with the divisions of the palmar fascia (into four slips), and the transverse metacarpal ligament, which lies in same plane. The digital arterles divide or bifurcate a trifle below this furrow.

PALMAR ARTERIAL ARCHES.—The thumb, widely separated from the fingers, will indicate a line which corresponds with the line of the superficial arch of these arteries; theree their course is straight between the shafts of the metacarpal bones. The deep palmar arch is 1½ inches nearer wrist than the superficial.

METACARPAL JOINT OF THE THUMB.—Can be felt by tracing the dorsal surface of trapezium upward to prominence which indicates joint at bottom of "tabatiere anatomique."

KNUCKLES AND DIGITAL JOINTS.—First row is formed by ends of metacarpals; second row, by ends of first phalanges, etc.

#### THE HEAD.

SUPRA-SCAPULAR ARTERY.—Felt immediately above supra-orbital notch.

TEMPORAL ARTERY.—The anterior branch ascends about 1½ inches behind the ext. angular process of the frontal bone.

OCCIPITAL ARTERY.—About the mlddle of a line traced from the occipital protub. to the mastoid process it can be felt.

MASTOID PROCESS.—Situated behind the ear, where it can be felt.

OCCIPITAL PROTUBERANCE.—Felt at back of head, together with the supcurved lines; thickest part of skull.

SUP. LONGITUDINAL SINUS.—A line traced from root of nose over head to occlpital protub. will indicate its position.

LATERAL SINUS.—A line drawn from the occipital protub. to front border of mastoid process will correspond with part of this sinus.

MIDDLE MENINGEAL ARTERY.—The trunk of artery extends along the front lower corner of the parietal bone, ½ inch above, and 1½ inches behind the ext. angular process of the frontal bone. It lles 1½ inches above the zygoma.

LEVELS OF BRAIN.—A straight line across the forehead, immediately above the eyes, will correspond with the level of the anterior lobes in front; a line from the ext. angular process of the frontal bone to upper part of meatus auditorius corresponds with the lower level of the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum; the lower level of the posterior lobe corresponds with a line drawn from the meatus auditorius to the occipital protub.

AXIS OF AUDITORY CANAL.—Inward and forward toward the temple, but not directly transverse.

#### THE FACE.

PULLEY FOR SUP. OBLIQUE MUSCLE. Can be felt beneath the int. angular process of the frontal bone.

LOWER JAW.—A line traced from the condyle of jaw to the angle indicates the post, margin of the ramus.

ZYGOMA. It lies in front of ear,

SEVENTH NERVE.—Its branches extend toward the eye, cheek and jaw. It emerges from the stylo-mastoid foramen, and after passing into the parotid gland supplies the facial nurseles.

PAROTID DUCT.—The course of this duct can be indicated by drawing a line from the bottom of lobe of ear to midway between the nose and the mouth. It opens into the mouth by a papilla opposite the second upper molar tooth.

TEMPORAL ARTERY.-Can be felt between the root of zygoma and the ear.

FACIAL ARTERY.—At the point of its passage over the body of the jaw, at the anterior edge of the masseter muscle, it can be distinctly felt; also at the corner of the mouth; and by side of the nasal wing, up to inner side of tendo oeuli.

FACIAL VEIN.—Course is from inner angle of eye to front border of masseter

muscle; it is behind the artery.

MOUTH.—The following parts can be seen and felt: Upper surface of tongue; a median furrow on its under surface; ranine vein on each side of this furrow; fraenum linguae has duct of submaxillary gland on each side; submaxillary gland can be found under the mucous membrane near angle of jaw; sublingual glands are contained in the long ridges of mucous membrane on each side of floor of mouth; behind the symphysis of jaw, the genio-hyoglossi attachment can be felt.

THROAT.—Finger can be passed as far as the bottom of the cricoid cartilage. The following parts can therefore be examined: Epiglottis; pharynx to top of oesophagus; each side of hyoid space; great cornm of hyoid bone; the coronoid process of jaw, can be felt between the teeth and cheek; recess. on inner side of coronoid process.

between it and the tuberosity of the supmaxilla, where abscesses might burst; hamular process of the sphenoid bone can be felt behind the last molar on inner surface of upper jaw; lower part of pterygoid fossa, and int, pterygoid plate; on outer side of last molar (behind), part of the back of the antrum and the lower part of the ext. pterygoid plate can be felt. On roof of mouth, pulsation of post, palatine artery can be felt; gustatory nerve can be reached by finger close to bone below the last molar tooth.

#### THE NECK.

EXTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN.—A line drawn from the angle of jaw to middle of clavicle will indicate its course.

ANTERIOR JUGULAR VEIN.—Extends along front border of sterno-mastoid muscle.

PARTS IN CENTRAL LINE.—1. Body of os hyoldes, just below inf. maxilla. 2. Whole length of cornua can be outlined. 3. Gap above thyroid cartilage; it corresponds with the ant. thyro-hyold ligament, and apex of epiglottis.

THYROID CARTILAGE.—Can recognize the following: Lateral lobes (one each side); pulsation of sup. thyroid artery (on upper and front part of gland); below angle of thyroid cartilage there is an interval between it and the cricoid for the crico-thyroid membrane.

CRICOID CARTILAGE.—The projection of this cartilage can be felt; it corresponds to spaces between the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae. The point where the omo-hyoid muscle crosses the common carotid artery can be shown by drawing a line transversely from the cricoid cartilage across the neck.

STERNO-MASTOID MUSCLE.—The common carotid is overlapped by its inner border.

STERNO-CLAVICULAR JOINT.—I'arts behind this joint: Commencement of vena innominata; behind this, the common cartotid (left side); on the right side we have the division of the arteria innominata; deeper, the apex of the lung. The arteria innominata in children very frequently lies in front of the trachea, dividing a little higher than joint.

SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY.—The outer border of sterno-mastoid corresponds with the outer edge of the scalenus anticus, this being a guide to this artery.

#### THE CHEST.

PARTS BEHIND FIRST BONE OF STEIRNUM.—Left vena innonlinata (crosses sternum just below upper border); primary branches of aorta; trachea divides into two bronchi opposite junction of first and second bones of sternum; oesaphagus. The highest part of aorta, which rests upon the bifurcation of the trachea, is about 1 lnch from upper border of the sternum.

ARTERIA INNOMINATA.—A line drawn from the middle of the junction of the first and second bone of the sternum to right sterno-clavicular joint would show its course. Sometimes its pulsation can be felt in the fossa above the sternum.

INTERNAL MAMMARY ARTERY.—Its ceurse is vertically behind the cartilages of the ribs. Its largest perforating branch passes through the second intercostal space.

INTERVAL BELOW CLAVICLE.—It is triangular, and situated between the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles, being a guide to the coracoid process and axillary artery. This space corresponds with the axillary artery.

APEX OF THE HEART.—Pulsates between fifth and sixth ribs, about 2 inches below the nipple, and 1 inch to its sternal side.

HEART.—Its upper border is on a level with the third costal cartilage; lower border extends from haif an inch below lower

end of sternum to fifth left space. The left boundary, at apex, is located to left of junction of fifth rib with its costal cartilage, and behind, or to left, of a line traced from left nipple downward. The right boundary extends about an inch to right of right edge of sternum. From behind, the base of heart is at level of the spines of sixth and seventh dorsal vertebrae; the apex is at level of ninth rib.

VALVES OF HEART.—Pulmonary valve (in most casses) is at level of third cartilage, or, in part, on left side of sternum, behind second intercostal space; the aortic valve is at level of third cartilage, or third space; it is behind the left two-thirds, or one-half of the sternum; the mitral valve is oblique, and lies behind the third intercostal space, near middle of sternum; the tricuspid valve is also oblique, and lies behind the middle of the sternum, the upper end being at the level of the third intercostal space.

OUTLINE OF LUNGS.—Apex of lungs rises into neck behind sternal end of clavicle and sterno-mastoid about 1½ inches. The lungs converge from the sternal ends of the clavicles. No lung behind sternum (first bone): the margins of the lungs run parallel, from the level of the second costal cartilage to level of the fourth. Lungs diverge below level of fourth costal cartilage.

#### THE BACK.

SPINES OF VERTEBRAE.—They can be counted by using friction with the fingers, down the backbone, when the tips of spines will redden. The spine of the third dorsal vertebrae is level with the beginning of the spine of the scapula; the spine of the seventh dorsal is level with the inferior angle of the scapula; the spine of the last dorsal is level with the head of last rlb.

DIVISION OF THE TRACHEA.—The division of truchea, in front, is level with junction of first and second parts of sternum; it is opposite the spine of the third dorsal vertebra; sometimes the fourth. On a level

with the third intercostal space, a slight dimple in the skin marks the root of scapulle; placing the ear on inner side of this dimple will cover the bronchus, particularly the right one. The iower border of trapezius is a guide to the spine of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. Below the last rib. on outer edge of erector spinae, is the place where the kidney is most accessible to pressure.

The lower border of the trapezins muscle is a guide to the spine of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. This muscle, together with the ligamentum nue'iae, can be felt in the

pit of the neck.

Below last rib, and on outer side of erector spinae, the kidney is most accessi-

ble to pressure.

The fourth lumbar spine is about level with the highest part of the ilium. The spines of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae can be felt.

The spites of the second dorsal vertebra correspond with the head of the third rib, the third with that of the fourth rib, and

SO 011.

#### PARTS OPPOSITE THE SPINES VERTEBRAE.

Cervical-Cricoid cartllage; begin-Fifth ning of oesophagus.

Seventh cervical-Apex of lung.

Third dorsal-Apex of lower lobe of lung; aorta reaches spine; angle of bifurcation of trachea.

Fourth dorsal-The arch of aorta ends;

upper level of heart.

Eighth dorsal-Lower level of heart; cen-

tral tendon of diaphragm. Ninth dorsal—Passage of oesophagus and vena eava through diaphragm; upper edge of spleen.

Tenth dorsal-Lower edge of lung; liver comes to surface posteriorly; stomach (car-

diae orifice). Eleventh dorsal—Renal capsule;

margin of spleen.

Twelfth dorsal-Passage of aorta through diaphragm; pylorus; lowest part of pleura. First lumbar Pelvis of kidney; renal ar-

Second lumbar-End of cord; pancreas;

duodenum; receptaculum ehyli.

Third lumbar-Umbilieus; lower margin of kidney.

Fourth lumbar-Division of aorta; highest part of ilium.

# DISINFECTANTS. \*

FOR THE PERSON.—For hands and general surface of body of attendants, and for convalescents: Sol. chlorinated soda, diluted with 9 parts of water (1-10), or, 2 per cent. sol. of carbolic acid. Biehloride of mercury (1-1000), for hand washing.

FOR CLOTHING, BEDDING, EIC.—1. Destroy by fire if of little value. 2. Boil in water for at least half hour, and keep infected articles from the general wash. 3. Sol. of bichloride of mercury '(dr. j to gal. j water); clorinated lime (oz. j to gal. j); sol. of chlorinated soda, dliuted with 9 volumes of water; carbolic acid (2 per cent. sol.). May be used also for the hands and general use, with the exception of the bichloride.

CTI ER METHODS OF DISINFECTION.—Outer garments of wool or silk, and similar articles, which would be injured by boiling water or disinfecting solutions, can be treated as follows: 1. By exposure to dry heat (230 degrees F.) for two hours. 2. Fumigation with sulphurous acid gas for at least twelve hours.

FOR EXCRETA.—Four per cent. sol. of chloride of lime, or bic-boride of mercury in sol. (1-500). For privy vaults: Bichloride of mercury (1-500), chloride of lime in powder, etc.

FOR THE DEAD.—Envelop body in sheet theroughly saturated with: 1. Four per cent. sol. chloride of lime. 2. Bichloride of mercury (1-500). 3. Five per cent. sol. carbolic acid.

FOR SICK ROOM AND HOSPITAL WARDS.—Wash all surfaces with: 1. Bichloride of mercury sol. (1-1000). 2. One per cent. sol. of chloride of line. 3. Two per cent. sol. of carbolic acid. When room is vacated: Fumigate with dioxide of sulphur (12 hotrs), using 3 pounds of sulphur for every 1000 cubic feet of air-space in room; then wash all surfaces, articles of

<sup>\*</sup> From Conclusions of the Committee on Disinfectants of the American Public Health Association.

furniture, etc., with any of the disinfectant solutions mentioned, and afterward with water and soap. After all, ventilate thoroughly.

FOR MERCHANDISE.—Free aeration, Fumigate with dioxide of sulplur, etc. Rags used for wiping infectious discharges, etc., should be destroyed at once. Sputa cups, bed-pans, etc., should always contain some disinfecting fluid, or mix with sawdust and burn.

# EXAMINATION OF THE URINE. OBSERVE:

I. Quantity Passed Daily. (About 50 fluid

Decreased, by warm and dry weather; active cutaneous and pulmonary transpiration; in diseases with profuse and watery evacuations of bowels; in cholera; hemorrhage; latter stages of heart affections; acute inflammation; diseases of the liver, etc.

of the liver, etc.

Increased, by cold and damp weather;
morbid conditions, associated with dryness of the skin; suppression of pulmonary and cutaneous transpiration; deficiency or excess of uric acid; presence of

sugar or chyle.

II. Color and Transparency.

Pale in color, when quantity is great; when scanty, it is high-colored. May be white, bluish-white and turbid, from chyle, mucus, milk, pus, or from the earthy phosphates in excess; cystle oxide causes it to be yellowish; brown, from bile; deep amber, high-colored, from urle acid in excess; purpurates cause the color to become dark red or purplish; greengrass color, from excess of sulphur; brownish or red-cherry, from red particles of blood; melanic acid causes it to become black, etc. Some substances, such as rlubarb, logwood, bect-root, corn-poppy and madder, cause the color to simulate that of blood.

# III. Reaction.

IV. Odor.

When quantity decreases, the odor in-

creases; it is wanting when color is pale and quantity is large. Is altered by various articles of food, as asparagus. In many nervous diseases it is aromatic; ammoniacal in injuries to spinal cord; putrid, from pus, mucus, ichor, lochial and leucorrhocal discharges, affections of the genito-urinary organs, and putrid fevers. When it contains eystine, it has the odor of violets, or of sweet-brier; it is sweetish in odor and taste in diabetes mellitus.

V. Specific Gravity. (About 1.020.) Can be obtained by specific gravity bottle, by a urinometer, or Baume's areo-

Presence or Absence of Sediment, Its Quantity and Character.

VII. Presence or Absence of Albumen.
Tests: Pour perfectly clear urine into a test tube one-fourth its depth; add a drop or two of acetic acid, if not distinctly acid in reaction, then boil over a spirit lamp. If an opacity appears, it is due either to albumen or earthy phosphates. It will disappear, if the latter, on the addition of a few drops of ultric acid; if albumen, it is permanent.
Heller-Morton Test: Take a very small test-tube, 2½ inches in length, one-third inch in calibre. Fill one-third with nitric acid; fold one or more 3 by 3½-inch-diameter filter papers twice, thus

inch-diameter filter papers twice, thus making a funuel, and insert its point into the mouth of the test-tube, supporting it by the forefinger holding the tube.

Ing it by the forefinger holding the tube. Then pour into the funnel about a drachm of the suspected liquid; it will run through quite clear and form a sharp-cut white ring at the junction of the two tubes if albumen be present.

Test for Bile: Pour on a white sheet of writing paper a little of the urine, forming a very thin layer; then with care allow a drop or two of nitric acid fall upon it. If bile be present, green and pink colors will show themselves. Chloroform test: Two drachms of the suspected urine are placed in a test-tube, and 12 urine are placed in a test-tube, and 12 to 15 drops of chloroform added; then the mixture is shaken, and if the urine contains bile a fine vellowish color appears. After being allowed to settle, the chloroform settles to the bottom of test-tube. carrying with it the yellow biliary

substance.

Pleric Acid and Potash Test: Add a fluid drachm of the urine, add 40 mlnlms of a saturated sol. of pleric acid, and half a drachm of liquor potassae. The mixture is then boiled, and if sugar be present, a dark, mahogany-red color will appear.



# CHAPTER V.

# A GENERAL RULE FOR THE MEMORIZING OF DOSES OF THE VARIOUS OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.

- 1. ACIDS (dilute).—May be prescribed in doses of fl. dr. ss. Exception: Hydrocyanic, the dose of which is m. i-iv.
- 2. ALKALOIDS.—Dose: With the exception of caffeina, piperina and cinchona, the dose is a small fraction of a grain
- 3. ABSTRACTS.—Dose: gr. ¼-ss. Exceptions: Abstracts of jalap, podophyllum, senega and valerian, the doses of which are gr. v-x.
- 4. AQUAE.—Dose: oz. ss. Exception: Aqua animonia, the dose of which is m. x-xx; aqua chlori, the dose of which is dr. j: aqua creasoti, which has a dosage of dr. j.
- 5. FIXED OILS.—Dose: dr. ss-oz. j; Exceptions: Oil of phosphorus (dose, m. 1-iii); croton oil (dose, m. ss-ij).
- 6. VOLATHLE OH.S.—Dose: m. ii-v. Exceptions: Bitter almond (dose, m. ¼-iv); copaiba, erigeron, cubeb, eucalyptus, juniper, sandalwood and amber (dose of each is m. v-xx). Tar and mustard are for ext. use.
- 7. VINEGARS.—Dose: dr. ss. of each. Exception: Acetum opii (dose, m. x-xx).
  - 8. DECOCTIONS.-Dose: oz. ii-iv.
- 9. EXTRACIS.—Dose: gr. ¼-ss. This applies to the very potent ones. No general rule can be advanced for the remaining ones. Exception: Physostigma, gr. 1-12—¼.

10. FLUID EXTRACTS.—Dose: m. x. Exceptions: (The poisons), fluid extracts of aconite (m. ss-ij); beliadonna (m. i-ij); colchicum root (m. ii-v); colchicum seed (m. ii-x); digitalis (m. i-ij); nux vomica (m. i-v); sanguinaria (m. i-v); squili (m. l-ii); stramonium (m. j); veratrum viride (m. l-iv).

11. INFUSIONS.—Dose: oz. ss-ij. Exceptions: Infusion of digitalis, the dose of which is dr. i-lv.

12. MIXTURES.—Dose: oz. ss-j. Exceptions: Magnesia (dr. ss-j); rhubarb and soda (dr. ss-j).

13. PILLS.-Dose: 1-2 pills.

14. POWDERS.-Dose: gr. ii-x.

15. SPIRITS.-Dose: dr. ss.

16. SYRUPS.—Dose: dr. ss-ij. Exceptions: Syrups of the brondde and of the loddle of Iron (m. v-xxx); compound syrup of squlli (m. x-xxx).

17. TINCTURES.—Dose: m. v-dr. j; exceptions (the poisons), thictures of aconite (m. i-v); beladonina (m. vili-xxx); colchicum (m. v-xxx); digitalis (m. v-x); iodine (m. i-x); ipecac and opium (m. v-xv); nux vomica (m. i-x); opium (m. ii-x); deodorized tincture of opium (m. ii-x); tinctures of physostigma (m. v-xv); squili (m. v-xxx); stramonium (m. v-xv); veratrum viride (m. ii-x).

# 18. TROCHES.—Dose: 1-5.

19. WINES.—Dose: dr. j. Exceptions: Vincm aromaticum (ext. use); coichicum root and opium (dose of each, m. x-xx).

# RULES FOR CALCULATING THE DOSES FOR CHILDREN.

DR. COWLING'S RULE.—Divide the patient's next birthday by 24; for example, at three years the dose would be 4-24, equivalent to 1-6 of that of the adult.

DR. YOUNG'S RULE.—Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to get the denominator of the fraction, the numerator being 1. For example, the age being 4 years, 4 plus 12 divided by 4 equals 4, or one-fourth of the adult dose. The full dose is given at the age of 21 years.

DR. LAUDER'S METRIC RULE.—As follows: Multiply the next birthday by 4 and divide the result by 100; or, multiply the full dose by the child's next birthday, then by 4, and remove the decimal point two places to the left. For example, the adult dose being 1 gm., that for a child of 3 years will be 1 times 4 times 4 divided by 100 equals .160 gm.

# DOSES FOR CHILDREN, ETC.

# (Approximately.)

Dose for child of one month is 1-20 that of an adult.

Dose for child of three months is 1-15 that of an adult.

Dose for child of six months is 1-10 that of an

adult.

Dose for child of one year is 1-8 that of an adult.

Dose for child of two years is 1-6 that of an adult.

Dose for child of three years is 1-5 that of an adult.

Dose for child of five years is 3-10 that of

an adult.

Dose for child of eight years is 1-2 that of an adult.

Dose for child of ten years is 3-5 that of an adult.

Dose for child of 12 years is 2-3 that of an adult.

Dose for child of fifteen years is 4-5 that of an

Dose for person of twenty to forty-five years is

that of an adult.

Dose for person of fifty years is 5-6 that of an

Dose for person 60 years, 4-5; eighty years, 2-3.

# FEIGNED DISEASES.

ABDOMINAL TUMORS.—Mode of Simulation:—By padding worn in dress; by pushing abdomen forward while erect; by raising spine when lying down; by rigidity of recti muscles; by permitting constipation for a few days, and thus overloading bowels with faeces, etc. How Detected:—Must make examination of abdomen uncovered; produce relaxation of the muscles; give nauseous and anti-flatulent purgatives.

ABORTION.—Mode of Simulation:—By staining body and clothes with blood. How Detected:—Make vaginal examination; note appearance of mammae, etc.

AMAUROTIC BLINDNESS,—Mode of Simulation: By making applications of extract of belladonna or datura stramonium to eye. How Detected: The effects of the applications made to eye will wear off in a few days. Amaurosis has the pupil dilated.

ABSTINENCE, \*-Mode of Simulation:— Most frequently done for purpose of exciting pity or wonder. How Detected:—A very difficult task. Watch person attentively.

APHONIA.—Mode of Simulation:—Not office resorted to. The "true aphonia" results from tumefactions of glottis and fauces; from a relaxed chordae vocales; from tumors which compress trachea; sometimes succeeds apoplexy, etc. How Detected:—By taking person off his or her guard; by the use of anaesthetics; person may be suddenly wakened, etc.

APOPLEXY.—Mode of Simulation:—By falling down, and lying as though dead. How Detected:—Powerful stimulants; sternutatories; electric shocks; actual cautery may be suggested in hearing of impostor; hot water.

ASTIIMA.—Mode of Simulation:—Difficulty in breathing; cough and expectoration; palpitation. How Detected:—Use

<sup>\*</sup> Fast of G. Henry Stratton, New York, 1891. Record, 41 days, 18 hours and some minutes; lost 59 pounds. Attended by Drs. Justin Herold, Schlereth and Sebastian J. Winmer.

stethoscope, which will detect presence or absence of trouble; watch patient without his knowledge.

BLINDNESS.—(See Amaurotic Blindness above.).

CACHEXIA, EMACIATION AND DEBILITY,—Mode of Simulation:—By using substances to make face appear livid and pale; indulging freely in spirituous liquors, etc.; by foregoing sleep for a time before an examination. How Deteeted:—Examine and see if pulse is strong; see whether there be loss of appetite, of strength, or swelling of the limbs, etc.; feebleness of the vital powers; give emetics, and then examine vomited matter; inspect stools, etc.

CALCULI IN BLADDER.—Mode of Simulation: By putting pebbles, sand, etc., into urine; young women sometimes introduce pieces of bone, cinders, etc., into the vagira, and even into uretura and bladder to simulate this affection. How Detected Remove and examine foreign body, by aid of chemistry.

CANCER.—Mode of Simulation: Smooth surface of half of the spleen of an animal has been glued to the skiu, leaving on the outside an appearance of an ulcerated surface. How betected: Notice if there are signs of cachexia; make a very careful examination of the part.

CATELEPSY.—Mode of Simulation: By appearing suddenly motionless, the joints being flexible, and external objects making no impression. How Detected: Powerful stimulants; let a drop of hot water fall upon back; propose use of actual cautery.

CHOREA.—Mode of Simulation: By assuming the couvulsive motious which characterize this disease. How Detected: Suddenly awaken person and notice whether the peculiar movements take place; watch person unobserved; by anaesthetics, etc.

CONVULSIONS.—Mode of Simulation: Nervons convulsive movements of the facial muscles and other parts are often feigned. How Detected: We do not find the stiffness of the muscles, nor the resistance and rapidity of action, that belong to the real disease; watch suspected person without his knowledge, etc.

CONTRACTION OF JOINTS AND FINGERS.—How Detected: By anaestheties. For the fingers, introduce a cord between the fingers and palm of hand, then apply weights so as to expand fingers; anaestheties, etc.

CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS.—Mode of Smulation: Urticaria or nettle-rash are frequently brought on by articles of diet, such as shell-fish, bitter almonds, etc. Pustular eruptions are the result of ointments of tartar emetic, croton oil, etc. How Detected: By careful watching and examination, etc.

CORNEA, OPAKE.—Mode of Simulation: Produced by applications of aerid powders, strong acids, quick-lime, etc. How Detected: Attentive observation will detect existence of any opacity.

DEAFNESS AND DEAF-DUMBNESS.—
Mode of Simulation: Loss of hearing generally takes place gradually, while impostors become deaf suddenly. It is very
hard to imitate the gestures and expression of countenance of the deaf and dumb.
How Detected: Examine ear; deaf persons do not require loud shouting to be
heard, but demand slow and distinct
speech. Put person under chloroform or
ether, when he will probably declare himself.

DEFORMITY. — Mode of Simulation: Those most frequently simulated are contractions of fingers, elbow, ankle and knee-joints; shortness or distortion of limbs; inversion of feet; curvature of spine; wryneck. Females have been known to produce serious swellings, abseesses, etc., by introducing numerous needles into the parts. How Detected: Examine part and its articulation naked, then compare with the opposite; to make joint easily movable a tourniquet should be placed above the affected part, and tightened; use chloroform.

DELIRIUM.—Mode of Simulation: By various methods. How Detected: Bodily disease accompanies real delirium. General wandering and incoherency are wanting in the feigned.

DELIVERY.—Mode of Simulation: The external parts are bathed with borrowed

blood, and often the infant of another substituted. Eulargement is produced artificially, etc. How Detected: Examine per vaginam. The following are the results of real delivery: Vagina relaxed; also, tumid and tender; os uteri ditto; lochial discharge, etc.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.—
Mode of Simulatiou: Feigued especially by
soldiers aud sailors in hot climates. Has
been caused by a mixture of vinegar and
burut cork; may be caused by any of the
purgative roots. Blood mixed with this
(borrowed) has constituted the dysentery;
sulphate of iron has been used to cause the
stools appear black and unhealthy. How
Detected: Make person use a night-chair,
and closely watch proceedings; nofice
whether he borrows blood, or procures it
by picking his gums, etc.; inspect linen,
etc.

DROPSY.—Mode of Simulation: By wearing pads: a ligature around the lower limbs has caused the anasarcous condition; great distention of the scalp simulating hydrocephalus iu children, has been tried by mendicants, who have daily blown air under the scalp through a small opening at the vertex. How Detected: Attentive examination; when a ligature has been used it can always be recognized by the marks left.

DYSPEPSIA.—Mode of Simulation: In the feigned disease, the symptoms are by no means clear; general health is good; some persons can vomit by pressure upon the praecordial region, and they often use this faculty wheu simulating diseases of the stomach. Are privately supplied with food, which they do not vomit. How Detected: Detection is difficult. Look for some organic disease of the stomach, etc.

DYSPNOEA.—Mode of Simulatiou: Not often simulated. How Detected: Careful watching, especially when person is asleep.

EAR DISEASES.—Mode of Simulation: Diseases of the ear producing a discharge have been imitated by putting pus, honey, rancid tallow, etc., in ear; have been excited by putting powdered cautharides or other acrid substances into the ext. meatus (otorrhoea). How Detected: By careful examination and watching alone.

EPILEPSY.—Mode of Simulation: Person utters a peculiar cry, struggles, falling down (never hurts himself, though); causes lividity by holding breath; frothing at mouth by use of soap or some saponaceous root in the mouth, etc. How Detected: In the true cases, the person is deadly pale, the muscular rigidity cannot be overcome except with great effort; pupils are dilated, etc. Use same means as are used in feigning apoplexy.

FEVER.—Mode of Simulation: May be feigned or artificially produced. The unhealthy appearance given to the tongue has been produced by covering it with soap, chalk, flour, dust, pipe clay, brick dust, tobacco, whitening from the walls, etc.; redness of the skin has been caused by friction with a hard brush. How detected: Febrile paroxysm due to intoxication, etc., is only ephemeral; should tongue be artificially coated, rinsing the mouth with warm water will clean it. General condition of system does not correspond with truth of the symptoms.

FISTULA IN ANO.—Mode of Simulation: By making an incision near the border of anus, and introducing an acrid tent into it, such as the root of white hellebore. How Detected: Examine parts carefully.

FRACTURES.—Mode of Simulation: Complains of pain in part; if of the skull, he states, perhaps, that he becomes deranged on tasting liquor, etc. How Detected: By carefully examining part.

HAEMATEMESIS.—Mode of Simulation: By using some colored liquid, or by drinking blood of some animal. How Detected: Careful watching of person; cut off supply of fluid.

HAEMOPTYSIS.—Mode of Simulation: Coloring the saliva by means of bullock's blood, blood from gums, etc. How Detected: Blood from lungs is frothy and bright; inspect carefully the mouth and fauces; watch person.

HAEMATURIA—Mode of Simulation: Substances have been taken which have power to redden the urine, such as fruit (pricklypear, madder, beet-root, etc.); after urine has been voided, blood has been mixed with it, etc. How Detected: By carefully watching person.

HEMORRHOIDS.—Mode of Simulation: By the introduction of bladders of rats or of small fish partly into the rectum; staining of linen by borrowed blood. How Detected: Easy; examine parts.

HEPATITIS.—Mode of Simulation: Complain of pain in right hypochondrium, etc. How Detected: Countenance and general appearance will be at variance with the oral testimony; absence of any enlargement, etc.

HERNIA.—Mode of Simulation: By inflating the cellular tissue of the scrotum with air; some have the power of retaining testes in the groins by the voluntary action of the cremaster muscles, thus causing a swelling, etc. How Detected: Detection is easy.

HYDROCELE.—Mode of Simulation: (See hernia). How Detected: Easy.

HYDROCEPHALUS .- (See Dropsy).

HYDROPHOBIA.—A case is related (MM. Percy and Laurent) where a person feigned this affection, and at first misled the examiners, but who "gave in" finally when threatend with suffocation between two beds. How Detected: Case related suggests course to adopt.

HYSTERIA.—Mode of Simulation: The genuine cases always appear gradually, etc. How Detected: Does not easily resist the application of strong sternutatories to the nostrils. Examine carefully.

INSANITY.—Mode of Simulation: Often feigned by those accused of crime. The part generally is overacted. How Detected: Observe when the insanity was first assumed; expression of the countenance cannot easily be imitated; affection cannot be simulated as long as the real affliction. Person cannot do long without sleep, food, etc.

JAUNDICE.—Mode of Simulation: By coloring the skin with tincture of rhubarb or with an infusion of turmeric; muriatio acid has been adopted to make the stools clay-colored; rhubarb heightens the color of the urine; spirits have been taken largely to produce heat of skin, disordered tongue, etc. How Detected: The coloring matter can be removed by washing the skin; by cutting off supplies of acids, etc.,

the stools and other excretions become healthy. The white of the eye cannot be colored by art.

LAMENESS.—Mode of Simulation: By keeping the limb in a contracted condition and resisting efforts to move it. How Detected: Two persons should take hold of the patient and move rapidly along with him; when they are tired have assistants, and the impostor will soon become fatigued and "give in."

MENSTRUATION.—Mode of Simulation: By staining the body and clothes with borrowed blood. How Detected: By cutting off supply.

MYOPIA.—How Detected: Present to person an open book and apply the leaves close to the nose; if it cannot be properly read when thus placed, or when glasses proper for short-sightedness are used, the disease is feigned.

OPHTHALMIA.—Mode of Simulation: Lime, and acrid and corrosive substances applied to the eye may cause inflammation; rubbing with powdered snuff, corrosive sublimate, alum, salt, etc., have produced this inflammation. How Detected: Progress of healing is rapid under the conditions ment'oned; keep patients secluded, etc.

OZAENA.—Mode of Simulation: By putting a piece of sponge impregnated with some offensive juices or oils, mixed with rotten cheese, into the nostrils.

PAINS.—Mode of Simulation: Mendicants often use this means for begging, etc. How Detected: Often difficult. Non-existence of pain cannot be proved. Listen attentively to person's narrative, and examine the part or parts complained of; thea cross-examine, etc.

PALPITATION.—Mode of Simulation: Doses of from 10 to 12 grains of white hellebore, and repeated, will occasion general indisposition, and undue action of the heart. How Detected: Examine patient carefully. Cut off supply of drugs.

PALSY, SHAKING.—How Detected: If person be in an ordinary state of vigor it might be suspected. (See chorea.)

PARALYSIS.—Mode of Simulation: Very suspicious when the paralysis is confined to a certain limb—the arm, for example, as such a form is rare. How Detected: Use violent remedies, such as electricity; cold affusion; actual cautery, etc.

PERITONITIS.—Mode of Simulation: Feigned frequently by hysterical women. Great pain over abdomen is complained of, etc. How Detected: Engage patient in conversation; excite her attention; and then make pressure upon abdomen; examine pulse, etc.

PHTHISIS.—Mode of Simulation: Has been simulated especially after recovery from other diseases, when pain, cough and other symptoms are easily assumed; artificial haemoptysis has been induced. How Detected: Make a physical examination of the chest, etc.

PREGNANCY.—Mode of Simulation: Has been feigued to gratify the wishes of the husband or relations or to extort marriage by wearing pads and assuming the longing after particular articles of food; occasionally a woman will be deceived herself, believing herself to be enciente, when the appearance of pregnancy will be caused by flatus and fat which enlarge the abdomen, etc. How Detected: Examine per vaginum; also breasts; absence of areola; presence of a pad, etc.

POLYPUS NASI.—Mode of Simulation: The testicle of a young cock or the kidney of a rabbit has been introduced into the nostril, and retained by means of a sponge fastened to it. How Detected: The means are obvious.

PORRIGO (Scalled Head).—Mode of Simulation: Nitric acid is applied to the head, after protecting the face with fatty substances. The chronic state is simulated by using depilatories of various kinds, thus imitating porrigo decalvans. How Detected: Examine parts carefully.

PROLAPSUS ANI.—Mode of Simulation: A portion of the intestine of an ox, in which a sponge filled with blood and milk is placed. Prolapsus uteri is imitated by a similar fraud. How Detected: By examining parts. PULSE (WEAKNESS OR DEFECT OF).—Mode of Simulation: By the means of ligatures applied to the corresponding arm. Veratrum viride may cause a slowness of the pulse.

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC.—Mode of Simulation: Gout, sciatica, lumbago are likewise often simulated by members of benefit societies and others wanting to shirk work. Part is generally overacted, the symptoms usually being too acute. How Detected: By careful watching; use anaesthetics; attention to constitutional symptoms, and noting their absence in simulated cases, etc.

SCROFULA.—Mode of Simulation: By exciting ulcers below the angle of Jaw. How Detected: Examine the general habit; see whether the ulcers are glandular; also, whether the discharge is of a scrofulous character.

SCURVY.—Mode of Simulation: The teeth are covered with wax, when acid corrosive substances are applied to the gums. How Detected: Examine the general habits of patient; see whether any debilitation exists, etc.

STAMMERING.—How Detected: Is generally ascribed to a fit of apoplexy or severe fever. Examine Into patient's previous history, etc.

STRABISMUS.—How Detected: Arouse person suddenly from a sleep, and the eyes will be found all right, as they also are during sleep. Anaesthetics.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHA.—How Detected: By passing a bougie.

SWELLING OF THE LEGS.—Mode of Simulation: By placing ligatures around the thighs. How Detected: By examining the limbs uncovered.

SYNCOPE.—Mode of Simulation: Ligatures are occasionally used to prevent the feeling of the pulse; applying lotions to face to make it pale. How Detected: Use sternutatories; by absence of symptoms of syncope; examine naked arms, and wash face.

TYMPANY.—Mode of Simulation: By swallowing air, so as to distend the stomach and simulate tympany. How Detected: Examine parts.

ULCER OF THE EAR.—Mode of Simulation: Persons have been known to establish a discharge of puriform matter from the ear, by the introduction of a tent imbued with blistering plaster; the foetid smell being imitated by droppings of a mixture of empyreumatic oil, asafoetida and old cheese. How Detected: By careful examination.

ULCERS OF THE LEGS.—Mode of Simulation: By corrosives or irritants. Rubbing sand in wounds about the shin is sometimes resorted to; some have simulated these ulcers by gluing on a piece of spleen or the skin of a frog. How Detected: By careful examination.

URINE, BLOODY.—Mode of Simulation: Blood is sometimes borrowed and mixed with urine; cantharides will cause bloody urine, also various drugs. How Detected: By cutting off the supply of the substance which could cause red color: by making patient pass his water before the physician, and examining vessel before and after.

URINE, INCONTINENCE.—How Detected: Difficult. Give person a full dose of opium, and then introduce the catheter when he is asleep. If urine be present the incontinence is imitated.

VARICOSE VEINS.—Mode of Simulation: By ligatures placed round the limb. How Detected: Examine the limb.

# METHODS OF ADMINISTERING MEDICINES.

THROUGH EXTERNAL INTEGUMENT
—ENEPIDERMIC.—By this method the medicine is applied directly to the skin without friction. The power of diffusion of any medicine by this mode will depend entirely upon its degree of absorption. The skin may be considered as a colioidal septum, and by placing an acid fluid on one side and an alkaline fluid on the other, we have the conditions most favorable to osmosls. Cutaneous absorption is further obstructed by the sebaceous matter of the skin, and medicinal substances in solution in water are with difficulty absorbed. EIT-DERMIC.—Medicines are applied here by friction, thus forcing the substance between the cells of the epidermic layer. Codliver oil, fatty substances, mercurial ointments, etc., can be administered in this manner. ENDERMIC.—Here medicines are applied directly to the derma, which has been denuded by a blister. The medicinal agent is generally sprinkled over the raw surface. Morphine, atropia, strychnine and quinine are given in this way. HYPO-DERMATIC.—(See Hypodermatic Medication.)

THROUGH INTERNAL INTEGUMENT —BRONCHO-P U L M O N A R Y MUCOUS MEMERANE.—By insuffation, finely-divided medicinal agents are applied to the various parts of the respiratory tract. Local applications to the nares, fances, epiglottis, and the arytono-epiglottidean folds, of morphine, nitrate of sliver, alum, tillin, zine salts, etc., can be made by this mode. The nassl passages can be medicated by means of the nasal douche, and the following rules are in place here: 1. The fluid should be tepid. 2. Use bland and unirritating applications for the first medication. 3. Do too use applications which are strong enough to excite irritation. Chlorides of sodium, potassium and animonium, potassium permanganate, carbolic acid, iodine, etc., can be brought into use by means of the nasal douche. Medi-

cines by inhalation are applicable to the treatment of the various diseases of the broncho-pulmonary truct, such as iodine in vapor, iodoform, sal-ammoniac, bromine, etc. Atomizatiou or pulverization are better methods of treating affections of this region. Observe the following: Never use strong inhalants in the beginning of treatment; accustom the mucous membrane beforehand to warm water, tepid solutions of common salt, solutions of chloride of ammonium, etc. GASTRO-INTESTINAL MUCOUS MEMBRANE: This tract is generally used when a systemic effect is desired, the remedy being given either by the mouth or rectum. The following forms of medicines are usually administered by the stomach: Powders, pills, mixtures, extracts, infusions, decoctions, capsules, wafers, lozenges, etc. Suppositories are given by the vagina and rectum: clysters, enemas by the rectum. GENITO-URINARY MUCOUS MEMBRANE: Morphine can be rapidly diffused by using the bladder for securing absorption. Astringent solutions are applied to urethra and vagina by injection; suppositories are also used here.

BY THE SUBCUTANEOUS AREOLAR TISSUE.—(See Hypodermatic Medication.)

BY THE VEINS.—Admissible only in emergencies. (Transfusion), etc.

# TEMPERATURE IN ADULT AND CHILD.

TEMPERATURE OF THE BLOOD.—In the adult it is about 98.4 degrees Fahr., or a few tenths more or less. In the hepatic vein it may be 107 degrees. When the temperature falls below 97 degrees, the patient may be said to be in a state of collapse; when it rises above 99½ degrees there is fever; the fever is moderate up to 102 degrees; when above 102 degrees, it is said to be high; when it reaches 106 degrees, death is imminent. HOW TO TAKE THE TEMPERATURE: (1) Under the tongue (bulb of instrument is held by lips around the stem); (2) In the axilla (bulb is placed in armpit, the arm being pressed close to chest); (3) In the rectum (the place to take temperature in unconscious patients and infants). Healthy temperature is subject to fluctuation, being highest in the evening, at from 5 to 8 o'clock, the lowest during the night or early morning, from 2 to 6 o'clock. During fever these fluctuations are manifest, the patient becoming worse toward evening.

CO-RELATIONS OF PULSE AND TEMPERATURE.—A temperature of 98 degrees corresponds with a pulse of 60; 99 degrees, with a pulse of 70; 100 degrees, with a pulse of 90; 102 degrees, with a pulse of 100; 103 degrees, with a pulse of 110; 104 degrees, with a pulse of 110; 105 degrees, with a pulse of 120; 105 degrees, with a pulse of 130; 106 degrees, with a pulse of 140.

EVENING EXACERBATIONS.—Are an increase of the symptoms of a disorder. For example: When fever is present, we will find the temperature high, checks deeply flushed, skin hotter and the cerebral disturbance aggravated, etc.

REMISSION.—A temporary diminution of the symptoms of a disease; in the above case, the subsidence of the fever, etc., would be spoken of as a remission. When the symptoms are strongly marked, or when they take place daily at an unusual hour, the disease is remittent.

INTERMITTENT.-When fever or disease drops to the normal during a lull, it is called intermittent.

TEMPERATURE IN THE CHILD .-Temperature of healthy infant 24 hours after birth, 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperature of healthy infant 48 hours after birth, 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. After that it fluctuates between 98 and 99.5 degrees Fahrenheit.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN.

POINTS TO BE NOTED WHILE CHILD POINTS TO BE NOTED WHILE CHILD SLEEPS.—Respirations; counting of pulse; condition of the skin (dry or moist); attitude, posture (if natural); general expression (natural or painful); lips (pale or linted); presence or absence of moaning, starting, grinding of teeth, etc.; observe the eyes, if closed, partly closed or open); the nuleating greatly (distanded or naturacted). 'f pulsating greatly (distended or retracted): lote size and shape of head, etc.

POINTS TO BE NOTED AFTER CHILD IS AROUSED.—Expression of face (fretful or languid, excited or quiet); color and shape of face; eyes (see whether there are dark circles under eyes); presence or absence of snuffling.

RESPIRATIONS IN A CHILD .- Averages 35 to the minute from the age of 2 months to 2 years; 40 to 50 per minute under one year; 18 to the minute from the 2d to the 12th year.

THE PULSE.—Average pulse in adult is 70 or 75 per minute; is more rapid in children, and in infants it averages 110 or 120 to 140. According to Muller, it is as follows: At birth, 130-140; 1st year, 115-130; 2d year, 100-115; 3d year, 90-100; 7th year, 85-90; 14th year, 80-85.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS.-The best time to examine the tongue is while the child is crying; if quiet, press the under lip by the finger, when the tongue will pro-

Look at the joints; note whether they are large, small or swollen. The gums can be examined by putting the child's head between the knees, while the body rests in nurse's jap. Look about the anus for eruptions, and the penis for ad-hesions or phimosis, etc.

THE THROAT.—Child should be piaced in nurse's lap, with the head against the breast. Depress tongue gently with a small spoon or tongue-depressor, or, if necessary, use slight force, when the parts can be thoroughly seen.

AUSCULTATION .- Immediate auscuitation is to be preferred, as the use of stethoscope usually frightens child. Always ascultate before percussion. Back of chest best part to examine.

PERCUSSION .- Do not strike too smartly; the gentle scoke being much more satisfactory.

ABDOMEN.—Examine by palpitation with the hand warmed. Useful in detecting enlargements of the spleen, liver and abdominal tumors. Child should be placed on its back, with knees flexed (releases abdominal muscies).

# SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

CARDIAC AND LUNG TROIL-BLES .- Dack rings under eyes; nos-

This are sharp or distended; lips pale or buish in color.

ABDOMINAL TROUBLES.—
Cheeks may be sunken; changed in color; mouth is drawn; the lips are pale or fivid; legs are drawn up; child picks at bedclothes.

OTHER POINTS.

Upper part of face is affected in diseases of the brain-knitting of brow, contraction of forehead, and rolling of the eyes.

NOTE I.—In croup, the cry is brassy metallic, with crowling inspirations. and cerebrai affections, it is shrill, sharp and Bolitary ("cri bydro-eephalique"). In bron-chitis and capillary do, the cry is labored and seeningly half-suffocated. It is mouning and wailing in tubercular men-ingitis and marasmus. Incessant crying denotes either hunger or earache. In acute illness, squinting of the eyes may denote a reflex irritation, or paralysis or convulsions. Small pupils are found in

active congestion, poisoning by opium, etc.
Healthy skin of child should not be
flabby; child must always be stripped of its clothing near the fire (avoid draughts).

Healthy infant should sleep at least 18 hours out of every 24.

Dyspepsia and intestinal irritation are indicated by a furred tongue covered with indicated by a tirred tongue covered with curd. Inflammation of the mouth, stomach, etc., would be suggested by a red, hot and dry tongue. Fever is indicated by a heavy, white fur over tongue. A tongue covered by a yellow fur would point to stomach or liver complaint. A low typhoid condition is indicated by a brown-furred tongue, and the "strayberry tongue" points to scarlet fever.

The trayle of a healthy infant years from

The stools of a healthy infant vary from a light to a greenish-yellow. Odor, sour; acid reaction. Every 24 hours a healthy child should have three passages during the first few weeks of existence. After that, to the second year of age, two passages will be normal.

Curds In the stools signify indigestion. In intestinal catarrh the passages are lumpy, dark in color, mixed with mucus and scanty. Clay-colored stools denote a sluggish liver. Movements mixed with blood, clots and shreds of mucous membrane indicate intestinal inflammation, typhoid fever, tubercular disease and dysentery. The so-called spinach-stool is common to acute and sub-acute diarrhoea in infants. Oily matter in the passages points to a defective action of liver, pancreas and intestinal glands. Mucus would indicate acute diarrhoea or mucus disease.

The vomiting of nurslings is probably due to the fact that the stomach is less curved than that of the adult. Milk is the only thing ejected. The vomiting of older children is due to indigestion, but sudden vomiting would indicate acute dis ease (scarlet fever). Reflex vomiting may be caused by meningitis, tumor of the brain, diseases of the lungs (chronic), whooping cough, dentition, worms, etc.

The average weight of a child at birth should be 7 pounds. (Extremes are 4-11 rounds)

Average length of new-born is about 19 inches. (Extremes are 16-22 inches.)

#### CHAPTER VI.

# CLASSIFICATION AND TREAT-MENT OF THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

# CLASS I.—DISORDERS OF THE GLANDS.

#### 1. OF THE SWEAT GLANDS:

HYPERIDROSIS—Increased production of sweat (slight or excessive; local or general). Treatment: (Often rebellious.) Give constitutional remedies, such as ergot, gallic acid, mineral acids, tonics. The external remedies are lotions of sulphate of zinc, tannin and alum, etc., dusting powders.

R-Pulv. acid. salicylici, gr. xx-xi
Pulv. acid. borici, dr. ii
Pulv. amyli, dr. vi.
M. Sig. Use freely and often,

SUDAMEN-(Miliaria crystallina). Noninflammatory. Treatment: Constitutional remedies. Cooling lotions of vinegar or alcohol or water; dust with starch and lycopodium.

ANIDROSIS—Opposite of hyperidrosis. Diminution of sweat secretion. Treatment: Friction; warm and hot-vapor baths; electricity; constitutional remedies.

BROMIDROSIS—(Osmidrosis). The secretion is offensive. For treatment see hyperidrosis. Diachylon ointment.

CHROMIDROSIS—Rare, and secretion is variously colored. 'Treatment is invigorating and tonic.

URIDRUSIS—Sweat secretion contains elements of urine (urea).

#### 2. OF THE SEBACEOUS GLANDS:

SEBORRHOEA—(Steatorrhoea; acne sebacea; ichthyosis sebacea; dandruff). A functional disease of sebaceous glands. Two varieties: Seborrhoea oleosa and seborrhoea sicca. Treatment: Constitutional and local. Sulphur, ammoniated mercury, salicylic acid and resorcin for local application.

R-Resorcini, dr. iss
Ol. ricini, m. xx
Alcoholis, oz. iv.
M. Sig. Use as a lotion.

COMEDO—Characterized by yellowish or blackish pin-point elevations. This affection is also called black-head or fleshworn. Treatment: Use watch key or comedo extractor; steam face or apply hot water, etc.

R-Zinci sulphatis.
Potassii sulphureti, aa dr. j.
Aquae rosae, oz. iv.
M. Sig. Apply to part.

(Stellwagon.)

MILIUM—(Grutum; strophulus albidus). Situated in the upper part of corium. Characterized by small, whitish or yellowish, pearly non-inflammatory elevations. Treatment: Incise or prick lesions and evacuate contents. May be necessary to touch base with tincture of iodine, etc.

STEATOMA—(Wen; sebaceous tumor; sebaceous cyst). The treatment consists in removing the mass by an incision.

ASTEATOSIS.

#### CLASS II.-INFLAMMATIONS.

ERYTHEMA SIMPLEX — Idiopathic Class: Erythema caloricum; erythema solare; erythema traumaticum; erythema avenatum. Symptomatic Class: Rashes accompanying certain systemic diseases; those due to disorders of digestive tract; those due to ingestion of certain drugs. Treatment consists in removal of cause.

ERYTHEMA INTERTRIGO — (Chafing), Treatment: Dusting powders; cooling and astringent lotions, etc.

R-Puiv. calaminae,
Pulv. zinel oxidi, aa dr. j
Glycerinae, m. xxx
Alcoholis. dr. il
Aquae, O ss.
M. Sig. A lotion.

ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME—(a) Erythema papulosum; (b) bullosum; (c) nodosum. Remedies: Quinia, saline laxatives, etc.

URTICARIA—(Hives; nettlerash). Varieties: Hemorrhagica; tuberosa: pigmentosa: bullosa. The following is a good application:

R—Acidi carbolici, dr. i-iii Acidi borici, dr. iv Glycerinae, dr. j Alcoholis, oz. ii Aquae, oz. xiv, M.

DERMATITIS — Varieties: Traumatica; calorica; medicamentosa; venenata. For dermatitis traumatica, remove cause; apply soothing ointments and lotions.

The treatment of the caloric variety consists in applications of a saturated sol. of bicarbonate of sodium, or a 2 per cent. sol. of cocaine, etc. In the dermatitis venenata variety (poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumach, etc.) use soothing iotions (estringent), etc., etc.

ERYSIPELAS—Treatment. Stimulants; tincture of chloride of iron and quinia. Locally: A saturated sol. of boric acid; 10-20 per cent. ointment of ichthyol, etc.

FURUNCULUS-(Furuncle; boil). Apply exrbolic acid to the central point.

R-Ichthyol, dr. j Emp. plumbi, dr. ii Emp. resinae, dr. i. M. Sig. As a plaster.

(Stellwagon.)

CARBUNCULUS-(Carbuncle; anthrax). Treatment: Calx sulphurata (gr. 1-10 to 1-4), every two or three hours; if much pain, use chloral or morphine. An injection of a 5 to 10 per cent. sol. carbolio acid in the early part of trouble is efficacious; cover carbuncle with a 25 per cent. ichthyol ointment, etc.

PUSTULA MALIGNA—(Anthrax; malignant pustule). Excise early, or destroy with caustic potash; antiseptic dressings, etc. Stimulents and tonics.

MILIARIA—(Prickly heat; heat rash). Treatment: Remove cause; tonics; cooling (astringent) lotiops.

R-Amygdalarum amararum, No. xxx Aquae destillatae, oz. viii. M. Sig. A lotion. (Waring.)

For Children: R-Hydrarg, chlor, mlt., gr. xx Lycopodii, dr. ii. M. Sig. Dust parts.

HERPES SIMPLEX—(Fever blisters). Parts upon which it occurs: Face (herpes facialis); lips (herpes labialis); genitals (herpes progenitalis); on the prepuce (herpes praeputialis), etc. Treatment: For herpes facialis, use camphorated cold cream; spirits of camphor, etc. In herpes of the genitals, cleanliness is the first consideration, then use a saturated sol. of boric acid, or a dusting powder of calomel, oxide of zinc, iodoform, etc. The following lotion is good:

R—Zinci oxidi, \*
Calaminae, aa gr. v
Glycerinae,
Alcoholis, aa m. vj
Aquae, oz. j.
M. Sig. Lotion.

HERPES ZOSTER—(Zoster; zona; shingles). Treatment: Tonics, quinia (large doses); phosphide of zinc (gr. ¼ every 3 hours); dusting powders; oxide of zinc ointment, etc.

DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS—(Pemphigus pruriginosus; hydroa; herpes gestationis; Duhring's disease). Constitutional treatment; externally use protective applications.

PSORIASIS—Constitutional remedies are iron, quinia, nux vomica, arsenic, etc. Locally: Chrysarobin. pyrogallic acid, tar, ammoniated mercury, resorcin, etc.

R—Chrysarobini, dr. j Acidi salicylici, gr. xx Aetheris, dr. j Ol. ricini, m. x Collodii, dr. vii, M. Sig. A paint.

(Stellwagon.)

For Children: R-Acid. chrysophanic., gr. x Adipis benzoat., oz. j. M. Sig. Use night and morning.

PITYRIASIS MACULATA ET CIRCINATA—(Pityriasis rosea). Mildly inflammatory. Rarely requires treatment.

DERMATITIS EXFOLIATIVA—(General exfoliative dermatitis; acute general dermatitis; desquamative scarlatiniform erythema: acute general dermatitis, etc) Soothing applications are indicated.

PITYRIASIS RUBRA—Characterized by epidermic exfoliation and inflammation. Treatment: Tonic, with mild local applications, as cold cream, oxide of zinc ointment, etc.

LICHEN-Varieties: Lichen ruber; lichen planus; lichen scrofulosus. Tonics and local treatment.

ECZEMA — Varieties: Erythematosum; papulosum; vesiculosum; madidans: pustulosum; rubrum; squamosum. Treatment: Tonics—Cod-liver oil, nux vomica, quinia, arsenic, iron, etc. Locally—Black-wash and oxide of zinc ointment together; sol. boric acid (15 grains to the ounce); dusting powders, resorcin, etc.

R—Hydrargyri ammoniat., gr. x Acidi carbollei, gr. v-x Ungt. zinci oxidi, oz. j. M. Sig. Ointment.

R—Bromide of gold and arsenic, oz. j (Barclay formula.) Sig. For children, gtt. ii-v; adults. gtt. v-x three times a day. Very efficient in the chronic variey. (F. S. Parsons.) R—Talci venet.,
Zinci oxidi, aa dr. iv
Amyli, oz. j. m.
Sig. Protective to inflamed surface.

R-Calaminae, dr. j Ungt. zinci oxidi, dr. vii. m. Sig. Apply to part. (Stellwagon.)

For Children:

R-Vini opii, dr. j Liq. plumbi subacetat., m. xxxvi Aq. rosae, q s. ad oz. viii. m. Sig. For itching, etc.

(Smith.)

R—Liq. potass. arsenitis, m. xii Vini ferri amar., Syr. tolu, aa oz. ss Aq. cinnam., q. s. ad oz. ii. m. Sig. dr. j t. i. d. for anaemio child of 2 years.

PRURIGO.—Good nourishing food required, and plenty of fresh air and exercise. Tonics, cod-liver oil, etc. Locally, similar to treatment of chronic eczema.

ACNE.—Usually chronic. (Acne punctata, acne papulosa, acne atrophica, acne hypertrophica, acne, cachecticorum, acne pustulosa). Treatment: Constitutional and local.

R-Ext. rhamni pursh. fl. dr. ii-iv Tinct. nucis vomicae, dr. iii Elix. calisayae, q. s. ad oz. iii. m. Sig. dr. j t. i. d.

R-Potassii acetat., dr. iv
Liq. potassae, dr. ii
Liq. ammonii acetat., q. s. ad oz.
iii. M.
Sig. dr. j.ii t. i. d. largely diluted.
For inflammatory cases in strong
persons.

R-Sulphur. praecip., dr. ss-j
 Adipis benz.
 Lanolin, aa dr. ii. m.
 Sig. Ointment.

R-Sulphur, praecip., dr. iss Aetherls, dr. iv Alccholis, oz iilss. m. Sig. A lotion where skin is oily.

R-Ichthyol, dr. ss Lanolln, dr. iv. m. Sig. Ointment.

ACNE ROSACEA-Regulate diet; iron, etc. Locally:

R—Calcis, oz. ss
Sulph. sublimat., oz. j
Aquae, oz. x. M.
Boil down to oz. vi and filter.
Slg. Apply diluted with 1-10 parts of
water.

(Vleminckx's sol.)

R-Muciiag. acaciae, dr. iii
Glycerinae, dr. ii
Sulphur. praecip., dr. iii. m.
Sig. Apply to part.

(Stellwagon.)

SYCOSIS—(Sycosis non-parasitica; follicultits barbae). Involves hair-follicles, and is chrcric. Astringent and stimulating lemedies. Diachylon ointment, with gr. x-xxx calomel to the ounce; citrine ointment, etc.

IMPETIGO-

IMPETIGO CONTAGIOSA-

IMPETIGO HERPETIFORMIS-

ECTHYMA—Give good food and tonics. Proper hygiene, etc. Ointment of ammoniated mercury (x-xxx grains to ounce).

PEMPHIGUS—Treatment is constitutional and local. Open the blebs, and anoint parts with a mild preparation.

## CLASS III.-HEMORRHAGES.

PURPURA—Varieties: Purpura simplex; purpura rheumatica; purpura hemorrhagica. Treatment is attention to hygiene and diet. Tonics and astringents, etc.

#### CLASS IV.-HYPERTROPHIES.

#### 1. OF PIGMENT:

LENTIGO—(Freckle). Treat by washing with a solution of lactic acid and water (1-6 parts); an aqueous sol, of bichloride of mercury (gr. ss-iii to oz.).

CHLOASMA—Treatment: Bichloride of mercury sol. (gr. i-iv to oz. of alcohol or water). See lactic acid sol. above.

# 2. OF EPIDERMAL AND PAPILLARY LAYERS,

KERATOSIS—Treat keratosis pilaris by baths (warm); sapo viridis; alkaline baths good; ointments, etc.

MOLLUSCUM EPITHELIALE—(Epithelioma molluscum; molluscum sebaceum; molluscum contagiosum). The usual seat of disease is the face. The treatment of molluscum epitheliale is to make an incision and evacuate the contents, and then touch the base of cavity with nitrate of silver. Ligate pedunculated growths. Ammoniated mercury ointment has been used locally (gr. xx-xxx to oz.), applied twice daily.

CALLOSITAS—(Tylosis; tyloma; callus; callous; callosity; keratoma). Treatment: Soften parts with hot water, poultices; shave or scrape off the mass; can use a 10-15 per cent, salicylated plaster.

CLAVUS—(Corn). Hot-water soakings. Use following:

R-Acidi salicyli, gr. xxx Ext. cannabis Ind., gr. x

Collodii, dr. iv. m.
Sig. Paint corn night and morning for several days.

Treat soft corns by solid stick of nitrate of silver or lactic acid, with one or more parts of water.

CORNU CUTANEUM—(Cornu humanum; cutaneous horn). Scated upon face and scalp usually. Treatment: Detach growth and cauterize base by galvanic cautery, caustic potash or chloride of zinc.

VERRUCA—(Wart). Pare off the upper portion of wart and apply repeatedly a saturated alcoholic sol. of salicylic acid; or excise, or destroy by caustles. For the fillform and digitate varieties, snip off with seissors and touch base with nitrate of silver, or ligate.

VERRUCA NECROGENICA—(Post-mortem wart; anatomical tubercle; tuberculosis verrucosa cutis). Results from contact with decomposed animal matter; usually seated about the knuckles.

NAEVUS PIGMENTOSUS—(Mole). The treatment consists in removing by knife, caustics, or by electrolysis.

#### XEROSIS.

ICHTHYOSIS—(Fish-skin discase). To keep up a soft and flexible condition of the skin, use frequent baths (simple or alkaline); oils or ointments; sapo viridis, etc.

ONYCHAUXIS-(Hypertrophy of nails).

HYPERTRICHOSIS—(Hirsuties; superfluous hair; hypertrophy of the hair). Treat by electrolysis.

#### 3. OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE:

SCLEREMA NEONATORUM-(Sclerema of the new-born; scleroderma neonatorum).

SCLERODERMA—(Sclerema; scleriasis; dermatosclerosis). Treatment: Fonics, friction and electricity, etc.

MORPHOEA—Treatment: Tonics (for nervous system); massage and friction, etc.

ELEPHANTIASIS—(Elephantiasis Arabum; pachydermia; Barbadoes leg; elephant leg).

ROSACEA—(a) Erythematosa; (b) hypertrophica.

FRAMBOESIA-(Pian; yaws; endemic verrugas).

# CLASS V.-ATROPHIES.

# 1. OF PIGMENT:

ALBINISMUS.

LEUCODERMA.

VITILIGO—(Leucopathia; leucoderma). Involves the pigment of the skin. Treatment: Arsenic (small doses).

R—Liq. potassii arsenitis, dr. j Tinct. Lucis vomicae, dr. iii Elix. calisayae, q. s. ad oz. iv. m. Sig. dr. j t. i. d.

CANITIES—(Grayness of the hair). (a) Canities praematura; (b) canities senilis.

#### 2. OF HAIR:

ALOPECIA—(Baldness). Constitutional remedies. Externally, resorcin (dr. i-ii to oz. iv alcohol) with castor oil (m. x-xxx) added.

R—Tinct. cantharidis, dr. iv Tinct. capsici, oz. j Ol. ricini, dr. ss-j Alcoholis q. s. ad oz. iv. m. Sig. Use as lotion.

### ALCPECIA FURFURACEA.

ALOPECIA AREATA—(Area Celsi; alopecia circumscripta). A chronic affection. Arsenic, etc., internally, Externally;

R—Tinct. capsici.

Tinct. cantharidis,
Ol. terebinthinae, aa dr. liss. m.
Sig. Apply to parts.

(Stellwagon.)

ATROPHIA PILORUM PROPRIA—(Atrophy of the hair).

TRICHOREXIS NODOSA.

#### 3. OF THE NAILS:

ATF.OPHIA UNGUIS—(Onychatrophia; atrophy of the nails). Treatment: If it depends on such diseases as eczema or psoriasis constitutional and local remedies should be used. In onychomycosis use biohloride of mercury (gr. i.v to oz. j of water or alcohol); lotion of hyposulphite sodium (dr. j to oz. j water) is good.

#### 4. OF THE CUIIS:

ATROPHIA SENIALIS.

ATROPHIA MACULOSA ET STRIATA.

#### CLASS VI.-NEW GROWTHS.

# 1. OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE:

KELOID-(Keloid of Alibert; cheloid).

R—Acidi salicyl., gr. x-xx
Emplast. plumbi,
Emplast. saponis, aa dr. iii
Petrolati, dr. ii. m.
Sig. Apply ointment to part.
(Stellwagon.)

FIBROMA—(Fibroma molluscum; molluscum fibrosum).

NEUROMA.

XANTHOMA-(Xanthelasma; vitaligoidea).

#### 2. OF MUSCULAR TISSUE:

MYOMA—(Myoma cutis; liomyoma cutis; dermatomyoma).

#### 3. OF VESSELS:

ANGIOMA—(Naevus vasculosis; naevus sanguineus). Treatment: In infants, paint parts with collodion or ilq. piumbi subacetatis; electrolysis for "port-wine mark."

ANGIOMA PIGMENTOSUM ET ATRO-PHICUM.

ANGIOMA CAVERNOSUM.

LYMPHANGIOMA.

RHINOSCLEROMA.

LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS—(Lupus Sebsceus; seborrhoea congestive; lupus erythematodos). Treatment: Wash parts with tincture of sapo viridls, and then apply a soothing ointment (coid cream; vasell.e).

R—Zinci sulphatis,
Potassii sulphureti, aa dr. ss-ii
Alcoholis, oz. j
Glycerirae, dr. ss
Aquae, oz. iii.
M. Sig. Apply to parts morning and

M. Sig. Apply to parts morning and evening.

(Stelliwagon.)

LUPUS VULGARIS—(Lupus; lupus exedens; lupus vorax; tuberculosis of the skin). Ireatment: Thoroughly bore part with nitrate of silver stick every few days; galvano-cautery, etc.

R-Acid, pyrogallici, dr. ii
Emplast, plumbi, dr. j
Cerat, resinae, dr. v.
M. Sig, Apply for 1 or 2 weeks; poultice

M. Sig. Apply for 1 or 2 weeks; poultice parts occasionally and reapply ointment.

R-Acid. arseniosi, gr. xx Pulv. acaciae, dr. j

Aquae, q. s. M. Sig. Allow to remain on parts 24 to 48 hours. Painful but thorough. (Steilwagon.)

SCROFULODERMA—Treat by giving codliver oil, iodide of iron, other ferruginous tonics, etc. Calx sulphurata (grain 1-10) every 3 hours. Phosphorus (grain 1-100 to 1-50) t. i. d. Locally, curette, and apply mild stimulating ointments.

SYPHILODERMA—(Syphilis cutanea; dermatosyphilis; syphilis of the skin). (a) Erythematosum. (b) Papulosum. (c) Pustulosum. (d) Tuberculosum. (e) Gummatosum.

LEPRA—(Leprosy; elephantiasis Graecorum. (a) Tuberosa. (b) Maculosa. (c) Anaesthetica.

CARCINOMA.

SARCOMA-(Sarcoma cutis; sarcoma of the skin).

#### CLASS VII. NEUROSES.

HYPERAESTHESIA—(a) Pruritus. (b)
Dermatalgia. Treatment: Lotions of carbolic acid (dr. j-iii to 0 j); lotions of thymol (gr. xviii-xxxi to 0 j alcohol and water); resorcin (dr. j-iv); etc., are useful as antipruritic applications.

R—Acidi carbolici, dr. iss Glycerine, dr. ii A!coholis, oz. ii Aquae, q. s. ad O j M. Sig. Use as a lotion. For the pruritus.

ANAESTHESIA.

# CLASS VIII. PARASITIC AFFEC-TIONS.

#### 1. VEGETABLE:

TINEA—(Favus). Parasiticides: Carbolic acid (1 part to 3 or more glycerine); bichloride of mercury (gr. i-iv to oz. j alcohol or water); oleate of mercury (10 per cent.); ointments of ammoniated mercury tar and sulphur; sulphurous acid (diluted or pure); etc.

R-Sulphur, praecip., dr. iss Saponls viridis, Ol. cadinl, aa dr. j Adipis, oz. ss. M.

TINEA TRICHOPHYTINA-(Ringworm). (a) Circinata; (b) Tonsurans; (c) Sycosis. Treatment: For ringworm of the general surface, solution of sodium hyposulphite (10-15 per cent. sol.); carbolic acid (gr. v-xx to oz. j water or lard); boric acid (saturated sol.); ointments of tar, etc. Ringworm of the scalp is treated by soap and hot water washing; by carbolle acid and borlo acid solutions, etc. For the beard, same as for general surface, etc.

R-Hydrarg, oleat, (20 per cent.), dr. iii Acidi carbolici, dr. j Lanolin, oz. ss. M. Sig. For the scalp.

(Stellwagon).

R-Acidi carbolici (Calvert's No. 2), Ungt. Hydrarg, nitrat., Ungt. sulphuris, aa dr. i M. Sig. For child of 10 years. (For the scalp).

(Alder Smith).

TINEA VERSICOLOR—(Chromophytosis; pityrissis versicolor). Treatment: In stubborn cases wash with sape viridis, and use a lotion of sulphite or hyposulphite of sodium (dr. j to oz. j); carbolio aoid, etc.

R—Sulphur, praecio., dr. vi Saponis viridis, dr. x. M. Sig. Use as a soap.

#### 2. ANIMAL:

SCABIES-Parasite burrows under skin. (The itch.) Treatment: Wash with soap and water, and apply any of the following preparations:

R-Sulphur, praecip., dr. iv Balsam, Peruv., dr. iv Adipis. Petrolati, aa oz. iss. M. Sig. For children.

R-Sulphur. praecip., dr. ii Potass. bicarb., dr. j Adipis, oz. j. M. Sig. For children.

R—Sulphur. praecip., oz. ; Balsam. Peruv., oz. ss B—Naphthol, dr. ii Adipis. Petiolati, aa q. s. ad oz. iv. M. Sig. For adults.

PEDICULOSIS CAPILLITH.

PEDICULOSIS CORPORIS.

PEDICULOSIS PUBIS—(Crab-louse). Apply a lotion of bichloride of mercury (gr. l-iv to oz.); infusion of tobacco; oleate of mercury (10 per cent. to 20 per cent.) ether spray is as good as anything.

# TABLE SHOWING THE ERUPTION OF THE TEETH.

MILK TEETH.

(20)

Teeth and Period of Cutting. Lower central incisors (2)-From 4th to 7th month Upper incisors (4)—From 8th to 10th month. Lower lateral incisors (2)—From 12th to month.

Anterior molars (4)—From 12th to 15th menth. Canines (4)—From 18th to 24th month. Posterior molars—From 20th to 30th month.

#### PERMANENT TEETH.

(32)

Central incisors (lower jaw) (2)-From 6th to 8th year. Central incisors (upper jaw) (2)-From 7th to 8th

year. Lateral incisors (4)—From 8th to 9th year. First bicuspids (4)—From 9th to 10th year. Canines (4)—From 10th to 11th year.

Cannes (4)—From 10th to 11th year. Second bicuspids (4)—From 12th to 13th year. These replace the temporary teeth. Tho which appear de novo appear thus:
First molars (4)—From 6th to 7th year.
Second molars (4)—From 17th to 21st year.
Third molars (4)—From 17th to 21st year.

## RELATIVE\*

# FREQUENCY OF CUTANEOUS DIS-EASES.

		Per Ct.
Classification of Diseases. No	. Cases.	Cases.
1. DISORDERS OF SWEAT-GLA	NDS.	
Hyperidrosis	328	.265
Sudamen	268	.216
Anidrosis	11	.009
Bromidrosis	112	.090
Chromidrosis	7	.005
		.003
Uridrosis	CUE A STO	CI
2. DISORDERS OF SEBACEOUS	GLAND	
Seborrhoea	1812	1.470
(a) oleosa	367	.296
(b) sicca	395	.319
Comedo	1225	.989
Cyst	6	.004
(a) Milium	225	.183
(b) Steotoma	151	.122
Asteatosis	8	.006
3. INFLAMMATIONS.	Ŭ	.000
Exanthemata	1770	1.430
Erythema simplex	1064	.859
Erythema multiforme	915	.730
	325	.130
(a) papulosum		
(b) bullesum	37	0.29
(c) nodesum	82	.066
Urticaria	2994	2,470
Figmentosa	1	.0008
Dermatitis	1720	1.390
(a) traumatica	468	.378
(b) venenata	616	.498
(c) calorica	224	.187
(d) medicamentosa	108	.087
(e) gangtaenosa	8	.006
Ervsipelas	1026	.829
Furunculus	2129	1.720
Anthrax	252	.203
Phlegmona diffusa	265	.215
Pustula maligna	197	.159
Tustura mangna		
Herpes simplex	2057	1.660
Herpes zoster	1428	1.150
Dermatitis herpetiformis	41	.033
Psoriasis	4131	3.340
Pityriasis maculata circinata	71	.057
Dermatitis exfoliativa	16	.012
Pityriasis rul ra	44	.032
Lichen	144	.116
(a) planus	154	.124
(b) ruber	27	.021
Eczema	37661	30,430
(a) erythernatous		00.100
(b) papulosum		
(c) vesiculosum		
(0) +032043034441		

<sup>\*</sup>As shown from the Statistics (123,746 cases) of the Amer. Dermatological Association for 10 years, 1878-87.

		Per Ct.
Classification of Diseases. No	. Cases.	Cases.
(d) Madidans		
(e) Pustulosum		
(f) Rubrum		
Prurigo	34	.627
Acne	9077	7.340
Acne rosacea	398 227	.321
Imjetigo	1769	1.430
Imperigo contagiosa	600	.485
Impetigo hernatitormis	10	.000
Impetigo herpetitormis Fethyma	726	.587
Pemphigus	183	.148
Ulcers	3021	2.440
4. FEMORRHAGES.		S===
Furpura	5.41	.275
(a) simplex	181	.145
(b) haemorrhagica	49	.059
5. HYPERTROPHIES.	127	.103
Lentigo	560	.452
Cholasma	94	.076
(a) Pilaris	103	.053
(b) Sonilis	68	.055
Molluscum epithelialc	172	.139
Callositas	110	.090
Clavus	84	.068
Cornu cutaneum	42	.03±
Verruca	$\frac{1252}{2}$	1.090
Verruca necrogenica	88	.001
Naevus pigmentosus Xerosis	100	.050
Ichthyosis	- 300	.249
Onychauxis	70	.056
Hypertrichosis	515	.416
Sclerema neonatorum		
Scleroderma	38	0.030
Porphoea	39	0.031
Elephantiasis	57	0.046
Rosacea	785 351	0.634
(a) erythematona	58	.047
(b) hypertrophica	20	.018
Framboesia		
Leucoderma	77	.062
Albinismus	9	.008
Vitiligo	191	.155
Charities	43	.749
Alopecia	926 830	.670
Alonecia Iuriuracea	749	.641
Alopecia areata	23	.019
Atrophica pilorum propria Trichorexis nodosa	3	.002
Atrophia unguis	19	.015
Atrophia senialis	15	.013
Atrophia masculosa et striata	23	.019
7 NEW GROWTHS.		
Keloid	152	.124
Of connective tissue	1	.0003 .065
Cicatrix	89 93	.005
Fibroma	11	.003
Neuroma	1.1	

Per Ct.
Myoma
Angioma
Angioma pigmentosum et atrophicum   13   0.10
Angioma cavernosum   22   018   Lynephangioma   16   012   Mycosis fongoide   1   0008   Rhinoscleroma   3   002   Lupus erythematosus   477   385
Lyuphangioma         16         012           Mycosis fongoide         1         .0008           Rhinoscleroma         3         .002           Lupus erythematosus         477         .385
Lyuphangioma         16         012           Mycosis fongoide         1         .0008           Rhinoscleroma         3         .002           Lupus erythematosus         477         .385
Rhinoscleroma         3         .002           Lupus erythematosus         477         .385
Rhinoscleroma         3         .002           Lupus erythematosus         477         .385
Lupus erythematosus 477 .385
Lupus vulgaris 536
Scrofuloderma 663 .536
Syphiloderma
(a) erythematosum
(b) papulosum
(c) pustulosum
(d) tuberculosum
(e) gummotosum
Lepra 24 .020
(a) tuberosa 7 .005
(b) maculosa 4 .003
(c) anaesthetica
Sircoma
Hyperaesthesia 4 .003
(a) Pruritus
(b) Dermatalgia
Anaesthesia
9. PARASITIC AFFECTIONS.
Tirea favosa
Tinea trichophytina 2289 1.850
(a) circinata
(b) tonsurans 675 .545
(c) sycosis
Tinea versicolor 1263 1.020
Scabies 3192 2.580
Pediculosis capillitii 2579 2,090
Pediculosis corporis 1704 1.380
Pediculosis pubis

#### DRESSING IN SURGERY.

BICHLORIDE GAUZE.—To Prepare: Cheese cloth is boiled in water (containing washing soda) for two hours. Then wash out soda, which removes grease. The cloth is again boiled for two hours, and then put in a sublimate solution, 1-500, where it remains until ready for use. Before placing on the wound, it is wrung out, and then dipped in a 1-3000 solution and wrung out again.

IODOFORM GAUZE.—Prepared as the bichloride gauze. Iodoform is rubbed thoroughly into the meshes of cloth after it has passed through the 1-3000—bichloride sol., and been wrung out.

PROTECTIVES. — Gutta-percha tissue, Lister's protective, waxed paper, oiled silk. Dip a small piece of protective into 1-20 carbolic sol. before applying to wound.

COTTON.—Borated. bichloride, salicy-lated and plain absorbent cotton are used.

BANDAGES.—Usually of gauze. Before applying first bandage dip and wring out of 1-3000 sol. (bichloride).

PINS.—Employ safety-pins, which are disinfected by a lotion of carbolic acid (1-20); they are preserved in absolute alcohol.

SPONGES.—Remove sand; wash in lukewarm water; steep for 12 hours in solution of chlorinate of soda (1 part to 5 of water); rinse and dry; keep dry in closed jars, or in 1-20 carbolio acid solution. Should never be used more than once.

SILK.—Boil one-half hour to sterilize; store in carbolic sol. (1-20) or in absolute alcohol, with enough mercury to make a 1-1000 sol.

CATGUT.—Bundles of raw catgut are immersed in oil of juniper berries for a week; remove and place in absolute alcohol (indefinitely). Chromic gut is tanned with chromic acid as follows: Prepare a 1-20 carbolic acid sol.; add sufficient chromic acid to make a solution of 1-5000 of the latter drug. Allow catgut to remain in solution 4-6 hours. Dry and pack in airtight flasks. Soak for half an hour in 1-20 or 1-1000 carbolic and sublimate solutions respectively before using.

DRAINAGE.—By rubber, glass or bone drainage tubes, or by catgut or horsehalr. Best drainage is to leave wound open and then pack with iodoform gauze. In deep cavities, where drainage is required, carry tube to part where finid is most likely to accumulate. Use horsehair or catgut for the smaller wounds, and bone tubes where "dressing" will remain until wound is healed. Discharge usually ceases in the first 36 hours.

#### ANTISEPTIC OPERATIONS.

PREPARATIONS.—Shave and wash with hot scapsuds seat of operation; then wash thoroughly with ether or alcohol; next cleanse with bichloride of mercury sol. (1-500), and cover with a bichloride towel scaked in a solution of 1-1000.

OPERATOR AND ASSISTANTS.—Sleeves rolled up; thoroughly scrub hands and arms in soap and water; use nail brush; then use alcohol as a wash for two minutes; finally wash hands (3 minutes) in a bichloride sol. (1-1000).

OPERATION.—Instruments are supposed to have been soaked in a solution of carbolic acid (1-20); they are then placed in a tray containing a solution (1-40) of carbolic acid. The instruments for immediate use are then placed on a bichloride towel handy for use; sponges are first put in a bichloride sol. (1-2000), wrung out and placed in a basin for that purpose. The table, surface of patient's body, the clothing are covered, first, with a rubber cloth (mackintosh), then over this bichloride towels (1-1000), etc. During operation the nurse receives blood-soaked sponges in a basin; they are immediately wrung out again in a 1-2000 bichloride solution. The wound should be as little exposed as possible; bleeding points are secured by artery forceps or haemostats, and ligated with catgut sutures, etc., etc.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSING.—Iodoform is dusted upon outer surface of wound affer it has been carefully approximated; then a protective cut for dralnage tube is placed in a solution of carbolic acid (1-20) and put over suture line. Over this comes 6 or 10 layers of gauze previously prepared (sol. bichloride 1-3000), or lodoform gauze may be substituted. Superficial dressing follows (8 or 10 layers of dry bichloride

gauze), and finally all of this is covered over and around parts with bichloride or absorbent cotton secured by bandages.

## DEPLETION AND CUPPING.

DEPLETION.—Veins usually selected are median cephalic, median basilic, or the ext. jugular. Operator requires roller bandages, antiseptic dressings, one or two basins and a lancet.

PRECAUTIONS.—Operate with antiseptic precautions; be careful not to injure any structure but vein; to avoid infiltration, make incision free; the pulse is the guide to quantity of blood to be abstracted.

OPERATION.—If the arm is the seat of operation, it must be thoroughly cleaned by antiseptic precautions. Encircle by a few turns of roller bandage the arm to block venous circulation, while the patient grasps firmly a roller bandage or other round object, the arm being in a dependent position; the veins soon distend, when the surgeon thrusts the point of his lancet down beneath the vein, cutting outward; when pulse becomes slow and soft remove bandage and wash wound with a bichloride solution; then apply an antiseptic compress, and envelop limb in a roller bandage from fingers to axilla. The ext. jugular vein is bled in apoplexy or inflammations of the brain. In selecting the median basilic vein remember that the brachial artery is in close proximity, etc.

CUPPING (Dry or Wet).—Dry cupping draws blood to the surface. A wet cup abstracts blood from the body. Place two ordinary glasses, mouth downward, upon a clean towel; light a spirit lamp or candle. Pour into one glass one or two teaspoonfuls of alcohol; this is rinsed around and poured into the second glass; any excess of alcohol in the first glass is shaken out, and the glass pressed against the towel for a moment in order to remove any drops adhering to its edges; it is then placed over the spirit lamp or candle, when the thin film remaining is ignited. The glass is then ready for use; by putting it to the surface to be cupped the burning alcohol exhausts the air in the glass, forming a vacuum, which destroys the flame. The mouth of the glass must be close to the body or air will enter; cups should remain on one place for about three minutes

only. Wet capping is done in the same manner, with the exception that punctures or incisions are made in the skin before applying the cup.

# COUNTER-IRRITANTS.

RUBEFACIENTS.-Structural change is not produced by rubefaclents, they mercly producing a congestion of the skin. (1) Heat: Provide a vessel of water kept at a temperature of 120, and several thicknesses of flaunel cloths (two are sufficient). Throw them into hot water; then remove one and place it to the surface of the body, at the same time protecting it to prevent its becoming cool, by covering with waxed paper, etc. Shortly after the second cloth is wrung out to replace the first onc, which is again put in the water; keep this up for several hours. In acute inflammation this frequent changing of cloths is necessary. After the necessity for the use of the fomentations ceases pro-tect the part with cotton or flannel. Where the inflammation involves any part of the extremities, it will be well to apply a pressure bandage after the heat and moist-ure (fomentations). 2. Turpentine Stupes: Turpentine is liberally sprinkled over a thick flannel compress, which previously has been wrung out of hot water. This is then applied to the surface of the body. Do not use "protectives," as the turpeutine might vesicate. (3) Capsicum: A spice plaster may be made by the incorpospice plaster may be made by the theorporation of capsioum with ginger, cinnamon, honey and cloves. Capsine plasters are obtained in the shops. (4) Ammonia: For a rapid action, place a plece of liut soaked in the stronger water of ammonia upon the surface of the body, and cover with some imprevious material, such as waxed water of the cours of the course of the source of the surface of the sur paper, cfc. Keep this application on only two or three minutes, else a blister will result. Ammonia may be used also as a result. Alimonia may be used also as a rubefacient in the form of a linlment. (5) Mustard: (a) May be sprinkled (dry powder) over flannel or other fabric and applied directly to the skin. (b) A tablespoonful may be added to a gallon of water, to be used as a general or local bath. (c) Can be used in the plaster form. (d) With the ordinary flaxseed poultice mix a few teaspoonfuls of mustard seed flour, when a very mild counter-irritant effect will be VESICANTS.—(1) Cantharides: When applied in the form of cerate, prepare a piece of adhesive plaster an inch wider in all its dimensions than the size of the blister. A thin layer of the cerate is then spread upon the ceutral portion, the plaster slightly heated and applied to the surface of the body. The skin should be washed before the application. The plaster is allowed to remain on the skin for ahout six hours, when a poultice replaces it; this latter can be put on at the same time as the vesicant, being placed directly over it. When the blister has formed it should be cut with scissors at its most dependant part, drained of its serum and dressed with boric ointment spread on lint. To counteriritate the part, the skin of blister is stripped off, leaving the raw surface to be treated with irritating applications, such as saviue ointment, etc. Cantharidal collodion is employed as follows: Wash surface to be blistered; then paint (for two or three minutes) in spots the size of the blister desired; treat subsequently as when the cerate is used. (2) Chloroform and Ammonia (rarely used): To raise a blister pour a few drops of chloroform linto a watch crystal and apply to surface, when the action is almost immediate. Apply the an monia as described before (rubefacients), allowing it to remain from 10 to 15 minutes. These blisters are very painful, and difficult to heal.

ISSUES (rarely employed).—The ulcer is commonly formed by caustic-potash.

SETON.—Used for same purposes as the issue. It is formed by thrusting a scadpel directly through a fold of skin, which has previously been pinched up; through this perforation an eyed probe threaded with a skein of silk is carried, etc.

ACTUAL CAUTERY.—Heated irons, glass rods or the Paquelin cautery are employed. A vessel of ice water should be provided hefore making the application, in which are soaking thick flannel cloths. Heat cautery to a white heat and apply in spots, or draw in streaks along the affected area. Follow this immediately with the cloths wrung out in the ice water by placing them upon the hurn, etc.

# LEECHING AND TRANSFUSION.

LEECHING.—The Swedish and American varieties are employed. The former draws from three to four drachms and the latter about one drachm. Good leeches must come from pure water, and those which are active are possessed with smooth, glazy skins. The Swedish leech is considered the best. Before applying leech thoroughly shave and wash parts, and if leech will not bite immediately smear the part with a little blood or milk. They are applied to surface of the body from a glass or wide-mouthed jar. To induce them to loosen their hold after a sufficient amount of blood has been drawn, drop snuff or salt upon them. Dress blte with a pledget of iodoform gauze, together with a pressure bandage. Precautions: Never place leech over course of a nerve or artery, nor upon loose cellular tissue (eyelid or scrotum).

TRANFUSION.—Two methods: Immediate or direct. The latter is effected by the Aveling apparatus. (See surgleal works.)

THE NOTES on Dressings in Surgery; Antiseptic Operations; Depletion and Cupping; Counter-irritants, etc.; Transfusion are condensed from Martin's Minor Surgery.

### HYPODERMATIC MEDICATION. \*

PRECAUTIONS.—(1) Avoid large blood vessels and nerves; (2) inject into the muscles when solution is irritating, or apt to cause pain; (3) dress scat of puncture with iodoform collodion, plain collodion or use a bit of adhesive plaster; (4) stcrilize syringe medicament and seat of operation. The syringe can be kept aseptic by washing it in sol, of carbolic acid or saturated solof boric acid; the needle should be boiled and then kept in absolute alcohol, or washed repeatedly by drawing through it hot carbolized water.

PARTS SUITABLE FOR INJECTION.—When it is desired to produce a local effect the place of puncture is usually chosen as near as possible to the painful part. For systematic effects the location is unimportant, and if repeated injections are to be made various spots should be selected. The outer surface of the thigh or buttock is a good place to admirister the solution, as less pain will be experienced than in most other regions. If the principles of antiseptic surgery are closely adhered to the most irritating solutions may be injected subcutaneously without the danger of the formation of abscesses. Solutions of medicines for hypodermatic use should not be kept, but the drug to be used should be dissolved in boiled water just before its employment.

SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTIONS ARE INDICATED IN THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES: To produce a prompt effect locally, or upon the physiological
centres. In this manner they control neuralgia, spastic and other painful derangements generally. Are useful in hemorrhages, intoxications (curare in strychuine
poisoning), intermittents, in amblyopia,
amaurosis, aneurism, internal hemorrhages,
uterine diseases, etc. Injections are also
made to bring about local irritation; sodium chloride, alcohol, tincture of iodine,
tincture of cantharides, sulphate of copper, nirrate of silver, ctc., being employed.
The destruction of new growths may be
effected in certain cases by the use of this
method.

<sup>\*</sup>See Hypodermatic Formulae.

#### CHAPTER VII.

# EMERGENCIES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

(First Aid).

#### ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

SYLVESTER'S METHOD.—Pull tongue forward, as it tends to close upper part of larynx. Place patient on the back; elevate shoulders with coat, etc., to earry chin away from breastbone. Operator kneels at head of the person, and takes an elbow in each hand, making the inspiratory movement by carrying the arms outward (away from ehest), and then upward over head of patient. The expiratory movement is made by returning the arms to their former position by the side of the chest; make pressure upon them whilst in this position, to assist the ribs in the expulsion of air from the lungs. Repeat at the rate of 15 times per minute.

MARSHALL HALL'S METHOD.—Patient is placed on ground or floor face downward, forehead supported on one arm, and a coat, etc., placed to support the chest. Whilst in this position, the weight of body compresses the ribs expelling the air from the chest; this is enhanced by making pressure on the lower ribs. After this, the operator places one hand on the patient's arm near the shoulder, the other being under or in front of the corresponding hip bone, when the body is rolled from face downward to its side and a trifle beyond. This movement is aided by an assistant, who handles the head and arm beneath it. After the body has been thus rolled a little more than haif round, the chest becomes relieved from superincumbent weight, causing air to enter the chest. After a few moments rest in this position (inspiration), the patient is returned to the prone position, when pressure is made along the ribs (expiratory act).

LABORDE'S METHOD.—This consists of rhythmical tractions of the tongue, which probably stimulates the respiratory centres in the bulb. The tongue should be grasped by a forceps, pulled forward and allowed to relax. This process is continued until some evidence is given of returning respiration, or until real death is evident. It may be combined with the other methods of artificial respiration.

other methods of artificial respiration. RULES.—1. Prevent tongue of patient from blocking up the air-passages. It is liable to fall backward and close the upper end of the larynx. Pull it forward, and have it held in that position by a string, elastic band, or a pencil placed across its base and kept in position behind the back teeth, etc. 2. The base of tongue may be cleared of the windpipe by pressing the angles of the jaw forward with both thumbs applied in front of the ear-lobes. 3. Warmth to the body is secured by means of hot bottles, bricks, plates, sand, or even stones. Rub limbs toward the heart to stimulate the circulation. 4. Stimulate the natural respiratory powers by ammonia to nostrils, slapping the chest with cloths wrung out in cold or hot water. 5. Replace patient's wet clothing with such as can be immediately procured from bystanders. 6. Give such stimulants as aromatic spirits of ammonia, brandy, whisky, etc.

# CONDITIONS CALLING FOR ARTIFI-CIAL RESPIRATION.

I. ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM (livida and pallida.) 1. Asphyxia Livida.—Symptoms: Surface of child cyanotic; face dusky and swollen; protrusion of eyeballs; congested conjunctiva; rigidity of muscles; strong and slow pulsation in cord; reflex movements of skin caused by irritation. Treatment.—Sever cord, allowing blood (dr. ii-iii) to flow; remove mucus from mouth and nostrils; put child in a vessel containing hot water; dash cold water over the epigastrium; then take child out of bath, and apply friction over spine, chest, and soles of feet; as a last effort, artificial respiration. 2. Asphyxia Pallida.—Symptoms—Anaemic skin; cold surface; relaxed muscular system; extremities and lower jaw relaxed; reflex movements do not occur when skin is irritated; imperceptible (or scarcely so), pul-

sations in the cord, etc. Treatment.— The anaemic condition requires blood, therefore press blood in cord toward the umbilious; then tic and sever cord; remove mucus, etc., from air-passages. Subsequent treatment like that for asphyxia livida. (See Dr. Parsons' Article).

- II. DROWNING.—Resuscitation should be attempted at once, and on the spot, weather permitting. Remove clothing; place patient's face downward on the ground; raise body of patient by claspling the hands underneath the abdomen; this permits the escape of any water from the air-tubes. The mouth and nostrils should be cleaned. Apply warmth to body; give stimulants (ammonia, whiskey, brandy, etc.); after resuscitation put patient to bed.
- III. STRANGULATION.—Anything which compresses the wind-pipe from the outside (cords, ligatures, etc.), must be removed, also any articles of clothing which interfere in any way with the chest movements. Every effort should be made to arterialize the venous blood by stimulating the natural respiratory movements.
- IV. ASPHYXIA FROM NOXIOUS GASES, ETC.—(Charcoal fumes; coal gas; exhalations of pits, vats, coal mines, etc.). As soon as person is removed from such atmosphere, allow him plenty of fresh alr; sprinkle cold water on face and head; rub strong vinegar about nostrils; give vinegar and water internally, etc. Inhalations of sulphureted hydrogen may be relieved by breathing a small amount of chloride of lime placed in a basin; stimulants. (Artificial Respiration).
- V. INSENSIBILITY FROM ETHER, CAR-BONIC OXIDE, ETC.—Respiratory forgetfulness may occur during first stage of administration of ether. Treatment consists in dashing ether over the epigastrium and removing mueus from the throat, etc. When there is asphyxia from an excess of ether (closure of glottis, etc.) the following symptoms are generally presented: an irregular pulse, blue surface, laryngeal stertor, absence of respiratory movements, etc. Treat by pushing lower jaw forward; drag tongue out of mouth; pour ether over epigastrium; during artificial respiration use

the battery, by placing one pole to the right phrenio nerve in the neck; place the other to sixth intercostal space; close circuit during the inspiratory movement of artificial respiration; trachcotomy. Always give patient more air when there is lividity of the surface, pallor, tonic spasm, infrequent, feeble pulse. When pupil is fixed in dilatation, the danger is augmented. Syncopc in chloroform narcosis is treated by forcibly pulling tongue forward, raising the foot of bed or operating table, dashing cold water over chest and face, etc.

VI. CHOKING.—Caused by pressure of something in the throat, gullet, or windpipe. Remove foreign body as soon as possible by passing finger over the base of the tongue as far down as can be reached; use forceps if necessary; provoke vomiting. Foreign bodies (beads, buttons, coin, etc.) which lodge in the trachea are sometimes removed by suddenly striking the patient sharply upon the back; induce coughing, while patient's head and body are inclined downward.

VII. EXPOSURE TO COLD.—Has a benumbing influence on the sensation which leads from drowsiness to profound stupor. When body is stiff, relax tissues by friction with cold water, etc. (Artificial Respiration).

See Effects of Cold.

# CONDITIONS CAUSING INSENSIBILITY.

#### INJURY TO THE BRAIN.

CEREBRAL CONCUSSION.—Symptoms: Patient may be momentarily confused, weak, tremulous, or the insensibility may be profound, with casy, feeble breathing; pulse almost imperceptible; pale countenance; skin cold and clammy, etc. When vomiting occurs in a case of severe concussion, it is looked upon as a good sign. Tratmert: When brain is not implicated the cautions administration of stimulants is permissible; put patient to bed; cover warmly; apply wirmth to the extremities and armpits; if patient can swallow, the interse depression may be alleviated by

giving small doses of aronatic spirit of inmoula (gtt. xx-xx); administer a purgative enema; catheter when bladder is distended during continued insensibility of patient; apply cold cloths or evaporating iotions (during reaction) to the shaven scalp; perfect rest of patient and quiet are required; give an unstimulating dict; an occasional laxative, etc.

CEREBRAL COMPRESSION.—Symptonas: Insensibility; pulse slow and labored; breathing ditto (snoring); pupils insensible to light; paralysis of one side of face (?); retention of urine; facecs passed involuntarily. (Symptoms very similar to those of apoplexy.) Treatment; In depressed fracture of the skull, trephine; otherwise treat as a case of apoplexy, which see.

#### APOPLETIC CONDITIONS.

APOPLEXY—(Active congestion). Symptoms. Patient unconscious; face flushed; pupils insensible to light and of different sizes; slew, eard, full pulse; respiration slow and somewhat irregular; heavy snoring; features generally drawn to one side (paralysis). Treatment: Loosen all clothing about the neck and chest; apply cold to the head; keep head elevated with plllows, etc.; keep shoulders ralsed; apply hot water with mustard to the feet and legs; place a drop or two of croton oil on the tongue; give a purgative enema if bowels do not open within an hour; use catheter if necessary. Diffusible stimulants may be cautiously administered, particularly when the pulse is double (aqua ammoniae, m, xilxv in water); the aromatic spirit of ammonia in a camphor mixture or in water (dr. ss-i); carbonate of ammonium (gr. v).

R-Potessii bromidi, oz. j

Aquae, oz. lv.
M. Sig. dr. j t. i. d. (Relieves head symptoms; keep up for 10 days.)

R-Sodii bromidi, oz. j

Ergotae extracti fluidi, oz. iv. M. Sig. dr. j t. i. d. (Ergot contracts ccrebral vessels.)

SUNSTROKE.—Symptoms: Quick pulse (compressible, small, and occasionally intermittent); respirations short, shallow, being interrupted by deep-drawn sights; lips vivid; patient may clutch violently or spas-

modically at chest; convulsions may occur every 2 to 3 minutes (may be very violent, causing patient to stretch out stiff and rigid for a moment or so); twitching may occur, foreboding a recurrence of convulsions; unconsciousness may last a long time; the skin is dry; the bladder and bowels may evacuate involuntarily; perspiration wanting, etc. Treatment: Carry person to nearest shade; remove outer clothing; if patient can swallow give plenty of water (not ice water); if insensible apply wet cloths to surface of body; if patient becomes comatose, treat as apoplexy. (Rub ice over spine.)

EPILEPTIC STUPOR—(Loss of consciousness and convulsions). Symptoms: When severe the patient becomes quickly pale; utters a peculiar cry; loses consciousness; face becomes congested; violent convulsions follow (last a minute or so), during which the face is deeply congested, pupils dilated, foam on lips, saliva tinged with blood if tongue has been injured; Involuntary evacuations from bladder and bowels; after the convulsion is ended (which it generally does with a long-drawn sigh), patient sinks into a deep stupor (simulates apoplexy), etc. Ireatment: Prevent patient from injuring himself during the fit; place a handkerchief or piece of wood in his mouth to save tongue; free neck and chest from constrictions; after convulsions, put patient to bed. Nitrite of amyl has been recommended, a few drops to be inhaled; chloroform inhalations may be tried during attack.

R—Morphinae sulphat., gr. 1-4
Atropinae sulphat., gr. 1-60.
M. Sig. For one hypodermatic injection in a few drops of water. (Brown-Sequard.)

R-Chloralis hydratis, dr. ss
Syrupi simplicis,
Aquae destil., aa dr. ii
M. et ft. haustus. Sig. Take at bedtime, to prevent nocturnal fits.
(Da Costa.)

CONVULSIONS IN YOUNG CHILDREN—(During teething; disorder of digestive organs; worms, etc). Place child in lap of nurse, feet and legs in a pail of hot water, and cold water to the head; examine gums, and lance if necessary. If there is disorder

of the digestive organs, give an emetio (lpecacuanha). If no tumefaction of the gums exists, give an enema of soap-suds. Two grains of calomel may be given to a child a year old; bromide of potassium in large doses (gr. x for child 1 year old); chloral by enema (gr. lil-v); keep child in dark room after the convulsion; light dict, etc. (See Parsons on "Care of Infant, etc," in another chapter.)

ALCOHOLIC STUPOR-(Sometimes resembles apoplexy). First thing to do is to empty stoicach (warm water; mustard and water; apomorphine subcutaneously; stomach pump, etc.); cold affusion to head; if pulse is weak and skin cold and clammy, pulse is weak and "kin cold and clammy, hot coffee should be given without milk or sugar' small doses of aromatic splrit of ammonia in water; frictions and warmth to general surface. For nausea, vomiting and irritable stomach, iced milk diluted with Vichy, lime-water, etc., or for persistent retching and vomiting give liquor potassae arsenitis (gtt. ss) alone or with a few grains of capsicum every half hour or hour; for nervous prostration, anxlety, etc., give nux vomica (gtt. v-xv) fluid extract.

R-Chloral hydratis, Potassii bromldi, aa oz. lss

Tinet. capsici, oz. il Aquae, o. s. ad oz. viii. M. Sig. dr. i-il diluted with water or milk every hour or two till sleep is produced.

(Nowlin).

R-Sesqui-carbonate ammoniae, dr. j

Table vinegar, oz. j. M. Slg. One dose; repeat in half hour if necessary. (Dispels drunkenness).

DELIRIUM TREMENS .- Symptoms: I'atlent in a state of nervous inquietude; constant dread; restless; anti-lipates some fancied evil, ctc. Treatment: First eliminate the polson (cmetles or stomach-pump); nutritious diet; yolk of egg, raw oysters, beef tea, etc. To quiet nervous system give morphine hypodermatically; bromide of potassium or chloral for sleeplessness.

R—Pulv. capsici, gr. xx-xxx Mellis rosae, q. s. M. Make a bolus. One dose. (Lyons). R—Potassii bromidi, dr. j Infusi digitalis, oz. ss. M. Sig. One dose; every hour or two fill patient sleeps.

(Hammond

OPIUM NARCOTISM,—(See Opium Poisoning).

#### SYNCOPIC CONDITIONS.

SYNCOPE (Fainting).—Due to sudden failure of the circulation. Symptoms: Heart action slow or quick, with but little power; sudden pallor of face; loss of consciousness; loss of muscular power, and patient falls. Treatment: Seize the patient and lay him on the ground; head should be on a level with the body; sprinkle cold water on face; carbonate of ammonia for inhalation; give cold water or a stimulant internally.

SHOCK ATTENDING SEVERE INJURY.—Slight shock: Tremors; anxiety; pallor; faintness, etc. Treat by rest in bed; reassuring words; cup of coffee or aromatic spirit of ammonia (dr. ss in water). Severe Shock: Patient is semi-conscious and incoherent; pale, anxious and shrunken countenance; pulse slow, then rapid, compressible, weak and almost imperceptible; femperature sub-normal; surface cold and bedewed with moisture; nausea and vomiting often present; special senses blunted; respiration sighing and irregular; relaxed inuscular system, etc. Treatment: Patient should be put to bed with head iow; animonia occasionally to nostrils; warmth to extremities and pit of stomach; hot bottles along spine; give atropia (gr. 1-160) and brandy (dr. iss) every 30 mit.utes subcutancously; if much paln, morphia (gr. ½). Do not medicate by stomach till reaction takes place, as there is no absorption; when reaction does occur discontinue the use of stimulants.

SHOCK WITH LOSS OF BLOOD.— Symptoms: Lips and face pale; shrunken countenance; skin cold and covered with perspiration; pulse rapid, feeble and fluttering; respiration quiet or long sighing breathing; weak and whispering voice; muscular system relaxed; often unconscious; mutterirgs, etc. Treatment: Have patient warmly covered; perfect rest requisite; teaspoonful doses of brandy or whisky punch every few minutes; beef tea and water; apply to pit of stomach flannel cloths wrung out in hot water. If patient cannot swallow give brandy and opium per rectum, or hypodermatically.

#### HEMORRHAGE FROM WOUNDS.

CAPILLARY BLEEDING.—Treatment: Clear away clots; expose part freely to atmosphere; elevate part; cold or hot (120 degrees to 140 degrees) water compresses; lee applied to part; styptics (liq. ferri subsulphatts Monsel's sol.), solutions or powders of alum, tamin, gallic acid, persulphate of iron, turpentine, tincture of catechu, etc. Tamin dissolved in alcohol and ether, and mixed with collodion forms a "styptic collodion," useful for scaing the margins of wounds.

VENOUS BLEEDING.—Treatment: Compression of venous trunk below injury; graduated compresses; if hemorrhage is from a limb, bandage it from the toes or fingers to level of wound, etc.

ARTERIAL BLEEDING.—Check hemorrhage by pressure on arterial trunk above the wound; elevate part and also flex it thus bending artery on itself (for the extremities); place finger in the wound; tourniquet; Esnarch's bandage; styptics; actual cautery; douching with hot or cold water; torsion (for small arteries); as a permanent measure apply the ligature.

CONSTITUTIONAL EFFECTS OF HEMORRILAGE.—The pulse is rapid, feeble and fluttering; pulse may be appreciable in large arteries later on; general surface is cold and wet: ilps colorless; respiration sighing; nansea; restlessness; darkness before the eyes; rouring in ears; sinking sensations; syncope; convulsions and death. If patient mends, he passes into hemorrhagic fever, etc. Treatment: Put patient flat on his back; raise foot of bed and apply Esnarch's bandage to extremities if bleeding is severe; apply warmth to body by hot bottles, etc.; transfusion (extreme cases); ether (m. xxx), and morphin (gr. 1-4), subcutaneously; injections of brandy and hot water; small doses by month of hot coffee or beef tea; stop stimulants as patient recovers: begin with a milk diet; give iron, etc. (See Shock.)

#### SPECIAL HEMORRHAGES \*

EPISTAXIS.—Treatment: Compression of the facial artery will aid in checking the bleeding; snuff salt and water; vinegar; solution of alum in hot water, etc. Plugging (if naso-palatine artery is lacerated).

R—Tinct. aconiti rad., m. viii Liq. ammonii acetatis, oz. j. M. Sig. dr. j every halt hour in plethoric cases.

(Thomas.)

R-Liq. ferri persulphatis, oz. j Aqtae destillatae, oz. iii. M. Sig. Inject into nostril. (Gerhard.)

HAEMOP'HILIA—(Hemorrhagic diathesis). Treatment: Saturate compresses in Monsel's solution and apply; ergot; acetate of lead; strong pressure, etc.

HAEMATEMESIS.—Treatment: Ice; astringents; Monsel's solution (m. iii-vi) internally, etc.

R—Aluminis, dr. iiss
Syrupi krameriae, oz. ii
Aquae destillatae, oz. v1.
M. Sig. Fake ¼ of above every half
hour.

R—Acidi tannici, gr. xx
Pulveris opii, gr. v
Glycerini, q. s.
Fiat massa, in pil. No. x div.
Sig. One every hour or two.
(Ellis.)

STOMATORRIIAGIA.—Hold any astringeut solution in mouth.

MELAENA.—Styptic solution of iron per mouth or rectum; apply cold to abdomen.

PLEEDING FROM SOCKET OF AN EXTRACTED TOOTH,—Treatment: Remove all clots of blood; pack socket bit by bit with a strip of dry lint (¼ inch wide); place a compress over this; keep jaws tightly closed for some hours.

HAEMOPTYSIS.—Symptoms: Taste of blood in mouth; irritation; cough; oppresslon in chest; blood ejected may be coagulated, but is usually frothy and bright-red

<sup>\*</sup>See also Diseases Incident to Childbed.

in color. Treatment: Rest In bed; body placed in suting posture; cold to chest; lumps of ice for swallowing; vinegar (dr. j) every 15 minutes; Monsel's solution from Inhaler; gallie acid (gr. xx) every 10 minutes till relieved; fluid extract of hamaneils (dr. ii) at once, and repeat every half hour, etc.; ice to chest, or over the spine or heart.

R-Cupri sulphat., gr. 1-3 Ferri sulphat., gr. ii Extracti hyoseyami, gr. M. Sig. For 1 pill; t. i. d

(Da Costa.)

R-Ferri chloridi, gr. il-x Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M. Inhalation by atomizer.

(Da Costa.)

HAEMATURIA.-Apply cold to the hypogastricm and perineum; wash bladder out with warm water, if distended with clots; inject a solution of alum into bladder (gr. xx-0 j water), etc.

R-Aeidi gallici, gr. x Acidi sulphurici dilutl, m. x Aquae destil., oz. j. M. Sig. For a dose.

(Brinton.)

R-Aiuminis, dr. iss Syrupi simplicis, dr. vi Infusum rosae acldi, ad oz. viii Sig. Dr. i-ii as required.

(Fenwick.)

ECCHYMOSIS.—Locally a solution of muriate of ammonia, or tincture gelsemium; tincture arnicae (dr. i; aquae, oz. iv).

## WOUNDS.

CONTROL OF ARTERIES DURING HEM-ORRHAGE.

(1) The Common Carotid (supplies head and face), may be reached by pressing the finger deeply into the neck in a backward and inverd direction at the anterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle.

(2) The Facial Artery (branch of carotid) may be controlled for a short space of time, as it curves from the neck to the face over the lower jaw, about an inch in front of its angle.

(3) The Subclavian Artery (supplies upper extremity) may be compressed by pressing with the thumb downward into the hollow behind the clavicle, where the artery passes over the outer surface of the first rib. Useful in jujuries about the shoulder and armpit.

(4) The Axillary Artery-To control bleeding from the upper part of the arm, place the thumb in the armpit and press outward against the humerus.

(5) The Brackial Artery may be compressed i) The Brachal Artery may be compressed by making pressure near the insertion of the coraco-brachialis muscle; it must be exerted from within outward. The course of this artery is down the inner and anterior aspect of the arm; it gets further than the course the arm; it gets further than the course of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the ser ther forward toward the elbow, dividing into the radial and ulnar, about one-half inch below.

(6) The Radial and Uluar Arteries can be outlived upward along the outer and in-ner sides of the forearm from the wrist, where their pulsatious can be appreci-

ated.

(7) The Palmar Arches—Hemorrhage occur-ing here can be checked by using gradu-ated compresses and wooden splints over

them.

them. (8) The Femoral Artery extends from the middle of the fold of the groin downward in the direction of a line which would pass along the juner side of the knee-joint. It can be compressed in the upper-third of the thigh by firm pressure directed backward against the femur. In the middle-third of the thigh pressure must be made from within outward against the bone (use the tourniquet).

(9) Ponliteal Artery—This artery is sitn-

(9) Popliteal Artery—This artery is situated at the upper part of popliteal space, along the centre of which it descends, and where it can be compressed by deep

pressure.

(10) The Anterior Tibial Artery can be controlled in the lower part of its course by making the pressure along the track of a line traced from the inner side of the head of the fibula to midway between the mallcoli.

(11) Dorsal Artery of the Foot—This, the continuation of the last-named artery.

may be compressed along the outer side of the extensor tendon of the great toe.

(12) The Posterior Tibial Artery (deeply located except at its lower part) may be appreciated at the hollow between the inner and to heal inner ankle and the heel.

CONFUSION OF SCALP.—Symptoms: Swelling (very rapid); pain, etc. Treatment: Ice-bag to head; moderate pressure; stimulating lotions; if haematoma is persistent, aspirate; inclse freely for suppuration.

WOUNDS OF SCALP.—Wash parts; shave scalp; disinfect region of wound; remove foreign matter; check hemorrhage; drain (horschair or catgut) if wound is large; suture or use adhesive plaster strips; dress with iodoform or wet blehloride gauze; blehloride cotton; bandage.

GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.—Symptoms: Hemorrhage; shock; pain (sometimes absent). The secondary effects are inflammation, sloughing, hemorrhage (tetanus, gangrene; blood-poisoning may set in). Treatment: First aid requires attention to shock, pain and hemorrhage, the applying of dressings, etc. Treat shock as elsewhere (opium, rest, stimulants, etc.). Arrest hemorrhage by position, pressure, or tourniquet, etc.

DISSECTING WOUNDS.—Treatment: Encourage bleeding by applying a ligature around the hand or finger above the injury; wash in some germicidal fluid; incles; suck wound or press blood from it; apply freely the lunar stick, carbolic acid, or sulphate of zinc; dust wound with iodoform. After this, if inflammation sets in (infective), freely incise, use nitrate of silver stick, etc. Wrap parts in a soothing poultice. For the pain, chloral (gr. xx-oz. j of water) may be applied locally; extension of lymphaugitis may be prevented by making a circular blister around the arm; treat fever, etc., as elsewhere.

FACE WOUNDS.—Treatment: Superficlal wounds are closed by means of collodlon, lodoform and ether, or adhesive strips. Remove stitches in 24 hours, when they have to be inserted (wounds of cartilages of nose, ear, etc.).

WOUND OF STENO'S DUCT.—Treatment: Pass suture round the duct from the inside of the cheek; this must be posterior to the external opening.

WOUNDS OF NECK (Penetrating or not). The tongne, lingual, artery, facial artery and the hypoglossal nerve may be

Incised in wounds above the hyoid bone. In wounds through the thyro-hyoid membrane, the pharynx is opened. The epiglottis, sup. thyroid artery, lingual artery and sup. laryngcal nerves are liable to be involved. The vocal cords and the recurrent laryngcal nerve are involved in wounds through the cartilages. Wounds below the cartilages may injure the sup. and inf. thyroid arteries, thyroid and ant. jugular vcins, trachea and oesaphagus. In cases of "cut-threat" the hemorrhage may be severe, and fatal from incision of the branches of the carotid artery, or the ext. jugular vein. The main artery and vein usually escape injury on account of their deep situation. To check the bleeding, continued pressure should be applied if venous hemorrhage, and torsion or ligature if arterial. Close wound by stitches, ctc. Trachectomy is resorted to when dyspnoea is bad; a tracheal canula could be inserted through the wound. Treat non-penetrating wound as in any other part.

WOUNDS OF THE CHEST.—Treatment of Non-penetrating Wounds: Cheek bleedling; pass deep sutures to bottom of wound; antiseptic dressing; firm pressure over dressing; bandage around chest. Treatment of Penetrating Wounds (parts liable to be injured; pleura and lung; pericardium and heart; the great vessels): If an intercostal artery is injured, ligate, etc. If lung bleeds, clese wound (external), put the pattent on the injured side, and apply cold in the shape of an ice-bag. Give internally optimm, ergot, gallic acid, etc. The main object in treating these cases is to restrain internal hemorrhage and moderate the subsequent inflammation.

WOUNDS OF ABDOMEN—Contusion Wilthout Rupture of Viscera—Symptoms: Discoloration; swelling; pain; shock. Treatment: Hot fomentations; if rectus muscle is ruptured, treat by position. For haematoma, apply cold. Evacuate absesses; water and cracked ice internally. Contusion With Laccration of Viscera—Symptoms: Pain; collapse; great shock. If hollow viscera are affected rapid development of peritonitis. If stomach is ruptured the signs are intense pain, tympany over region of liver; haematcnesis. If the liver, increased hepatic dullness; pain in right hypochondrium; signs of internal bleeding, yomiting of billous mat-

ter; clay-colored stools, etc. If the intestines, severe radiating pains; voniting of stomach contents; then bile, and finally blood; bloody stools; tympanites; peritonitis. If the kidneys, bloody urine; extravasations in ioin. Treatment: Opium and rest. Use iodoform tampons to check bleeding from liver and spleen; actual cautery, etc. Ligate torn vessels in peritoneum; unite by sutures tears in stomach and intestines; irrigate peritoneal eavity to remove blood, etc. Non-Penetrating Wounds of Abdomen—In simple variety, eleanse parts; eheck hemorrhage; pass sutures to bottom of wound; dress antiseptically, etc. Penetrating Wounds of Abdomen—Close wound by sutures passed from within outward, including the peritoneum and thickness of the abdominal wall; dress antiseptically; binder; eracked lee internally; milk; oplum if pain and diarrhoca. In the variety with visceral injury, enlarge wound if necessary, and treat viscera injured. Where viscera protrude, cleanse and return, etc.

POISONED WOUNDS—(Bites of tarantulas; stings of scorpions; centipedes; stings of wasps and bees, etc).—Treatment: Apply dlluted annuonia; liquor potassae; suction; subdue local inflammation with lead lotton or cold-water dressing; stimulants if necessary, such as brandy; aromatic spirits of annuonia, etc.

RATTLESNAKE, ETC., BITES.—Symptoms: Swelling, which is rapid and extensive; discoloration and disintegration; systemic depression. Treatment: Above the wound a tight ligature should be placed; suck wound to encourage bleeding; excise wound; cauterize with nitrate of silver, liquor potassae, etc.; alcohol to point of intoxication; "intermittent ligature," which implies that ligature should be released for a short period, and tightened again; inject permanganate of potash (10 per cent.) about the wound; ammonia, etc.; hypodermatically for collapse.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Symptoms: (Stage of melaneholia and stage of excitement). In a fully developed case: Convulsions; mental disorder; maniacal excitement; patient becomes exhausted; paralysis, etc. Treatment: Cauterize (hot iron, nitric acid; nitrate of silver; caustic potash); suck the wound; morphia; chloroform; etc., for suf-

fering; pllocarpine (gr. 1-6) subcutaneously repeated; hot vapor bath; rest.

MALIGNANT PUSTULE.-Treatment: Exclse part freely; cauterize wound with carbolic acid, caustic potash, etc.; wash thoroughly and often with solution (5 per cent.) of potassium permanaganate; stimulants; tonics, etc.

TETANUS.—Cleanse wound thoroughly; make it aseptic; give potassium bromide (gr. dr. ss-j) every two hours; for sleep-lessness, choral; for pain, morphia; for the asphyxia, chloroform inhalations, etc.

R-Nicotinae, gr. ss. Aq. destil., dr. il. M. Sig. Subcutaneously (m x-gr. 1-24). (Erlenmeyer.)

R-Extractl physostigmatis, Pulv. zingerberis, aa, gr. j. M. et ft. pilula. Sig. One every hour or two till effects are observed. (E. Watson.)

### RAILROAD AND MACHINERY AC-CIDENTS.

FIRST AID TREATMENT .- Persons connected with railroads or machinery are liable to be bruised or crushed. The wounds may be simple, incised, contused or lacerated; limbs may be torn off, hands or feet crushed. etc. The dangers to be feared are hemorrhage, shock (collapse), and the unnecessary suffering in the move-ment of the patient.

(1) Hemorrhage (See Compression of the

various arteries).

(2) (Shock, which see.)

(3) To transport a wounded person, a soft and even bed is made with folded quilts, blankets, pillows, etc., laid upon a shutter-door, wide board, etc., with side pieces attached, and proper covering. Have sufficient help to lift patient properly, and do not let those who do the carrying keep step. (See also Hemorrhage.)

#### FOREIGN BODIES.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EYE .- (Clnders, sand, dust, chips of metal or stone, broken eye-lashes, etc.). Treatment: A free flow of tears generally washes foreign body out. Most sure way is to earefully inspect the eyeball; lay a probe, match, ctc., along the eyelid, from the root of the nose outward, evert the lld by seizing the lashes (the patient must look downwards), when the conjunctival surface will be exposed. The foreign body is then brushed away with a cancel's-hair brush or a pledget of cotton. The irritation may be relieved by instilling a drop of eastor or olive oil. In removing broken lashes, the use of forceps may be necessary. The magnet has been used for the removal of metallic substances. (The eamel's-hair brush may be dipped in the following solution before using: R-Auri chloridi, gr. j; Aqua, oz., j.)

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EAR.—(Insects, beads, seeds, corn, etc.) Treatment: In the case of Insects, fill the car-canal with warm oil, syringe with warm water; turn the patient on the affected side, pressing at the same time firmly upon the car. Wax is to be softened by oil and removed by syringing with warm water; not picked out. To remove small bodies, syringe ear gently with warm water twice a day.

FOREIGN BODIES IN AIR-PASSAGES.—As soon as possible a riolent blow must be administered on the back; if this has no effect, invert the patient's body by assistants the physician striking between the shoulders, and moving the body to and fro. If this falls, and suffocative paroxysmi occur and continue, tracheotomy or laryngotomy must be immediately performed.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE OESOPHA-GUS.—Treatment: Try to extract by forceps, horsehair probang. Frequently fishbones, food, etc., can be felt, if not too far down, and removed by the introduction of the finger or forceps, when the tongue is depressed. If the particle of food, etc., is too low down, give large mouthfuls of half-chewed bread, to be swallowed, with the hope of carrying the foreign hody to the stomach. If the body cannot be removed by this means, push it into the stomach with a probang. Trachcotomy is resorted to when suffocation theatens, and is a last resource.

#### EFFECTS OF HEAT.

BURNS.—First Degree.—There is simple erythema (rubefaction), with slight desquamation. Such action is produced by tincture of iodine, ammonia, mustard, etc., when used as counter-irritants. For slight burns of this degree, treat by applying lead lotion (allays the burning); dust parts with starch or flour, covering with cottonwool, or use bland unguents (oxide of zinc wool, or use bland unguents (oxide of zinc ointment, palm oil, petrolatum with carbolic acid added, etc.), as exposure to the atmosphere may irritate; alkaline fluids, such as carron oil (equal parts of linseed oil and limewater); strong solution of bicarbonate of soda (oz. ss in a cupful of water), etc. Damp earth is a good remedy when others are not at hand. Second Degree—This constitutes vesication the suwhen others are not at hand. Second Degree.—This constitutes vesication, the superficial layers of the epiderm being destroyed. When applied for counter-irritation or stimulating properties, ammonia, acetic acid, cantharides, etc., produce this action. Scalds are treated under this head. Treatment: Care must be taken not to intensify the congestion of the injured parts. In all these burns, the clothes must parts. In all these burns the clothes must be removed by using scissors along the seams, and not pulling them off. Prevent exposure of burned surface as much as possible during the examination. Blisters should only be opened when they are distended, to relieve tension and prevent further congestive action beneath. Then allow parts to be at perfect rest, and treat as for burns of the first degree. (Do not use flour or starch here, as they become caked and irritate); use antiseptic come caked and irritate); use antiseptic cotton as a dressing. A new cuticle forms by the end of a week or so, when suppuration must be looked for, ctc. Third Degree.—There is destruction of the epiderm and most of the true skin in this degree, which is the most painful form of burn. Usually caused by the application of flame, heated metals, boiling oil, etc. Fourth Degree.—Heat the skin and subsutaneous gree.-Here the skin and subcutaneous tissue are destroyed, causing contractions and scars. Treatment of third and fourth degree burns: They are treated like burns of the second degree if limited in extent. Bovinine with aristol, eucalyptol or some antiseptic will produce healthy granulations in a short time in burns of second and third degrees. But must be redressed

every day if Bovinine is used.

The dressing must be removed before they become foul (10 days); wash in bichloride sol. (1-5000); remove slough and re-dress, etc. In very large burns treat by bathing etc. In very large burns treat by bathing parts; remove loose skin; spread sub-nitrate of bismuth over surface; layer of lint, etc., as a protective, and held by adhesive strips; apply the bismuth twice a day, etc. Fifth Degree.—Involves deep fascia and muscles. Sixth Degree.—The part is charred or destroyed. Treatment: After shock or collapse, amputation is the only treatment. Primary work consists in protecting the parts, etc. In extensive burns the warm bath may be employed. For vesicles, dressings of lint moistened with carron oil, after they are opened. The paln of burns in the first degree may be relieved by white lead paint.

CONSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT SEVERE BURNS.—External heat TREATMENT (hot bath), brandy, atropia and morphia, ammonia subcutaneously for shock; draw away urine; for inflammation and reaction, saline cathartics, etc.; dry cups for congested kldneys; also hot founcntations; liquid nourishment (small doses); stimulants; cracked ice for thirst; tonics, etc.

ACH) BURNS.—Acids like nitric, sulphuric, hydrochioric, etc., should be treated by washing parts with a strong solution of carbonate of sodium, etc., and proceed as with other burns. If the cyes are burned, use an alkaline solution of the carbonate (gr. x-oz. j of water); olive or castor oil being applied afterwards to proteet conjunctiva; stimulants and opium if shock.

SCALDS OF THE THROAT.-Symptoms: Swelling and redness of throat; swallowing is difficult; hoarseness; fever, ctc. Treatment: If acids or alkalies are the cause of the injured throat, treat by giving magnesia for the strong acids (chalk, bakingsoda, whiting, etc.) as a mouth wash, etc. If soda, ammonia, potash, etc., is the If soda, ammonia, potasa, etc., is the cause, prescribe acids (vinegar, aromatic sulphuric acid, lcmon, etc.), diluted and followed up with white of two or more eggs in water, milk, olive oil, or mucilaginous drinks (gruel, linseed tea, etc.). For the inflammation, apply lecches over iarynx; bilsters over upper part of chest.

etc., to relieve suffocation. Calomel (gr. j) every hour; when suffocation is threatened, scarify the part; laryngotomy if all else fall.

LIGHTNING STROKE.—Shock, force of circulation reduced, weak pulse, breathing slow and sighing. Treat shock, etc. Stimulants; rest; warmth to body, etc.; friction to surface; treat burns like elsewhere.

BURNS WITH LYE, ETC.—Vinegar, succeeded by olive oil, etc., should be applied.

POWDER BURNS.—Nothing better than dusting bicarbonate of sodium over burned surface; it allays the pain, etc.

#### EFFECTS OF COLD.

Sudden and continued cold may cause death by cerebral congestion or cerebral anaemia; sudden heating may have a bad effect by producing embolism. Treatment: When the whole surface has been affected, the depression which follows must be cautiously treated; restore warmth by a warm bath, heated blankets, etc.; stimulants (hot coffee or tea, etc.).

CHILBLAIN.—Symptoms: Congestion; swelling; vesication; itching; burning. Treatment: Friction with snow or cold water, to restore circulation; nitrate of silver sol. (1 per cent.); to relieve intense itching use spirit of camphor, turpentine, tincture iodine, etc.; for sloughing, use resin cerate, turpentine, etc., till granulation.

R—Acidi sulphurosi, dr. iii
Glycerini, dr. j
Aquae, dr. j.
M. Sig. Apply to affected part.
(Bartholow.)

R—Acid. carbolici, dr. j Tinet. iodinii, dr. ji Acidi tannici, dr. ij Cerat. simplicis, oz. iv. M. Sig. Ointment.

(Bartholow.)

FROSTBITE.—Symptoms: Part is cold; bloodless, brittle and of a tallowy white color; sensation lost, etc. Treatment: Treat patient in a room having a low temperature if possible; rub parts with sncw or ice-water; continued cold irrigation; massage; remove to a warmer room as

soon as reaction is fairly established; if mortification sets in, keep up use of cold; amputate when line of demargation is established.

#### SPRAINS.

Sprains may involve the tendons, nuscles, blood-vessels and nerves. A sprainfracture is where scales of bone to which ligaments are attached are torn away. The symptoms of sprain are pain, swelling, discoloration, and loss of function. Treatment: Allay the pain and inflammation by rest of parts, and evaporating iotions, such as lead, arnica, opium, etc. Immobility is the essential treatment. Splints and slings may be used for the upper joints. Pressure bandages for from two to four days; massage, cold applications, etc.

SPRAINS OF BACK.—Symptoms: Stiffness; pain; disability; may have apparent paresis, and retention of facees and urine; haematuria, etc. Treatment: Put patient in a comfortable position; rest; iceches; hot (moist) applications; counter-irritants; massage; if much pain on motion, apply a plaster bandage, etc.

SPRAINS OF WRIST AND FINGERS.— Treatment: Apply cold and moist cloths; a straight splint should be applied to hand and forcarm, and secure with soft bandage or adhesive plaster; keep parts at rest; oplum for pain, etc.

SPRAINS OF ANKLE.—Treatment: Put patient to bed; elevate joint on pillows; control acute infiammation by iotions, etc.; If sprain be slight, patient may use limb after it has been put up in an immovable dressing (starch, silicate or gypsum) by using crntches; adhesive plaster may be used to fix the joint; strapping ankie; apply moist heat.

### DISEASES OF THE BLOOD-FORM-ING ORGANS

#### LEUCOCYTHEMIA.

DEFINITION.—Increase in number of the white blood corpuscles, with a simultaneous diminution of the number of red corpuscles.

SYMPTOMS.—(Initiatory). Pain left side; pallor and debility; hemorrhage; sometimes an enlargement in left side (enlarged spleen); enlarged lymphatic glands. Develobment is, insidious; during progress of disease the former symptoms are increased, onment and the following develop: Hemorrhages usually from nose and intestines; fever (chiefly toward the termination); diarrhoea; profuse perspiration; loss of appetite; sometimes severe gastro-intestinal trouble; paipltation; dysphagia; small abseesses; frequent mieturition; jaundice and priapism (?). Examine blood and spleen; ehemical composition of blood is abnormal, and the spleen and lymphatic glands are usually enlarged.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From chlorosis, anaemia (benign), pseudo-leuco-eythemia, haematophilia.

TREATMENT.-Symptomatic: Quinina, TREATMENT.—Symptomatic: Quinina, fron and ergotin affect the spleen, and may be administered in pill form; phosphorus (gr. 1-50 to 1-30) two or three times a day; transfusion of blood; hypodermatics of ergotine or ergot; the ointment of biniodide of mereury (ung. hydrarg. iodidi rubri) rubbed in the splenic region before a bright fire has given good results; electricity tricity.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(1) R-Ergotin, gr. xl. Glycerin., m xxx. Mix carefully and add water to m cxx; gtt. xv-gr. v of ergotin. Sig. For hypodermatle use.

(2) R—Acidi arseniosi, gr. j. Pilulae ferri carbonatis, dr. j. Quininae sulphatis, dr. j. Misce et divide in pilulas xl. Sig.—Two pills t. i. d. -Da Costa.

#### ADDISON'S DISEASE.

DEFINITION.—A condition characterized by anaemia, great weakness and a peculiar bronze-like discoloration of the skin. Disease is also termed melasma suprarenale.

SYMPTOMS.—Develop gradually. Increasing debility; feeble heart action; annemie murmurs in the neck and over base of heart; syncope; least exertion causes palpitation; epigastrie pain; irritable stomach; retching, nausea and vouniting; constipation; gradual bronzing of face, neck and hands; skin in the groins, axillae, umbilicus, nipples and genitals affected; mucous membrane sometimes discolored; death by gradual asthenia.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From Jaundiee, pityriasis versicolor, cholasma, stalning due to internal use of nitrate of silver, etc.

TREATMENT. — Unpromising. Improve general health, and relieve the active symptoms, and pay attention to hygienc. Plenty of rest, nutritious dlet, tonles (cod liver oil, iron, stryelminia, quinina, iodides of iron and manganese; ealeium chloride, phosphorous, etc.). For nausea and vomiting, minute doses of Fowler's solution, hydrocyanic acid.

#### MELANAEMIA.

DEFINITION.—A condition of the blood in which small brownish or black masses are present. It is a complication of nalarial fevers, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Headache (on account of the lodgment in the capillary vessels of the brain of granules of pigment); gray or grayish-brown appearance of the skin and mucous membranes; vertigo, delirium, stupor, etc., may result from the pigment in the cerebral capillary vessels; haematuria or anuria may exist from a similar lodgment in the kidneys of pigment matter, diarrhoea, accites and intestlnal hemorrhage from ditto in the liver.

TREATMENT.—Check the waste of red globules with iron, quinina, ergot, digitalls; effect the solution and extrusion of pigment by giving sodium pyrophosphate, which maintains the alkalinity of the blood, effects the hepatic secretion, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(3) R—Quininae sulphatis, dr. J.
 Ferri redacti, gr. x.
 Ergotin, scr. j.
 Digitalis, gr. x.
 M. Ft. in chart, no. x.
 Sig. One t. i. d., for checking the waste of red corpuscles (?).

(4) R—Sodii pyrophosphat, oz. j. Ferri pyrophosphat, scr. j. M. Sig. Dr. j in sufficient water t. i. d. Effects the solution and discharge of pigment,

-Bartholow.

## HAEMOPHILIA.

DEFINITION.—A congenital hemorrhagic diathesis; persons so affected are termed "bleeders."

SYMPTOMS.—The hemorrhages are external or interstitial; may be traumatic or spontaneous. Extreme anaemia results from the bleeding, which is almost uncontrolable; death occurs in syncope. Ecchymoses and petechiae may occur; also halludnations and convulsions.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From purpura.

TREATMENT.—Preventive, such as avoidance of injury; residence in a warm climate; good food, clothes, etc. Arrest hemorrhage by cold or pressure; stop epistaxis (which is the most common form of bleeding) by plugging the nares, and the application of ice; ergotin. A dose of Epsom salts when an attack is coming on is of service in lowering the blood-pressure; internal haemostatics.

#### SCORBUTUS.

DEFINITION.—A disease of nutrition, attended with a tendency to bemorrhages and bodily prostration, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Onset very gradual. Face is sallow (dirty yellowish hue); eyelids puffy; anaemia; emaciation; languor; debility; soreness and pains in the limbs;

mental depression; tendency to syncope; skin dry and rough; gums swollen and exhale a peculiar odor; teeth tender and loose; breath foul; irregular ecchymotio spots or patches; oedena of feet and legs; tinnitus; vertigo; occasicnal dellrinm; un-healthy ulcers form in some cases; hemor-rhages from mucous surface; constipation; sometimes temperature is sub-normal; urine deficient and dark, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From purpura.

TREATMENT.- Give anti-scorbutic food (fresh, succulent, soft vegetables); lime water or lemon julee (oz. iv-viij) duly; beef tea; milk; meat as soon as person ean mastleate; spiritus frumenti (oz. j) every four hours; then tonies (tinet, iron and quinina); wash out mouth frequently with Condy's fluid (concentrated solution of potassium permaganatis), or better, with of potassium permagantus, or better, with Hydrozone diluted with water in the proportion of one to slx; follow this with mild astringent (solution of alum); enemata for constitution; tinct chloride of iron and ergot or introduce for hemorrhages; dress ulcers with hydrozone, full strength, and apply glycozone on absorbent lint.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(5) R-Acidi hydrochlorici, Gr. i. Mellis, Aquae rosae, aa oz. J. Misce et fiat linctus. Sig. Apply to affected guns t. i. d.

(6) R—Potassi nitratis, gr. xx.
Acidi citrici, dr. ss.
Syr. aurantii cort., dr. vj.
Aquae destii., oz vj.
M. Sig. Take the slxth part t. i. d.

## PURPURA HAEMORRHAGICA.

DEFINITION .- A disorder in which there are subcutaneous extravasations of blood in various forms; occasionally associated with similar extravasations in the solid organs.

SYMPTOMS. Various forms of extravasations in the skin; bleeding from mucous surfaces; languor; debility; general pains; pyrexia; anaemia; pulse feeble, quick and compressible; tendency to syncope, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.-From ecchymosis, seorbutus, flea-bites, typhus fever, black measles, haemophila, progressive pernicious anaemia, leucocythemia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc.
TREATMENT.—Improvement of hygiene;

nutritious animal and vegetable diet; alcoholic stimulants in moderation; rest bed: give saline purgative at commencement if patient is plethoric. (See also Classification and Treatment of Diseases of the Skin.) Local means of arresting hemorrhage consist in subsulphate or iron, tannin, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(7) R—Strychninae sulphatis, gr. ss. Quininae sulphatis, scru. j. Ferri sulphatis exsic., scru. ij. M. Fiant pilulae no. xx. Slg. One t. i. d.

-Napheys.

(8) R-Olei terebinthinae, dr. iij. Extracti digitalis fluid, dr. j. Mucilagin, acaciae, oz., ss. Aquae monthae piperitae, oz. j.

Misce et fiat emulsio.

Sig. Dr. j every three hours. (Hemorrhagic form.) -Bartholow.

#### ANAEMIA-OLIGAEMIA.

DEFINITION .- Want of blood; ficiency of the nutritive constituents (red corpuscles and albumen) of the blood.

SYMPTOMS .- Of the acute: Pallor of the skin and mucous membranes; incapacity for active exercise; heart impulse weak; tendency to convulsions; venous murmurs; respiration increased; syncope; sense of suffocation; eyes sunken; pulse increased; temperature lowered; cold surface and experience. tremeties; thirst; nausea and vomiting, constipation, etc. Of the ehronic: General paleness of skin; lassitude; eerulean eye; wastting, eardiae force and circulation low-ered; digestion bad; diminished sexual power; amenorrhea or menorrhagia; power: oedema; neuralgias; depression of spirits; palpitation; rapid pulse, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From pernicious anaemia, leucocythemia, etc.

TREATMENT .- For the acute: Liquid nourishment in small quantities; artificial heat: hypodermatics of brandy (dr. ss-j) or ether (m. xl); transfusion. For the chronic: Generous diet; stomachics; Burgundy wine; wine of cod-liver oil with peptonate of Iron (Stearn's); beef juice and milk; in-jection of defibrinated blood; moderate exercise, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(9) R—Ferri lactatis, gr. i-ij.

Aquae destil., oz. j.

For one inhalation. Use a fine atomizer
t, i. d. (Useful when iron by stomach is
not assimilated, etc.) -Da Costa.

(10) R-Ferri pyrophosphatis, dr. j. Aquae bullientis, oz. ss. Misce et adde:

Extracta gentianae fluidi, oz. ss. Curocone, oz. iss. Vinim, q. s. ad., oz. iv. M. Sig. Dr. j t. i. d.

-Da Costa.

(11) R-Ferri lactatis, gr. xij. Pepsinae sacch., gr. xxxvj. Pulv. aromat., gr. vj.
M. et ft. chart. no. xii.
Sig. One t. i. d., for child of two years.

-Powell.

(12) R.—Liq. potass. arsenitis, m. xvj.
Vini ferri amar., oz. ij.
M. Sig. Dr. j in water t. i. d., after
meals, for child of two years.

#### CHLOROSIS.

DEFINITION.—An anaemic condition peculiar to girls at the age of puberty.

SYMPTOMS.-Unnatural appetite; dark rings under the eyes; sometimes hysteria and rymphomania; neuralgias; morbid exuberance or depression; dyspepsia; leu-corrhoea; blondes are pallid and waxy; brunettes have a muddy grayish complexion, mucous membranes pale and bloodless; palpitation; lassitude; pulse soft and full; flushing of the face, etc. Venous hum in the neck; amaemic bruit at base of heart.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From benign anaemia, leucocythemia, pernicious anaemia.

TREATMENT.—Preparations of iron; lactophosphate of lime; arsenic; strychnina; generous diet; outdoor air; moderate exercise; massage, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(13) R-Tincturae ferri chloridi, oz. j. Quininae sulphatis, gr. xx.
M. Sig. Gtt. xx ter die, in sweetened water, through a tube.

-S. D. Gross.

(14) R—Ferri vini amari (bitter), oz. vii.

Tinot. nuc. vomicae, dr. iv.
Liq. potass. arsenitis. dr. ij.
M. Sig. Dr., ii in a wineglassful of water after meals.

-T. G. Thomas.

(15) R-Ferri arsenat., gr. ii. Ext. cinchonae, gr. xii. M. Ft. in pil. no. xii. Sig. One after each neal.

-Bartholow. (16) R-Liq. ferri dializati, oz. i. Sig. Gtt. xx td.

-Bartholow.

#### THROMBOSIS AND EMBOLISM.

DEFINITION .- Thrombosis is the formation of a clot of blood within the heart, artery, vein or capillary. May cause partial or complete obstruction. Embolism is the plugging (partial or entire) of a blood vessel by a solid fragment, or embolus.

SYMPIOMS.—Depend on situation of thrombus or embolus, etc. Of thrombosis: Are slow in developing; oedema (painless); painful when near nerves; inflammatory swelling; hemorrhages; limited suppuration occasionally; gangrene. Of embolism: Usu-ally sudden when embolus lodges in an artery of considerable size; sudden shock; unconsciousness (not always); hemiplegia; coma, when cerebral arteries are affected; aphasia; anaemic appearance; temperature low in artery which is obstructed; gangrene; abscesses (metastatic). Sense of suffocation follows obstruction of pulmonary artery; loss of vision, if the central artery of retina, and when the coronary arteries are involved, pain and a feeling of impending dissolution, etc.

TREATMENT .- Rest; liquid nourishment; stimulants (?); carbonate of ammonia (gr. x) in a solution of the acetate (dr. ss) td.; sodium phosphate (dr. i. td.); digitalis; belladonna fomentations locally; then tonics; good diet; change of air; bowels open.

## DISEASES OF THE HEART.

#### PERICARDITIS

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the external serous covering, or pericardium, which may be limited to the parietal or visceral layer.

SYMPTOMS.—First stage: Pain in praecordial region; increased respiration; palpitation; force and frequency of heart increased; expression anxious and suffering; tenderness in praecordial region; oppression (secondary form). Second stage (effusion of liquid): Auxious countenance; pain and soreness not so severe; sudden and fatal syncope may occur; feeble pulse (frequent and irregular): frequency of respiration increased; dyspnoea; orthopnoca may be present; oppression in the praecordial region; husky and feeble voice; sometimes aphonia; corgh, dry and spasmodic; cyanosis; venous pulsation; headache; vomiting; insomnia; sometimes attacks of acute mania; coma; chorea; tetanic convulsions.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From endocarditis, hydropericardlum, pleurisy, cardiac hypertrophy; pneumonia and pleurodynia.

TREATMENT.—When the first symptoms are recognized, give quinina sulphate (scr. 1), with morphine (gr. ss), cinchonism to be maintained for from twenty-four to forty hours; in the stage with effusion, give carbonate of ammonia in solution of the acetate (gr. v) every two hours; in the initial stage, leaches may be applied in robust persons; anodyne fomentations; opium to relieve pain; quinina as antipyretic. In second stage, paint praecordial region with iodine; fly-blisters; diuretics and hydragogue cathartics cauthously; nutrition; alcoholics; tonics; infusion of digitalis oz. ss) every four hours, if heart flags; keep patient quiet not permitted to leave bed. In the third stage, nutritious diet; tonics; light outdoor exercise, etc.

#### PRECRIPTIONS.

(17) R-Extracti digitalis, gr. xv.

Aquae petroselinae, oz. vi.
Oxymel. scillae, dr. vl.
M. Sig. Dr. ii every two hours. (Diuretle.)

-Kraus.

(18) R-Olei terebinthinae, oz i, Vitelli ovi, no. ii.
Aquae menth, pip., oz. xx.
M. Rub over kidneys td. Flannel around the loins.

-Kraus.

(19) -Infusi digitalis, oz. iv. Potassii acetatis, dr. ii. Spiritus aether, nit., dr. ii. Aquae cassiae, oz. iss. M. Sig. Oz. ss every fourth hour. (with peri-

cardiac effusion).

-Kilgour. (20) R-Extracti aconiti radicis, fluid, dr. ss. Vini antimonii, oz. ss. M. Sig. Gtt x-xv td., where there is great

-Rust.

## FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE

DEFINITION.—A change in the structure of the muscular tissue of the heart; an accumulation of adipose tissue upon the surface of the organ, and between the muscular layers.

SYMPTOMS.—Weakness of the heart's action, which is persistent; irregular, intermittent, infrequent and feeble pulse, which then suddenly becomes slow and irregular; faintness; syncope; Cheyne-Stokes respiration; praecordial distress; paipitation; angina pectoris; exertion causes dyspnoea; oedema of the legs; also of the bedy; albuminuria; ascites.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From

TREATMENT .- Enrich the blood with Iron, manganese and sulphate of strychnine, in combination; wine of cod liver oil, with peponate of iron (Stearn's); nutritious diet; treat symptoms as they occur; good hygiene, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(21) R-Extracti cimicifugae fluidi. Syrupi acaciae, aa. oz. 88. Aquae amydalae amarae, oz. iii. M. Sig. Dr. i every three hours.

-Ellis.

HYPERTROPHY AND DILATATION OF THE HEART.

DEFINITION.—An increase in the size of the organ caused by an addition to its substance or by dilatation of its cavities. Forms: Simple enlargement without alteration of the cavities; concentric hypertrophy, with thickness of the walls; eccentric hypertrophy, with thickness of walls and cavities enlarged.

SYMPTOMS.—Hypertrophy: Congestion (brain and pulmonary circulation especially); exertion aggravates this; vertizo; headache, tinnitus aurium; palpitation with dyspnea; cardiac action irregular; hammer pulse. Physical signs: Increased area of visible impulse; area of cardiac dulness increased downward, to the right or left; apex-bent displaced; first sound at apex intensified, prolonged and booming, etc. Dilatation: Feeble pulse; apex-beat ill-defined; pulse sometimes dicrotic: area of precordial dulness increased; visible area of impulse increased; venous pulsation in neck; asystolism; neighboring organs displaced.

TREATMENT.—Hypertrophy: Tincture aconite (ctt. i-ii) td.; saline purgatives; unstimulating diet; no alcohols; avoid active exercise, etc. Dilatation: Good diet; moderate exercise outdoors; inhalations of oxygen; bitter tonics; morphine (minute doses) hypodermatically; digitalis; dry cupping along the spine for dyspnea; tincture quebracho (dr. i at a time).

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

- (22) R—Hoffman's anodyne, Sol. morph. (U. S. P.) an oz. i. M. Sig. dr. i p. r. n. for the dyspnea.
- (23) R—Ext. quebracho, oz. ss.
  Aquae, ox. i.
  M. Sig. dr. i every three hours for dyspnea.
- PAN R.—Pulveris digitalis, gr. v. Extracti belladonnae, gr. i. Ferri redacti, scr. ii. M. For xx pills. Sig. One td. (Dilatation). —Da Costa.
  - R—Tr. digitalis, oz. ss.
    Sig. gtt. x td. (In cases of dropsy
    caused by dilatation). (Dilatation).
    —Da Costa.

(26) R—Tincturae veratri vir., dr. iss.
Tincturae aconiti rad., dr. vs.
Tincturae zingiberis, dr. v ss.
M. gtt. xv td. two hours after meals, in water.

-Da Costa.

(27) R—Asparagin, gr. x.
Potassii bromidi, dr. ii.
Sacch. alb., dr. iii.
M. S. Ft. in pulv. no. x. Sig. One powder td.

ENDOCARDITIS.

-Matlack.

DEFINITION.-Inflammation of the endocardium.

SYMPTOMS.-Simple form: Obscure: high temperature and chill may occur; distress and pain in region of precordia; heart's action quickened and increased in frequency; palpitation; headache; pulse at first full and excited, then irregular and small; temperature may rise one or two degrees. Symptoms not always marked, or may be absent. Ulcerative: Symptoms ty-phoid or pyemic in character. Great pros-tration; chill and fever.

TREATMENT.—Simple: Same as for per-icarditis. Ulcerative: Supporting and symptomatic. Ammonium benzoate or salicylic acid as antiseptics, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(28) R-Pulveris opii, gr. ii. Hydrargyri chlor, mit., gr. xvi. M. et ft. chartulae no. viii. Sig. One powder td. -Budd.

(29) R—Tincturae veratri viridis, oz. ss.
Sig. Gtt, v to reduce heart's action. -Hazard.

### VALVULAR LESIONS OF THE HEART.

DEFINITION .- Alterations in the structure of the valves or of the orifices, which render the former incapable of closing the latter. Varieties—Mitral insufficiency, mitral stenosis, aortic insuf-ficiency, aortic stenosis, tricuspid insuf-ficiency, tricuspid stenosis, pulmonary insufficiency, pulmonary stenosis.

## MITRAL INSUFFICIENCY (REGURGI-

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Murmur heard with first sound, loudest at the apex, or a little to the left, diffused to the left on a level with the apex, etc. Increased intensity of the second sound, above the third rib, on the left side over the pulmonary valves; pulse irregular in volume, then irregular in time; it may be feeble, full, compressible.

#### MITRAL STENOSIS (OBSTRUCTION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Prolonged murmur (blubbering) heard just before first sound, to the right or above the apex; presystolic murmur not always present; purring thrill over the apex; pulse feeble, regular; its force not increased by excitement.

### AORTIC INSUFFICIENCY (REGURGI-TATION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS. — Murmur taking place of second sound, or following it; heard at the junction of the sternum and fourth left costal cartilage; pulse receding, jerky ("Corrigan pulse;" "water hammer" pulse); pulse is regular; murmur can occasionally be heard at the sides of the chest and along the spinal column.

## AORTIC STENOSIS (OBSTRUCTION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Murmur synchronous with first sound, heard at the second sterno-costal articulation on the right side; is transmitted upward, and heard over the carotids; intensified second sound over the pulmonic valves; aortic second sound feeble or absent; small, compressible, jerking pulse.

# TRICUSPID INSUFFICIENCY (REGURGITATION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Murmur with first sound of heart, rarely heard above the third rib, loudest between the fourth and sixth ribs, along the left margin of the sternum, etc.; extensive area of visible cardiac impulse; a venous pulse (jugular) points to tricuspid regurgitation; tricuspid regurgitation occurs often without tricuspid lesions.

TRICUSPID STENOSIS (OBSTRUCTION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—(Exceedingly rare.) A presystolic murmur (blubbering), heard before the first sound of the heart; is localized at the right border of the heart

PULMONARY INSUFFICIENCY (RE-GURGITATION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—A diastolic murmur, heard with greatest intensity over the pulmonic valves. (Doubt exists as to its occurrence.)

PULMONARY STENOSIS (OBSTRUCTION).

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Murmur heard with first sound of heart (systolic); is heard loudest over the second intercostal space, near edge of sternum; an inorganic pulmonic direct murmur frequently occurs.

TREATMENT.\*—Symptoms are rarely produced by valvular lesions until enlargement of the heart supervenes. When dilatation predominates over the hypertrophy, serious results as a rule follow. Before the development of cardiac hypertrophy, precautionary measures are all that will be required; exercise, sustain nutrition, improve condition of blood, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(30) R—Pulveris scillae, gr. x.
Pulveris ferri.
Pulveris digitalis (English).
Quininae sulphatis, aa scr. j.
Misce et fiant pilulae no. xx.
Sig. One pill td., in mitral regurgitation
with anaemia.

-Bartholow.

-Prof. See.

(31) R—Potass. acetat., dr. ii.

Tinct, ferri acetat. ether., m. xlv.
Syrupi rheaedos, dr. v.
Aquam, ad. oz. vi.
M. oz. ss. td. (For the dropsy).

—Rosenstein.

(33) R.—Potassii iodidi, gr. xxx.
Chloral hydratis, dr. 1.
Gum iulep, oz. iv.
M. Sig. As required, every two hours.
(For cardiac dyspnoea).

<sup>\*</sup>See Hypertrophy and Dilatation of the Heart.

(34) R-Zincl sulphat., gr. i to iii.
Camphorae, gr. i.
Ext. hyoscyami, gr. ii.
M. Ft. in pil. Sig. Take td., in mitral disease.

-Barlow.

#### PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

DEFINITION.—A functional disturbance of the heart, in which the rapidity of movement is increased, with more or less irregularity of rhythm.

SYMPTOMS.—Tumultuous and rapid beating of the heart; vertigo; faintness; flashes of light; cold sweating; pulse full and strong; face pale or flushed; face expressive of anxiety; speech difficult or arrested.

TREATMFNT.—Prophylaxis; tea, coffee, alcoholics interdicted; correct errors of digestion; hygiene; general health kept up; for relief of the paroxysm, give morphine hypodermatically; nitrite of amyl, when surface is pale; inhalation of ether; to quiet heart, apply cold to precordial region; chloral (if no cardiac disease), for quieting.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(35) R—Pulveris digitalis.
Pulveris ferri.
Quininae sulphatis, aa dr. ss.
Fiat massa in pilulas xxx div.
Slg. One pill td. (In palpitation due to
anaeu ia and chlorosis).

-Gerhard.

(36) R—Potassii bromidi, dr. vss.
Tinet. digitalis, dr. il ss.
Infusi cascarillae, oz. iv.
M. Sig. dr. ii td.

-Da Costa.

(37) R—Tinct. digitalis, m. x to xx.
Tinct. calumbae, dr. i.
Aquae camphorae, dr. x.
M. One dose, twice daily, in nervous palpitation.

-Paris.

(38) R-Amyl nitrit., dr. i.
Sig. Inhale gtt. ii to iii, for pale surface, etc.

# DISEASES OF THE PERITONEUM. PERITONITIS.

DEFINITION.—Inflammation of the peritoneum. May be acute or chronic, local or general, primary or secondary.

SYMPTOMS.—Chilis or rigor; fever, severe local or general pain; tenderness on pressure; rigidity of abdominal muscles; tympanitis. If from perforation, intense pain; pain extends over abdomen; prostration. There is intense cutting pains in all forms; breathing short; thighs flexed on pelvis; shoulders raised; percussion note over abdomen is tympanitic; tongue red and slightly furred; anorexia; constipation; paralysis of sphincter ani; strangury; vesical irritation; urine scanty and high-colored; hiccough; pulse small, hard, cordy; pulse 160-200 and temperature sub-normal when collapse approaches; cyanosis; face pinched; voice husky; delirium, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From myalgia of the abdominal muscles, hysteria, cramp. colic, sporadic cholera, enteraigia, enteritis, neuralgic affections of abdomen, passage of gall-stones, dermalgia of the abdominal integument.

TREATMENT.—For pain, opium; ten to twenty leeches (in robust subjects), over the abdomen; after leeches, ice-bag to abdomen; when abdomen swells, apply warm fomentations; morphine hypodermatically: antipyretic doses of quinina; liquid diet; when effusion occurs, warm applications; mustard plasters; fly-blisters; todine and oil (gr. vii-x to the oz.), stimulants; carbonate of ammonium (gr. x in the sol. of the acctate), every four hours; turpentine enemata for tympanitis; in peritonitis from perforation, rest, opium, ice, avoidance of food and drink; aspiration. For chronic peritonitis, the treatment is palliative and symptomatic; tonics; hygiene.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(39) R.—Tinct. opii., m. xvi.
Syr. zingiber, oz. i.
Aquae q. s. ad. oz. ii.
M. Sig. dr. i every two hours for child
of five years.
—Powell.

hydrarg. (40) R-Ungt

Vaselini, aa oz. ss. M. Sig. Rub into skin over abdomen night and morning, after the hot applications are removed.

(41) R.—Tinct. aconit. fol., dr. iv. Ext. veratrl viridi., dr. j. M. Sig. gtt. xii every two hours where opium is inadmissible.

(42) -Antimonii et potass, tartrat., gr. i. Tinet. opii., dr. i. Aquae camphorae, oz. viii. M. Sig. oz. ss every two hours. (With nervous excitement). -Graves.

DEFINITION .- A collection of serous fluid within the peritoneal cavity.

SYMPTOMS.—Onset obscure. Increased fulness of the abdomen; unbilicus protrudes if effusion is great; heart action and respiration embarrassed; urine diminished; constipation; impaired appetite; genitals and lower extreriities edematous.

TREATMENT.—Depends upon the cause. "Dry diet," or skimmed milk; hydragogue cathartics (elaterium, gr. 14, at short intervals; or comp. jalap powder, dr. i-ii in early morning); diuretics uncertain; jaborandi; Turkish or Russian baths; tapping; tonics—quinina, Stearn's cod-liver oil with pentonate of iron; iron, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(43) R-Magnesiae sulph., oz. i. Ext. sennae fluid., dr. l. M. Sig. Every other day, for ascites with general dropsy.

(44) R-Elaterii, gr. ii. Ext. gentiani, gr. xx. M. Div. in pil. No. iv. Sig. One every four hours. -Napheys.

(45) R—Oxmellis scillae, oz. 1 ss.
Potassii hitart., oz. iii.
M. Sig. oz. ss (as diuretic) in various
forms of dropsy. -Graves.

Strychninae Sulphaus; Ferri citratis, gr. iii.
Ferri citratis, gr. iii.
M. et. ft, pil. no. i. Sig. One td. (Where diuretics do not act, this nerve tonto will cause them to respond efficiently).

—N. S. Davis. (46) R-Strychninae sulphatis, gr. 1-16.

R-Ferri et potass. tart., dr. iss.

Syr. scillae, oz. i. Potass. Syr. scillae, oz. i. Potass. acet., dr. iss. Syts. aceter. nir, oz. ss. Liq. ammon. acet., q. s. ad. oz. iii. M. Sig. dr. i every three hours, for child of five years.

-Powell.

### DISEASES OF THE LIVER. JAUNDICE.

DEFINITION.—A yellowish discoloration of the skin and several of the secretions with the coloring of the bile. Varieties; Obstructive (hepatogeneus), non-obstructive (haematogenous).

SYMPTOMS.—Conjunctive first affected: urine contains bile-pigments (Gmellu's test); skin of face sallow (fawn-color), then yellow; color extends to chest, arms, abdomen, lower limbs; mucous membrane of mouth stained; bile-pigments appear in blood; red-corpuscles of blood diminished in number; urine acid in reaction, and contains quantities of urates; stools grayish or slate-colored; often very foetid; constior state-colored; office very foeld; consti-pation; headache; drowsiness; appetite poor; nausea, etc. In some cases mus-cular soreness; pulse usually slow; itching of skin; taste bitter; sometimes the vision is yellow (xanthelasma).

TREATMENT .- Laxatives and diuretics; calonel; Kissengen or Vichy water with meals. The main point is to treat the several conditions of which jaundice may be a symptom.\*

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(48) R-Ammon. chlor., dr. iss. Elix, simp. oz. iii.
M. Sig. dr. i in water td. after meals.
(For child of five years.) -Powell.

(49) R—Sodii phosphatis, oz. ss.

Divide in partes vi. Sig. One before meals, to be continued for some time. -Bartholow.

<sup>\*</sup>See Catarrh of Bile-Ducts; Gall-Stones, etc.

(50) R-Fellis bovini pur., dr. i.

Manganesii sulph. exsle., scr. ii.

Resinae podophylli, gr. v.

Resinae podophylli, gr. v. Sig. C M. et. ft. pil. no. xx. (Catarrhal jaundice.) One td. -Da Costa.

(52) R—Sodii phosphates, oz. iss. Sodii salicylat., dr. iii. Aquae destil., ad oz. viii. M. Sig. oz. ss in half-glass of water after

#### HEPATIC CONGESTION.

DEFINITION.—An abnormal increase in the amount of blood in the organ.

SYMPTOMS .- Begins with general malaise; aching in back and limbs; increased temperature at night; headache; coated, yellowish tongve; anorexia; nausea; uneaslness, tension, tenderness over hypochondrium; slight jaundice; urine contains some pigment, and urates; in severe cases, vomiting of bile, etc.; gastro-intestinal disturbances; hepatic dulness, universally enlarged, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS .- From catarrh of the bile-ducts with jaundice.

TREATMENT.—In cases due to pulmonary or cardiac obstruction, treat the primary. If this affection is due to climatic or malarial causes, prescribe a full dose of quinina (gr. xv-scr. i) with morphine (gr.ss ¼-½); mild saline laxative (citrate of magnesia or Saratoga waters); lemonade; diluents; fomentations; turpentine stupes; leeches to the anus; digitalis. If due to errors of diet, liquors, etc., give an emetic, laxative and enjoin rest. Dlet restricted to milk.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(53) R-Hydrarg, Chlorid, mit., gr. iii. Pulveris opii, gr. ii. Bismuth, subnit., scr. iiss. M. Ft. in pulv. no. vi. Sig. One every three bours.

-Wm. Pepper.

(54) R-Quininae sulph., scr. ii. Ferri sulphat, exsic., scr. i. Acidi arseniosi, gr. i. M. Ft. in pil. no. xx. One td. -Bartholow.

#### SCLEROSIS OF THE LIVER.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the liver with an increase of the interstitial connective tissue.

SYMPTOMS. — Development insidious, heaviness and dragging in the right side; congestion, pain and tenderness on pressure; size of liver increased; acute pain and fever due to local peritonitis, jaundice (?), gastro-intestinal trouble; appetite bad; nausea and vomiting; bowels relaxed or constipated; tympanitis; black tarry stools; ascites; oedema of feet, ankles and genitals; may be hypertrophic selerosis; spleen enlarged occasionally; on right side of abdomen the veins are visible; haematemesis; melaeua; gastric ulcers (?); urine scanty and high colored; skin dry; emaciation, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From fatty liver, waxy liver, pylephlebitis, cancer of the liver, hydatid cysts, cancer or tubercle of the peritoueum.

TREATMENT.—Arrest progress of disease; avoid alcoholics; treat dyspeptic symptoms.\* The following remedies improve the nutrition of the liver, especially in small amounts: silver, gold. arsenic, copper, mercury, phosphorous. If irritability of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, give Fowler's solution (gtt. ij., with tinct. opii (gtt. ii-v) td.; sodium phosphate (scr. i-dt. i) td.; bathe skin; improve the general health.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(55) R—Acidi muriatici, oz. iii.
Acidi nitrici, oz. ii.

Aquae, oz. v.

M. Sig. (Niromurlatic acid bath). To
prepare, add oz. iii of above mixture to
each gallon water. Improves the skin.

—R. Martin.

(56) R-Extracti taraxaci, gr. xxxvl.
Extracti aloes, gr. xii.
Extracti acetici colchici.
Pulveris ipecacuanhae, aa gr. vi.
M. Ft. in pil. no. xii. Sig. Two pille
every night.
-R. Martin.

<sup>\*</sup>See Dyspepsia, etc.

ABSCESS OF THE LIVER.

SYMPTOMS.—(May be masked.) Chills, pain in limbs and back; dry skin; headache; tongue coated vomiting of billons matter; janndice (?); bile pigment in urine; heart action and arterial tension increased; feeling of constriction. If pus forms, rigors, fever, sweats; gastric irritability; was the sweatcher was first diagraphen or dyspatent. prostration; wasting; diarrhea or dysentery (?). If abscess tends to enlarge, the symptoms increase, etc. Fluctuation can occasionally be felt, surrounded by a ring of inflammatory induration.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From echinoccus of the liver, dropsy of the gall-bladder, from cancer abscess of the ab-dominal wall, cancer of the stomach, hydrothorax, empyemia etc.

TREATMENT.-Oninina (gr. xx) at intervals; for pain, opinm; turpentine stupes; aspiration for pns, free incision, etc.; generous diet. alcoholic stimulants, bovinine and supporting measures.

#### ACUTE PARENCHYMATOUS REPATI-TIS.

DEFINITION .- An inflammation involving the hepatic cells, with characteristic symptoms. (Also called acute yellow atrophy of the liver.)

SYMPTOMS .- Gastro-intestinal catarrh, SYMPTOMS.—Gastro-intestinal catarra, coated tongne, loss of appetite, nausca and vomiting, tenderness of the epigastrian, slight jaundice, slight fever. After these mild symptoms have lasted a week or more severer symptoms appear; jaundice decided, pulse 140 (may fall suddenly to 78-80), insomnia, headache, which is intense; fever irregular (may go up to 107), temperature may remain low, tongue dry and brownish gums diffet; sordes, breath and brownish, gums ditto; sordes, breath bad, nansea, vomiting (coffce ground), severe epigastric pain, hepatic tenderness, spleen increases in size, liver diminishes, constipation is followed by tarry stools, ecchymosis, urine changed, noisy delirium, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From yellow fever, puerperal fever, gastro-duodenal catarrh.

TREATMENT.—Treat symptoms, chloral and bromides for cerebral disturbance; alcoholic stimulants, purgatives, mineral acids.

#### AMYLOID LIVER.

DEFINITION.—A degeneration of the organ, caused by the deposit of an albumenoid material.

SYMPTOMS. — Symptomatology that of the disease causing the trouble; liver enlarged; spleen ditto; sometimes jaundice; appetite impaired; gastro-intestinal irritation; liquid stools; urine pale, low specific gravity; anemia; pallor; shortness of breath; emaciation, ascites (?).

TREATMENT.—Prophylaxis; Arrest causative suppuration early; antisyphilitic treatment if syphilis is suspected; no mercurials; diet: eggs, milk, fish, etc.; hyglenic influences.

#### CARCINOMA OF THE LIVER.

#### SYNONYM .- Cancer of the liver.

SYMPTOMS.—Usually obscure, disease fatal. Flatulence; constipation; pain in right hypochondrium; disorders of digestion; jaundice (2); aseties (2); hemorrhoids; diarribea (watery) follows the constipation; feet and hands cold; weakness; sometimes peritonitis; skin harsh. dry; expression worn; complexion fawn-colored.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From abscess, ecchinococcus, waxy liver, fatty liver, etc.

TREATMENT.—Palliative, symptomatic, stimulants, diet, tapping (ascites).

#### CATARRH OF THE BILE-DUCTS.

DEFINITION.—Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bile-ducts.

SYMPTOMS.—Constipation; tongue coated; pain in right hypochondrium; sense of dragging; anorexia; nausea; fever; headache; malaise; jaundice; surface cold and dry; heart weak; pulse slow; urine brownish; stools light-colored and pasty; flatulence; itching of the skin; xanthopsia; enlarged liver; tender gall-bladder.

TREATMENT.—Calomel (gr. 1-12 to 1-6) rubbed with sugar every three hours; Saratoga. Clysmlc, or Carlsbad waters; lee water; phosphate of sodium (dr. 1 td.), in chronic cases; oplum for pain; regulation of diet; counter-irritation; etc.

#### BILIARY CALCULUS

SYMPTOMS.—Pain in right hypochondrium; pain radiates to shoulders, umbilious, etc.; nausea; may be chilis; fever; sweats; pain boring, burning, iancinating; surface cold, etc.

TREATMENT.—Morphine for the severe pain; warm baths; hot fomentations; leeches; prophylaxis; diet regulated; no malt liquors; exercise; phosphate of sodium (dr. i td.) in water before meals, it effects solution of calculi; Clysmic water prevents formation of calculi; chloroform, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(57) R-Hydrat. succinate of iron, oz. iss. Aquae destil., oz. viss. M. Sig. dr. i after meals; prevents formation of calculi.

-Buckler.

(58) R—Olei terbinthinae, dr. iij. Aetheris sulphuris, dr. ij. M. Sig. dr. ss. morning and evening.

Durand

(59) R.—Chloroformi, dr. iiss. Alcoholis dil. oz iiss. Syr. acaciee, oz. viij. M. Sig. Small wine glassful td. (Hepatio colic).

-Bouchut.

(60) R—Ammonii muriatis.

Ext. taraxaci, aa oz. ss.

Aquae, oz. vj.

M. Sig. dr. ij (d.

-Rogers.

## SYPHILITIC HEPATITIS.

SYMPTOMS.—Obscure in mild cases. Jaundice; ecchymosis; temperature subnormal; ascites; emaciation; hemorrhage from bowels and umbilicus; enlarged liver; enlarged spleen.

DIAGNOSIS.—Early age; enlarged liver; jaundice; ascites; history of hereditary syphilis.

TREATMENT.—Mercury; tonics; iodide of potassium, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

- (61) R—Hydrarg, cum cretae,
  Sacch. lact., aa gr. xij.
  Ft. chart, no. xij.
  M. S. One powder night and morning.
  —Powell
- (62) R--Ungt. iodini comp., dr. ss. Vaseline, dr. iij. M. S. Rub over splenic region night and morning, for enlargement.
- (63) R-Hydrarg. bichlor., gr. ¼ to ½.
  Potass, iodid., gr. xvj to xxxij.
  Sys. sarsap. com., oz. ss.
  Aquae q. s. ad. oz. ij.
  M. S. dr. j. night and morning.

(64)R-Hydrarg, chlor, mit., gr. j.
Sacch. lact., gr. vij.
Pulv. aromat., gr. iv.
M. Ft. chart. no. viii. S. A powder night
and morning.
--Powell.

# DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

## STOMATITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the buccal mucous membrane.

SYMPTOMS.—Simple (catarrhal) form: Affected parts swollen; small bright-red patches on inside of cheek, or at angles of mouth; surface dry, then bathed in secretions; patches coalesce; pain; soreness; superficial erosions and ulcerations; bad breath; impaired taste; tongue furred; flatulence; disordered bowels. Follicular form: Mucous follicles obstructed and enlarged into little raised spots, which are red; small red-bordered ulcers result, when the follicles burst; soreness of parts. Aphthous form: Whitish or yellowishwhite spots on the inside of cheek and lips; also on the gums, tongue and fauces; spots are vesicular; salivation; difficult deglutition, speech, etc.. on account of pain; offensive breath; rupture of vesicles. Ulcerative form: Commences on lower gums; gums bleed readily, and are swollen. movement or irritation increases pain: patches of membraneous-looking deposit; irregular

nleers are the result of separation of the patches; ulcers raised and shallow; glands usually enlarged. Parasitie (thrush, muguet) form: Pain and soreness; patches of diffused redness, may coalesce or extend; hot and dry mouth; diminished salira. Gangrenous form: (Cancrum oris, water canker, noma)—Usually on the inside of the left check a dark-violet spot appears, surmounted by a vesicle; bloody serum in vesicle; tissue softening; offensive odor; erosion of the jaws; teeth loosen, etc. Mercurial form: Tuncfied and red gums; gums bleed readily; salivation; metallic taste; along margins of teeth are superficial grayish sloughs and ulcerations; teeth loosen and fall out; gangrene, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From diphtheria, syphilitic patches, malignant ulcers.

TREATMENT.—Attention to diet and bygiene. Simple form: Castor oil; rhubarb with magnesia; lime-water and milk; prevent local irritation. Wash out the mouth frequently with one part hydrozone six parts of water, and administer glycozone internally after each meal, in order to subdue the inflammatory condition of the stomach. Follicular form: Wash with potassium chlorate wash; demulcent washes; for fetor, liq. potassae permanganatis (dr. ss or more to oz. iv-vj water); alum; nitrate of silver. Aphthous and parasitic forms: Solution of quininne sulphate (gr. ij-x to oz. j water); boracic acid sol. (gr. j-v to oz. j water); sulphite of soda sol. (dr. j-oz. j); water and vinegar; salicylie acid and quinina internally; for the gastric irritability, carbolic acid and bisnuth; potassium chlorate. Ucerative form: To cleanse sores, etc., apply pure carbolic acid, nitrate of silver, or sulphate of copper crystal; treat cause of trouble; potassium chlorate, etc. Mercurial form: Potassium iodide (no mercury); weak sol. of tr. myrrh and water, or potassium chlorate, Gangrenous form: Fresh air; supporting treatment; stimulants; full doses of quinina; belladonna, early; destroy sloughing tissue by chromic acid, Vienna paste, chloride of zinc, etc.; artiseptic mouthwashes; poultices; liq. potassae permanganatis (dr. j-oz. v water) locally.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(65) R-Sodii bitartrat., dr. ij. Myrrh. pulv., dr. j. Aquae, oz. vj. M. S. Mouth-wash or gargle in aphthae,

(66) R-Tr. myrrh, dr. ss.
Aquae, oz. ij.
M. S. Mouth-wash in thrush, muguet.

(67) R-Alum or powd, myrrh, dr. j.

Aquae, oz. vj.

M. S. Dissolve or macerate and add of brandy two oz. For the mouth in salivation.

(63) R-Burnt alum. Powd. sugar, starch, or gum-arabic, equal parts. M. S. Apply to ulcerated patches in aphthae.

-Carpenter.

(69) R-Liq. plumbi subacet., dr. J. Aquae, oz. viij. M. S. Wash mouth every two hours :n

n ercurial stomatitis. S. D. Gross.

(73) R-Potass. chlorat., gr. x. Listerine, dr. if.
Aquae q. s. ad. oz. f.
M. S. Mouth-wash for children in the catarrhal form.

(71) R-Potass, chlorat., gr. xlviij. Acid. muriat. dil., dr. j. Syrupi, oz. ss. Aquae q. s. ad. oz. iij. M. S. dr. j diluted every two hours for child of three years.

(72) R-Potass, chlorat., gr. lxxx. Acid. carbol., gr. ij. Glycerinae, oz. j. Aquae q. s. ad. oz. viij. M. S. Apply to ulcers twice daily, and

use as a mouth-wash in elcerative stomatitis.

-Starr.

(73) R-Hydrarg. bichlor., gr. j. Potassii iodidi, dr. j. Syr. ferri pyrophosphat., oz. iv. M. S. dr. ¼ to ½ td. in syphilitic form. (For infants).

-J. E. Garretson.

(74) R—Sodii salicylat.
Sodii borat., aa gr. x.
Acid. carbol., gr. j.
Glycerinae, dr. jj.
Aquae rosae, q. s. ad. oz. j.
M. S. Locally, for children in thrush.

-Starr.

#### GLOSSITIS

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the tongue.

SYMPTOMS.—Superficial variety: Affects mucous membrane. Redness; swelling; desquamation on dorsum and margins of tongue; taste impaired, sometimes lost; saliva increased; pain. Papilliform variety: Limited to large basal papillae; papillae enlarged and hyperemie; smarting and heat on eating. Deep-seated variety: Affects body of tongue, which is furred; mucous membrane disintegrates and becomes detached; interstitial exudation and infiltration; patches of suppuration; tongue enlarged (endangers life); mastication difficult; voice muffled; face cyanosed and puffy; teeth-marks on tongue; fever; restlessness; anxiety; delirium; low mutterings.

TREATMENT.—Superficial variety: Attention to diet; clean parts with sodium biborate or potassium chlorate. Papilliform variety: Remove cause; treat local applications, etc. Deep-seated variety: Leeches at angle of jaw; free scarification; fomentations; hot-water to be held in mouth; ice; sometimes necessary to feed through a flexible tube; supporting alimentation; alcoholics for depression; quinina sulphat (gr. xv-xx) at onset; morphine; in threatened asphyxia, deep incisions; trachectomy in extreme cases. Wash the tongue with hydrozone one part, water four parts, in addition to internal treatment.

## RETRO-PHARYNGEAL ABSCESS.

DEFINITION.—An accumulation of pus in the sub-mucous connective tissue posterior to the pharyngeal wall.

SYMPTOMS.—Abscess very acute in its course. Chill and high fever; restlessness; insomnia; difficulty of swallowing and breathing: convulsiors in infants; dyspnoea; neek swollen; fluctuation under angle of jaw; swelling occupies middle of the pharnyx pressing the uvula and soft palate forward, etc.

TREATMENT.—Evacuate the pus early. When the abscess has been opened, pus should be destroyed by spraying the

pharynx with a mixture of hydrozone one part, water three parts; tonic, stimulants; nutritious food. Make light pressure on the tumor every now and then, to assist in the evacuation of the pus.

### OESOPHAGITIS.

DEFINITION.-Inflammation of the esophagus.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain in swallowing; regurgitation of food; glairy, tenacious mucous rises in the pharynx; thirst; fever.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From chronic and follicular catarrh.

TREATMENT.—That of the corresponding affections of the mucous membrane of the mouth. Liquid (mucilaginous) diet; ice to suck; nutrient enemata; fomentations; opium for pain; saline laxatives. One tumblerful of ozonized water administered as a drink three times every day will keep the esophagus in a healthy condition. One teaspoonful of glycozone after each meal will accomplish a cure.

#### STENOSIS OF THE OESOPHAGUS.

DEFINITION.—A narrowing of the esophagus, which may be spasmodic. Congenital or acquired.

SYMPTOMS.—Dysphagia; regurgitation; spasm of glottis; peculiar cough; dyspnea (sudden); toneless voice; thirst; hunger; emaciation; delirium (final).

TREATMENT .- Depends on cause.

## DILATATION OF THE OESOPHAGUS.

DEFINITION.—An enlargement of the esophagus, either uniform or in sac-like pockets.

SYMPTOMS.—Dysphagia; regurgitation; vomiting; emaciation; hunger; thirst; a bulging below the cricoid cartilage, etc.

TREATMENT.—Depends on cause, which treat; attention to diet; liquid food; nutrient enemata, etc.

#### ACUTE GASTRITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. (The duodenum is frequently involved).

SYMPTOMS.—Impaired appetite; food disgusts patient; restlessness at night; headache (supra-orbital); vertigo; chills or rigors; epigastric pain or oppression; anorexia; dysphagia (?); aphonia; thirst; craving for acid drinks; distressing nausea; persistent vomiting; tougue red, small and irritable; bad taste; foul breath; fetid eructations; prostration; collapse; hiccough, diarrhea or constipation; jaundice when duodenitis co-exists. In infants the attack follows a change of diet; in older children, it comes on after an indigestible meal. The fever ranges from 100-102 F., in children; tongue coated with yellowish-v hite fur; pulse 110-120.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From remittent fever, typhoid fever (in their first week), the vertigo from that of cerebral hyperemia.

TREATMENT.—Abstinence and quiet. Nutrient enemata, especially of Borinne (grave cases); if due to irritants in stomach, free emesis; large draughts of warm water, ipecac, mustard, etc.; Vichy, Congress waters; saline laxative; opium hypodermatically, milk and lime-water for vomiting; brandy (small doses) for prostration; champagne; glycozone (dr. j to glassful of water); poultices; counter-irritants over abdomen, etc.

## PRESCRIPTIONS.

(75) R-Acid. hydrocyan, dil. dr. j.
Aquae laurocerasi, oz. tj.
M. S. dr. j every two or three hours.
—Bartholow.

(76) R—Liq. calcis.

Aq. cinnam., aa oz. iss.
S. Dr. j td., dissolve in water fifteen minutes.

—Starr.

(77) R—Argenti nitrat., gr. v.
Pulv. opii, gr. iiss.
M. Ft. in pil. no. xx.
S. One td.

-Hartshorne.

(78) R-Ext. hycscyam., scr ij.
Argent, nitrat., gr. vj.
Bismuth, subnit., gr. xxx.
M. Div. in pil. xxxix. S. One morning and evening.

#### CHRONIC GASTRITIS.

SYMPTOMS.—Dyspepsia; epigastric neuralgic pains; painful distention after eating; pyrosis; eructations; palpitation; heart displaced by distended stomach; pulse internittent; second heart-sound accentuated; vomiting; offensive; appetite diminished; certain foods excite disgust; increased flow of saliva; tongue pointed and red at tip and edges; follicular pharyngitis; jaundice; constipation or diarrhea; emaciation; melancholia, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. -- From gastric ulcer, dyspepsia, cancer of stomach.

TREATMENT.—Treat cause; regulate diet, avoid starchy, saccharine or fatty food; empty stomach; skim milk (oz. 'v every three hours day and night); seidlitz powder; Saratoga, Friedrichshalle waters; counter-irritation: Fowler's solution (gtt. i-ij td.) before meals; mineral acids to correct acidity; alkalies for acid deficiency; charcoal for eructations; tr. nuc. vomica; one tumblerful of ozonized water, made of one ounce of hydrozone, two quarts of water, administered as a drink three times a day; glycozone, two teaspoonfuls before each meal.

# PRESCRIPTIONS.

(79) R—Infus. rhei, oz. ss.
Tr. gentian, m. xxx.
Sod. bicarb., gr. x.
Spirit. chloroform., m. x.
Aq. menth. pip., ad oz. j.
M. S. To be taken before meals. (Chronio form with flatulence).
—Carpenter.

(80) R—Bismuth. subnit., gr. x-xxx.
Sod. bicarb., gr. x.
M. Ft. in pulv. no. l. S. For acidity;
after meals.

- Da Costa.

(81) R-Ol. succin. rectific., oz. ss. Mist, acaclae, oz. ilss. M. S. dr. j td. after meals. (With pyrosis), —Da Costa.

(82) R-Tr. veratri vir., git. xv.
Liq. morph, sulphat. (Magendies), gtt.
xxv.
Acid. carbolici, gtt. iv.
Aq. menth. pip., oz. j.
M. S. dr. j every three hours. (Acute

gastritis).

—J. M. White.

#### TOXIC GASTRITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammation of the stomach due to the ingestion of irritant and corrosive poisons.

SYMPTOMS.—Sudden nausea; uncontrollable vomiting, shreds of mucous membrane are thrown up; intense burning pain in stomach; purging; anxiety; depression; pulse weak and rapid; respirition slow and shallow; skin cold and bathed in clammy sweat; features retracted; thirst; burning pain in esophagus, and fauces, etc.

TREATMENT.—Encourage vomiting; demuleent drinks, lime water, soda, soap. etc. When the toxic has been evacuated or neutralized, local inflammation of the stomach will be promptly relieved by the use of glycozone, if trouble is due to an acid; if due to a caustic, vinegar, dilute acetic acid, etc.; if due to arsenic, give dialized or hydrated sesquioxide of iron; for antimony, the vegetable astringents, green tea, etc.; for phosphorus, magnesia, turpentine, etc.; for carbolic acid, saccharated lime; to evacuate and irrigate the stomach, use stomach pump; morphine, for pair and collapse; ice; ice bag to epigastrium; cold milk as food; nutrient injections of defibrinated blood, etc.

# ATONIC DYSPEPSIA.

DEFINITION.—A form of indigestion due to a depressed condition of the stomach.

SYMPTOMS.—Sense of weight and distress during process of digestion; obstruc-

ted sort of feeling behind the sternum or higher up in the esophagus; cructations; pyrosis; dyspnea; flatulent colic; intestinal disturbance; constipation; poor appetite; slight thirst; tongue pale, flabby and enlarged; teeth marks on tongue; mucous membrane of mouth pale; tonsils enlarged; voice husky; depression; pulse weak, compressible; distended abdomen, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From chronic catarrh (gastric).

TREATMENT.—Milk cure; regulate diet; food in small amounts; pepsin and bismuth; pills of carbonate of iron; Stearn's cod liver oil, with peptonate of iron; bitters: arsenic (small doses); acid wine at dinner; for the depression a change of scene is often required. Glycozone after each meal will aid materially.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

- (83) R-Sod. bicarb., dr. iij,
  Ac, hydrochlor, dil., gtt. xlviij.
  Tr. valeriau., oz. j.
  Syr. zingerher., oz. j.
  M. S. dr. j td. in water. (Torpor of digestion with nervous trouble).
  —Carpenter.
- (84) R—Sodii bisulphitis, oz. j.
  S. gtt. xv-dr. j td., dissolved in water.
  (Antifermentative).
  —Carpenter,
- (85) R—Liq. bismuth. et ammon. citrat., oz. j. Infus. quassiae, oz. viij. M. S. Oz. j td. (In pyrosis with pain). —Carpenter.
- (86) R—Bismuth, subnit., dr. iss.
  Pepsinae, dr. iss.
  Strych, sulph., gr. j.
  Tr. eardam. co., q. s. ad. oz. iv.
  M. S. dr. j td., in water. (Hepatic disturbance).
- (87) R.—Sedfi sulphitis, dr. j.
  Tr. nuc. vom., dr. v.
  Aquae, oz. iv.
  M. S. dr. j td., after meals. (Dyspepsia with flatulence),
  I. Burney Yeo.
- (88) R—An mon. sesquicarb., dr. j.
  Potass. bicarb., dr. iss.
  Inf. chirettae, ad oz. vj.
  M. oz. ss td. (For loss of appetite).
  —M. Charteris.

(89) R-Pulv. rhei, dr. j. Sod. blcarb., dr. iss. Ol. menth. vir., gtt. iv.
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. S. oz. ss, before meals. (For the

constipation),

(90) R-Argenti nitratis, gr. ss.
Ext. hyoscyami, gr. ij-lv.
M. Et ft. pil. no. i. S. One every night. In obstinate cases with hypochordriasis).

(91) R—Pulv. capsici, gr. fiss.

Pil. rhei co., gr. v.

Pulv. lpecac. rad., gr. ss.

M. Et ft. pil. no. ij. S. One daily before dinner. (Atonic dyspepsia of hard drinkers),

#### GASTRALGIA.

DEFINITION .- A painful condition of the stomach without fever.

SYMPTOMS.—Severe paroxysmal epigastric pain. This pain radiates downward, upward, and backward; pressure diminishes pain; dyspeptic symptoms; prostration (severe cases); pulse small, intermittent, rapid; cold surface and sweat; disturbed heart action; eructation of gas; sometimes vomiting; a marked feature is the intensity of pain: etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From gastritis, myalgia of abdominal muscles, intercostal neuralgia, hepatalgia, neuralgia of the solar plexus, uleer of the stomach, cancer.

TREATMENT.—Morphine during paroxysm; alcoholic stimulants; glycozone; bismuth (ser. j-dr. j td.); Fowler's solution (gtt. j) and opium (gtt. ij of tr.); sinapisms; fomentations; embrocations; oxide or nitrate of silver (between attacks); quinina or salicylic acid (intermittent form); if pain is due to indigestible food, warm water to induce vomiting (apomorphine hypodermatically); irrigation; supporting remedies: lactate of iron: Stearn's wine of TREATMENT.-Morphine during paroxremedies; lactate of iron; Stearn's wine of cod-liver oil and peptonate of iron; minerai acids with tr. nux vomica; Fowier's soi. (long continued); regulate diet; milk cure at first; etc.

## PRESCRIPTIONS.

(92) R—Atropinae sulph., gr. j.
Zinci sulphat., oz. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S. gtt. fii-v td. (Also for the pain
of gastric ulcer).

Bartholow.

(93) R—Argenti oxidi, gr. v.
Ext. hyoscyanti, gr. v.
M. ft. pil. no. x. S. One td. before
meals.

—Bartholow.

# ULCER OF THE STOMACH.

DEFINITION.—A solution of the continuity of the mucous membrane of the stomach, or all of the coats. A sharply-defined margin surrounds the ulcer.

SYMPTOMS.—None in very acute cases. Disease usually chronic. Boring and gnawing pain; pain increased by food; tenderness on pressure; irregular attacks of gastralgia; indigestion; vomiting; gastritis; impaired nutrition; constipaton (obstinate); vomiting of blood, etc. Prostration follows perforation; peritonitis; death within two or three days.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — Anemia, perforation, tuberculosis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Alleviate the symptoms (ozonized water between meals, two teaspoonfuls of glycozone before meals); nourish patient; milk diet (oz. iv every three hours with lime-water); bovinine (gtt. xxv in milk every four hours); rectal alimentation; Fowler's solution (gtt.); td.); glycozone; bismuth (gr. xv); opium for pain (see also prescription No. 92 and 93); treat hemorrhage by recumbency, absolute rest, ice to epigastrium, ice to swallow, solution perchloride of iron, ergotin (subcutaneously), fl. ext. ergot (dr. jh, etc.; if perforation take place, absolute rest for stomach, morphine hypodermatically.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(94) R—Acid. gallic., dr. j.
Div. in pil. no. xij. S. One every hour
at first, etc. (For hemorrhage).
—Carpenter.

(95) R-Ergotin, 1 part,
 Aquae, 10 parts,
 M. S. gtt. xv, hypodermatically several
 times a day. (Hemorrhage).

(96) R-Argent, nitrat., gr. v. Opii, gr. liss.
M. et div. in pil. no. xx, S. One td.
(Relieves pain and promotes cicatrizazation).

-Carpenter.

(97) R-Bismuth, subnit., Magnes, carb., aa gr. xv.
Liq. morph. hydrochlorat., m. xv.
Aquae ad oz. j.
M. S. To relieve pain, irritability. Keeps
bowels regular.

-Carpenter.

(98) R-Crensoti, m. iv. Aquae destil., oz. vj. M. S. oz. ss. doses, in ch. gastric ulcer. -Niemeyer.

(99) R—Potass. iodid., gr. j.
Potass. blearb., gr. xv.
Tr. aurantii, dr. ss.
Inf. calumbae, dr. viiss.
M. S. For one dose an hour after eating.
(Flatulent dyspepsia of gastric ulcer.) -W. Brinton.

(100) R-Potass. lodid., dr. J.
Tr. chirchon., oz. J.
M. S. gtt. x-xx several times a day to check the vomiting. --Lebert.

# CARCINOMA OF THE STOMACII.

DEFINITION.—Cancer of the stomach. Varieties: Simple scirrhus or fibroid); takes place in about 60 per cent. of the cases at the pylorus; in 20 per cent. at the lesser curvature; in 10 per cent. at the cases at Majority of cases occur at the age of 50

SYMPTOMS.—May be absent. Dyspepsia; epigastric pain; regurgitation of an acrid, acid liquid; poor appetite; voniting (most frequent when pylorus is the sent of disease); vonit consists at first of glairy mueus in the morning, then of food, mucus, and in advanced cases, brownish-black masses of decomposed blood; hematemesis; salivation; tongue red at tip and pointed; cancerous cachexia; feeble heart; small, weak, and rapid

pulse; fatigue; skin dry and harsh thin); cdema of ankles; palpation may detect a tumor; cervical glands enlarged; paln in epigastric region increased on pressure and food (burning or lancinating).

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.-From chronic gastritis, chronic gastric ulcer.

TREATMENT.—Palliative. Opium for pain; milk-diet; buttermilk and beef-juice; rectal alimentation; Fowler's solution (gtt. i-ij td.); codeia (gr. j doses),

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(101) R—Bismuth. subnit., dr. ij.

Morph. sulphat., gr. j.

M. Ft. pulv. no. vj S. One td. in milk.

(For pain and vomiting.)

-Bartholow. (102 R—Bismuth, subnit., dr. ij. Acid. hydrocyan, dil., dr. ss. Mucl. acaciae.

Aquae menth. plp., aa. oz. ij.

M. S. oz. ss. td. (When morphine is inadmissible.)

-Bartholow.

(103) R-Liq. potass, arsenit., dr. ss.
Mucilag, acaciae, dr. viiss,
Aquae cinnamomi., oz. j.
M. S. dr. j td. (Also uterine).
—Washingto

-Washington Atlee.

(104) R—Ferri arseniat., gr. iij.
Lupuliniae, dr. j.
M. et. ft. massa et div. in pil xivij.
S. One pill night and morning.

#### DILATATION OF THE STOMACH.

DEFINITION.—An enlargement of the stomach usually due or induced by obstruction at the pyloric orifice.

SYMPTOMS.-Pain; persistent vomltlng at intervals; regurgitation; eructations; impaired nutrition; bowels torpid; feces dry; muscular cramps. If the symptoms are due to cancer, they are usually masked by that disease; other symptoms are those of chronic gastritis, or dyspepsia.

TREATMENT.—"Dry diet;" avoid starchy, saccharine, fatty food; strychnia (hypodermatically); tr. nux vom. and tr. physostigma (gtt. x-xx aa td.); galvanism; pepsln and muriatic acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; sulvanism; pepsln acid; phites, carbolle acid, etc., for fermentation; Carlsbad salts; nitrate of sllver; stomach-pump; cathartics, etc.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

# DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

(Concluded.)

#### DUODENITIS.

DEFINITION.—A catarrh of the nucous membrane of the duodenum. May be acute or chronic, Jaundice takes place when the catarrhal process extends into the ductus communis choledochus.

SYMPTOMS.—Constitution (diarrhea exceptional); pain in umbilical and right hypochondriac regions; soreness on pressure; digestive disorders; jauudice (seventh to third day); two or three hours after eating distress is experienced at the seat of the trouble; flatulence; beadache; slate-colored fetid stools; slightly elevated temperature; accelerated pulse.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From gastrio catarrh, diseases of the liver, hepatic colic.

TREATMENT.—Regulate the diet, milk diet, phosphate of soda (dr. j four times a day), saline cathartics, cantiously; Carlsbad or Vichy waters; Rochelle salts; quinina (when malaria co-exists); fomentations; counter-irritation; opium for pain; exclude all starchy, saccharine and fatty constituents from the food.

### TYPHLITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the cecum and its appendix. (Acute or chronic).

SYMPTOMS.—Acute form—Pain and soreness in right iliac region, along the ascending colon; tenderness on pressure; the body is usually flexed and turned toward the right side; the pain is increased when

body is straightened; when bowel is distended with gas, it can be mapped out by palpation; constipation the rule; uneasiness; general malaise; slight fever (may be absent); tongue-coated; anorexia; nausea; often vomiting. Subacute and chronic forms—Uneasiness about the valve, and flatus may be felt passing the orifice; tendency to constipation; disteution of the cecum and ascending coion, also of the small bowel around the umbilicus. These symptoms may follow the acute.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From perityphilitis, caucer of the cecum, phiegmonio inflammation connected with disease of the vertebrae, circumscribed peritonitis due to perforation of the vermiform appendix, from right oophoritis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Absolute rest in bed; no active purgatives; when feverishness and tenderness are slight, saline laxatives (sulphate of magnesium dr. j to oz. ij water) every three hours; then after a few discharges keep bowels closed with opium for a short time; opium for pain or tenderness; liquid diet; pellets of ice for thinst; leeches (robust subjects) to the tender spot; counter-irritation; blisters; mustard; then turpentine stupes; ice bag; irrigation of the bowel with warm soap suds (severe cases); compound liquor powder or Carlsbad salt (subacute and chronic cases); have patient wear an abdominal support.

#### PERITYPHLITIS.

DEFINITION.—A circumscribed inflammation of the connective tissue iu which the cecum is embedded.

SYMPTOMS.—The tendency of this affection is toward suppuration; feeling of weight, soreuess, with paroxysms of subacute pain; fever: pulse accelerated; swelling indurated, is situated in the right iliac fossa; prin usually extends into the hip, thigh and abdomen; suppuration is preceded by increase of local distress; formation of matter is attended by constitutional symptoms; onset of disease characterized by nausea and vomiting; acute pain; tenderness (in cecai region); thigh flexed upon abdomen, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From typhiitis, fecai accumulation, carcinoma.

TREATMENT.—Rest; fomentations over seat of pain and tenderness; opium for pain; iecches; use aspirator to ascertain existence of pus; surgical operation for evacuation of pus.

CROUPOUS OR MEMBRANOUS ENTER-

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the large intestine, characterized by the formation and discharge of membranous shreds or easts. Sub-acute or chronic, aud occurs periodically.

SYMPTOMS.—Depression; hysteria; nervous attacks; headache; colicky pains (at Intervals) around umbilicus; abdomen tender on pressure; tenesmus; watery passages (contain fiakes of coagulated mucus, sometimes with blood); appetite poor; bowels may be confined; vomiting occasionally; shreds or easts of bowel passed after a few days; tenesmus; then relief; debility; digestive disorders.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From dysentary, tape-worm.

TREATMENT.—Treatment not very successful. Ipecac (gr. 1-5-1/2 td.); cold water euemata; corrosive sublimate; copper; arsenio (ch. cases); improve general condition; opium for pain; emuision of almondoll and turpentine; tr. nux vomica and tr. physostigma (aa gtt. x-xv td.); treat the symptoms. The following plan of treatment is well recommended: Every morning wash out the Intestine with ozonlzed water made of one ounce of hydrozoue, one quart lukewarm water. Don't mind the momentary distressing sensation which accompanies this enema. Every evening administer an enema with glycozone one ounce, water twelve ounces.

# PRESCRIPTIONS.

(105) R-Cuprl sulphat., gr. j.

Morph. sulphat., gr. j.

Quininae sulphat., xxlv.

M. et ft., pll. no. xij. S. One pill td.

-Bartholow.

(106) R-Ol, terebluth., dr. j.
Ol. amygdal. express., oz. ss.
Tr. opli, dr. lj.
Mucil. acaclae, dr. v.
Aq. laur. cerasl, oz. ss.
M. S. dr. j every three, four

M. S. dr. j every three, four or slx hours.
—Bartholow.

(107) R-Linl farlrae,

Hordel farinae, aa part. aeq. Aquae, q. s. ut ft. cataplasma. S. Sprinkle the surface coming next to the skin lightly with ground mustard, and apply above to abdomen.

-Bartholow.

(108) R—Tr. physostlg.,
Tr. nucis vomicae,
Tr. belladonnae, aa dr. ij.
M. S. gtt. xxx in water morning and
evening.

# DYSENTERY.

DEFINITION.—A primary inflammation of the lower part of the colon. It occurs in the sporadic, endemic or epidemic forms.

SYMPTOMS.—Actual attack: Chills; fever; rigors (?); pain along descending colon; pain about sigmoid flexure; colloky pains: tenesmus; discharge of mucus (sometimes tinged with blood; scybala); exhaustion. On the second or third day blood appears in the stools; also epithelial debris with mucus, etc.; loss of appetite; tongue furred; nausea and bilious vomiting (?); latter constant in severe cases; strangury; urine high-colored, scanty and acid; emaciation; anus and other parts excorlated; bed-sores; skin dry; pulse small, feeble and quick; collapse; hiccough; cold sweat; hands and feet cold; pulse ceases at the wrist; heart feeble; voice husky; eyes sunken, etc. In the epidemic form the onset is sudden.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From proctitis, ch. intestinal catarrh, cancer of the rectum, hemorrhoids, melena.

TREATMENT.—Rest in bed in a well-ventilated room; liquid diet; cracked ice for the intense thirst; flax-meal or mush poultice to abdomen; turpentine stupes; empty alimentary canal; opium for pain;

milk (with one-fourth lime-water); sulphate or citrate of magnesia with dilute sulphuric acid in laxative doses (before the disintegration of the mucous membrane), then give ipecac; castor oil with laudanum in purgative doses; later, emulsion of almond oil and turpentine (see prescription No. 106); hydodermatics of morphine; oxide of zinc, acetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, etc. (at commercement of the destruction of the mucous membrane); sulphate of copper (gr. 1-20), with morphine (gr. 1-8-1-12) every three hours; bismuth (scr. i-ij every four hours); irrigation with warm water and hydrozone as practiced by Dr. Lee (199-105 F.); then inject tr. opii and starch or starch and chloral (gr. v-oz. j); suppositories of tanuin and morphine, etc. may be used instead of the enemata; stimulation (collapse); bovinine and brandy; milk punch, egg-nog, etc. Modify treatment if there be malarial, scorbuthe or other morbid affections; tonles, etc. In children: Clean out bowels by castor oil (gtt. xv) with tr. opii (gtt., j) every two or three hours for child of three years, then use any of the following prescriptions:

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(100) R—Pulv. ipecac. co., gr. vj.
Bismuth. subcarb., dr. j.
Pulv. aromat., gr. vj.
M. et ft. chart. no. xij. S. One powder
every three hours for children.

(110) R—Liq. ferri pernitrat.,
Acid. nitric. dll., aa dr. ss.
Syr. simp., oz. j.
Aquae cinnam., q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. Dr. j every three hours, for children.

-Ellis.

(111) R—Magnesia sulph.,
Tr. opli camph., aa oz. j.
Aquae, O j.
M. S. Wineglassful every two, three or
four hours.

(112) R—Strychninae sulph., gr. ½.
Acid. sulphur. dll., oz. ss.
Morphinae sulph., gr. ij.
Aquae camph., oz. iiss.
M. S. dr. j every hour or two, well di-

luted. (Epidemic form; marked depression; prune-juice stools).

<sup>\*</sup>See Chicago Clinical Review, April, 1894.

(113) R-Argenti nitratis, dr. 1. Aquae, O iij. M. S. For one injection. -H. C. Wood, Jr.

(114) R—Pulv. lpecac., dr. iij.

Ft. in pulv. no. xij. S. One morning and evening on empty stomach. (Ch.

(115) R—Atropinae sulphat, gr. j. Aquae destil., oz. j. M. S. gtt. ii-iij every half hour in water, until pupil enlarges and throat feels dry, for the tenesmus. -Schwalbe.

(116) R-Ferri subsulph., gr. xl. Pulv. opii, gr. xx. M. et ft. pil. no. xx. S. One td. (Ch. dysentery).

# CANCER OF THE INTESTINES.

FORMS AND SITE.—Simple carcinoma, collold cancer and epithelioma. Sites: The rectum, sigmoid flexure of the colon and the cecum.

SYMPTOMS.-Flxed pain (dull and heavy, or acute and lancinating); decline of health; emaciation and loss of strength; fatigue; fawn-colored complexion; tumor on palpation; constipation (habitual); salivation; flatulence; diarrhea (irregular); tenesmus and severe pain, if the rectum is the site of disease; desire to defecate constant; stools contain blood, mucus, pus. offensive gangrenous masses, etc.; stenosls.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From catarrh of the intestines, ulcer of the intestines, floating kidney, aneurism, fecal acoumulations, etc.

TREATMENT .- Palliative. Keep bowels soluble; easily digestible food; anodynes for pain: surgical operation. CHOLERA MORBUS.

DEFINITION.—An acute catarrh of the stomach and intestines (sudden onset), with vomiting, purging and cramps.

SYMPTOMS.—Usually preceded (for day or so) by epigastric uneasiness, nausea, diarrhea, coated tongue, and general malaise; it is generally ushered in suddenly and with violence. Intestinal pains; chill; nausea; vomiting (projectile); purging of thin liquid stools (rice water); face pinched and cyanosed; voice husky; surface cold and clammy; hlecough (?); shriveiled skin; urine slightly albuminous, thirst Intense; auxlety; restlessness and exhaustion; urine slightly albuminous, diminished, suppressed (?); feeble heart; pulse rapid, feeble, imperceptible; cramps, etc. Severe cases pass into fever (remittent type) and typhoid condition.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From cholerifrom attacks due to uremia, epidemic chlorea, typhlitis, peritonitis, posoning by acrid or corrosive substances.

TREATMENT.—Simple cases due to irritating food, give castor oil or calomel. Severe cases: Morphine hypodermatically (gr. ½-½); sinapisms to cpigastrium; whisky, etc., hypodermically (old persons); cracked ice for thirst; iced champagne, carbolic acid water, etc.; for vomiting, carbolic acid with bismuth; or carbolic acid with tr. iodine (equal parts gr. ss every half-hour); enemata of starch and tr. opium; dilute sulphuric acid with tr. opium in camphor water (gtt. ii-v of each in ice-water every half-hour to two hours); calomel (gr. 1-12—1-6) with opium, etc. Ipecac in 1-4 gr. doses (increase to gr. j), td., when pain aione remains. We would strongly urge Dr. Lee's treatment by irrigation with ozonized water and glycozone. The results obtained by him justify this statement.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(117) R—Chloroformi, dr. ij.
Glycerinae, oz. ij.
Spts. vini rectif. oz. ij.
Spts. menth. pip.,
Ac. hydrocyanic. dil.,
Tr. capsici, aa dr. ij.
Morph. muriat., gr. viij.
Syrupi, oz. iij.
M. S. Adult dose. dr. j diluted with
water, and repeated at proper intervals.

(118) R-Ol. menth. pip., dr. j.
Alcoholis fort.. oz. j.
Chloroform, purlf., scr. ij.
Solve 'et adde:
Tr. opii, dr. iji.
Vlni ipecac.. oz. j.
Tr. valerian., oz. iss.
M. S. oz. ss. for adults.

(119) R—Plumbi acetatis, gr. viij.

Morphinae acetat., gr. j.

Aquae camphorae, oz. j.

M. S. dr. j every fifteen minutes, or just after vomiting if rejected. Shake bottle before using.

(120) R—Olei cajaputi, dr Spts. chloroformi,

Tr. cinnamomi, aa. oz. j.

M. S. dr. j every half-hour in glycerine
or syrup and water, (For vomiting.)

(121) R—Acid. carbolici, gr. iv.
Bismuth. subnit., dr. ij.
Mucil. acaciae, oz. j.
Aquae menth. pip., oz. iij.
M. S. oz. ss every two, three or four

hours. (Nausea and vomiting.) -Bartholow.

(122) R-Chloral, hydratis, dr. iij.

Morphinae sulph., gr. iv.

Aq. laur.-cerasi, oz. j.

M. S. m. xv-xxx hypodermatically, in cramps, etc. (May cause burning pain and an indurated lump.) -Bartholow.

## ENTERALGIA-COLIC.

DEFINITION .- Neuralgia of the intestines of a functional character.

SYMPTOMS.—Prodromal (not always). Nausea; uneasiness in the intestines; eractations of gas, etc. Actual attack: Griping pains about the umbilicus; body doubled up; person cries or groans; vomiting; small or weak pulse; face is anxious and suffering; cold surface; abdomen hard and tympanitic; sometimes the abdomen is retracted or tender; urine pale and abundant; constipation may occur, due to lead; attacks are periodical, if trouble is due to malaria; the attacks occur in the evening, if due to syphilis, etc. Movement of the bowels or discharge of flatus by eructation, etc., gives relief. Gastralgia may be a complication. SYMPTOMS.-Prodromal (not always). Gastralgia may be a complication.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From gastralgia, inflammatory affections, hepa-tic colic, nephritic colic, strangulation, lumbo-abdominal neuralgia, myalgia, dermalgia.

TREATMENT.-Find the cause treat. When hardened feces or irritant matters are the cause, give castor oil, enemata; in infants, if it is due to flatulence; emulsion of potassium brouilde (gr. v), and oil of anise (gtt. ½) every half hour; hypodermatics of morphine and atropia in all cases for instant relief; quinina in maiarial colic; potassium lodide in nocturnal colic. In lead colic administer as much as possible albumen dissolved in cold water, also an enema of same. Albumen forms with lead the albuminate of lead, which is inert; arsenio in chronic cases; Hoffman's anodyne with fi. ext. valerian, etc., in hysteric colic. (See Gastralgia) (See Gastralgia)

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(123) R—Sodii bicarb.,
Spts. ammon. aromat.,
Morph. sol. (U. S. P.), aa dr. ss.
Syr. zingtheris, oz. ss.
Aquae camph., ad. oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j for colie in young infants
and young children.

(124) R-Chloroform, dr. ij.

Spts. camph. dr. iss.
Tr. opii, dr. j.
Ol. cinnamoni, gtt. v.
Alcoholis, dr. illss.
M. S. gtt. x-xxx in water.
-Carpenter.

(125) R—Ext. gentlan.,
Pulv. rhei, aa dr. j.
M. Div. in pil. no. xx. S. One or two
td. (For tendency to colle.) -Carpenter.

(126) R—Acid, hydrocyanici dil., dr. j.
Aq. laur.-cerasi, oz. ij.
M. S. dr. i every two or three hours. Bartholow.

(127) R—Pulv, camph., Pulv, capsici, Pulv, zinginbe zinginberis, aa gr. M. S. Div. in pil, no. vj. S. One p. r. n. (For borborygmus.)

(128) R-Aquae chloroformi fort ... Decoct, aurantii flor., aa oz. iv. Tr. capsici, dr. ij. M. S. dr. ij every fifteen minutes until pain stops.

(129) R-Capsicum,

Tr. opii.
Tr. rhei.
Ess. menthae pip.,
Spts. camphor., aa part. aeq.
M. S. gtt. xv-xxx in a little cold water,
according to age and violence of symptoms. Repeat every 15-20 minutes until relieved.

(130) R—Quininae sulphat., gr. ix. Hydrarg, chlor. mit., gr. iij M. Ft. in chart. no ix. S. One at 9, 12 and 3 each day. (Infantile.)

(131) R-Tr. opii, Tr. capsici, Spts. camphorae, Spts. menthae pip., aa dr. ij. Aquae, oz. j. M. S. dr. j at a dose. (Hot drops).

(182) R—Pot. carbonat., gr. ij.
Ol. cajaput., m. j.
Aquac anethi, dr. ij.
M. S. Three or four times a day, for griping pains after taking milk. (For infants.) -Fothergill.

(183) R—Aluminis, dr. 1j.
Acid. sulphur. dil., dr. j.
Syr. limonis, oz. j.
Aquae, dr. ij.
M. S. oz., ss every hour or two, in paint-M. S. oz. ss ers' colic.

-Bartholow.

#### CONSTIPATION.

DEFINITION .-- A condition of the intestinal canal in which the alvine evacuations too seldom occur.

SYMPTOMS.—Tongue coated; breath fetid or heavy; taste dulled; appetite indifferent or voracious; feeling of depression when stomach is empty; oppression, weight, uneasiness, after food is taken; desire for evacuation causes pain, etc.

'TREATMENT.—Treat the cause. Stimulate bowels: hygiene; regularity of habit; purgatives. Waugh's "Laxative Granules" are very effective (begin with six before meals); enemata; try enema with one ounce glycozone, 12 ounces of water every morning. In children give castor oil; in chronic cases, sulphate of magnesia (gr. v doses) in a suitable syrup; manna, etc. Tr. aloes et myrrh (gtt. 1-lil td. in sweet water).

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

- (134) R-Magnesiae sulphat., dr. j. Quininae sulphat., gr. j. M. Take in a tumblerful of water every morning. -Thompson.
- (135) R-Ext. colocynth. co., gr. viij. Ext. hyoscyami, gr. ij. M. Ft. in pil. no. i. (In ol (In old age.) -Napheys.
- (136) R-Ext. cascara sagrada fl., dr. j. Ext. malt, Syr. simp., aa oz. v. M. S. Dr. j ter in die. G. S. Wells.
- (137) R—Pulv. assafetidae, gr. iv.
  Ext. nucis vonicac, gr. ss.
  Saponis, gr. ix.
  M. ct ft. in pil. no. iii. S. To be taken daily. -Thompson,
- (138) R-Ol. alcuritis, oz. ss.
  Tr. cantharid., dr. lij.
  Ammoniae carbon, dr. lij.
  M. S. This liminent is to be rubbed on the abdomen, in rehellious cases, associated with abdominal pains. -Napheys.
- (139) R-Mannae opt., dr. J. Syr. simp., oz. ss. Aquae cinnamomi, q. s. ad oz. j. M. S. dr. j td. (For infants).
- (140) R—Sod. hicarb., dr. j.

  Tr. nuc, vom., m, vj.

  Tr. cardamom. co.,

  Syr. simp., aa dr. ij.

  Aq. chloroform. (Br. P.), oz. ss.

  Aquae q. s. ad oz. jj.

  M. S. dr. j every six hours for children,

  where heartburn, etc., are complications.

  —E. Smith.
- (141) R-Pulv. glycyrrh. co., oz. j. S. Coffeespoonful at bed-time, for a child of six years. -Goodhart and Starr.

-E. Smith.

- (142) R-Ext. cascarae sagrad. fl., oz. S. gtt. iij td., for a child of five. -Powell.
- (143) R-Ungt. plumbi carbonat., dr. j.
  Ungt. hydrarg.,
  Ungt. zinci ox., aa dr. jj.
  M. S. Apply td. in young children, where
  fissure about the anus is associated.

(144) R-Ol. ricini, oz. j.
Ol. terebinth, gtt. vij.
Syr. gum acaciae, q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every three hours in infant of eight months.
(145) R-Ext. bellad., gr. ss.
Aloe puricat., gr. xij.
Ol. theobrom., dr. ij.
M. S. In suppos. no. xij. S. One twice a day, and then one at night for infants. (Chronic form.)
—Starr.

-Starr.

### DIARRHEA.

TREATMENT.—(Diarrhea without intestinal lesions). Treat cause. Opium preparations; opiate with a gentle cathartic; blue mass (gr. v) with rhubarb, and follow with sallne cathartic; then paregoric. etc. (See also dysentery, cholera, cholera morbus, etc.).

## INTESTINAL WORMS.

VARIETIES.—Cestoda worms): (tane Taenia solium, Taenia saginata or T. mediocanellata; Bothriocephalus latus. Nematoda (round worms): Ascaris lumbricoldes, Oxyuris (Ascaris) vermicularis, Trichecephalus dispar, Anchylostomum duo-derale. The following kinds infest the allmentary canal of children: The oxyu-ris vermicularis, the ascaris lumbricoides, the taenia mediocanellata, and the taenia solium.

## (A.) TAPE WORMS.

SYMPTOMS.—Emaciation, although appetite is good; colicky pains; lassitude; palpitation of the heart; salivation; disordered digestion; itching of the nose and anus; constipation or diarrhea; feebleness of the organs of special sense; cramps in the extremities; choreic attacks; epileptiform attacks; hysteria, etc.

TREATMENT.—Keep patient on a light diet for twenty-four hours, before giving the taenifuge; then administer dr.ss-j of the oil of male fern in oz. ij of thin mucilage, and follow in ten minutes with a glass of sweet milk. In two hours give oz-j castor oil in mucilage, with dr.j-iv of spts. turpentine. (Tanret's pelletierine is good) good).

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(146) R—Oi. terebinthin.,
Ol. ricini, aa oz. ss.
Mucil. acaciae, q. s.
M. Ft. emulsio. S. One dose, fastin,
—Watson. fasting.

(147) R-Ext, granatl rad, cort., dr. v. Ext. fil, marls acther., dr. ll. M. Ft. capsul, no xxx. S. Take them within two hours.

-Napheys.

(148) R-Granati rad, cort., oz. 11j. Sod. bicarb., dr. j.

Aquae, O J. M. Macerate six hours and boll to O ss. S. Take in the morning, fasting, in three equal doses. Then follow with oz. j caster oil.

-Trousseau.

(149) R—Ext. aether. filicis maris, dr. lss. Pulv. kamelae, dr. ij. Mucilag, acaclae. Syr. simpl., q. s. Aquani cinnamond, ad oz. ill. M. S. Half to be taken at bedtime and

balf at 2 A. M. -Brunton.

(150) R-Ol. filicis maris, dr. 11j. Ol. chenopodil, dr. j.
Ol. terebinth, dr. j.
Emul. ol. rlcini (50 per cent.) ad oz. jj.
M. S. dr. j twice a day, for a child of six years.

(351) R-Tr. kamalae, dr. ss. Syr. zingiber., dr. j. Syr. acaciae, dr. ss.
M. S. One dose at bedtime, followed
by a purge in the morning for children.

# (B.) ROUND WORMS.

SYMPTOMS.-May be absent. Colicky pains about the umbilicus; capricious appanis about the difficulty capticious appetite; abdomen hard; sometimes nausea and vomiting; breath bad; diarrhea (?); whey-like urine; itching of nose and anus; lower cyclid has a bluish color; dilatation and inequality of the pupils; chorele and bysteric attacks; emaclation; pulse irregular; restlessness; grinding of teeth while asleep, etc.

TREATMENT.-Santonine and calomel (aa gr. ij-lv) preceded for two days by dil. hydrocyanic aeid (gtt. ii-lij td.), etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(152) R—Fl. ext. spigeliae, oz. j.
Fl. ext. sennae, oz. ss.
M. S. dr. j to a child of three to five
years.

-J. Lewis Smith.

(153) R-Sulphuris loti, dr. ss. Magnesiae, dr. f. M. Div. in pulv. no. iv. S. One A. M. and P. M. to children who have passed worms, to prevent their repetition. —Giordano.

(154) R—Hydrarg, chlorid, mit., gr. ij.
Santonini, gr. iss.
Sacchar, lactis, gr. xv.
M. S. One dose in dr. j of honey, for
an infant two years old.
—Bouchut,

(155) R-Fl. ext. spigeliae et sennae, oz. j.
Santoni, gr. viij.
M. S. dr. j to a child of five.
-J. Lewis Smith.

# (C.) THREAD WORMS.

SYMPTOMS.—Severe pain; tenesmus; unbearable itching in the rectum; choren; epileptiform attacks; catalepsy: stools relaxed, coated with mucus, and somethmes centaining blood; sexual organs excited; worms may migrate into vagina, etc.

TREATMENT.—Vermituges; then irrigate bewel with infusion of quassia or aloes, or carbolic acid, (gr. xx-0) water); or a solution of sodium chloride; sponge perineal region with a solution (1 per cent.) of carbolic acid; soap injections, etc. The above solutions may be used as vaginal injections.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(156) R—Infusi quassiae, O j.
Sod. chloridi, oz. ij.
M. S. Use as an injection once a day.
—Date.

(157) R—Santonini pulv., dr. 1.
Resinae Jalapae, gr. 1j.
Chocolate, oz. j.
M. et div. in troch. no. xxx. S. One in
the morning on empty stomach to Infant of two years; two or three to
older children.

-Guichon.

(158) R—Pulv. scammon. co., gr. iv.
Pulv. aromatici, gr. v.
M. S. For one dose, at night.

# DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY.

#### URAEMIA.

DEFINITION.—The accumulation and retention in the blood of the poisonous elements of the urlne, especially urea. (May be acute or chronic).

SYMPTOMS.—Acute form: Sudden violent headache; sense of weight across forehead or at the vertex; vertigo; twitching of the facial or other muscles; edeme: in various parts; albuminous urine; epileptiform or apoplectiform attacks; face pale; may be unusual drowsiness; mental confusion; stupor; profound coma; rarely delirlum; pupils dilated; pulse slow; respirations shallow or irregular; sometimes sudden attacks of dyspnea; retinal changes, etc. Chronic form: Dyspepsia, nausea and vomiting; headache; vertigo; dimness of vision; retinitis albuminuria; drowsiness; special senses become dull; muscular cramps at night; twitching of the facial muscles, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From apoplexy, epilepsy, opium poisoning belladonna poisoning, alcoholic intoxication.

TREATMENT.—Vapor bath; pilocarpine (cautlously used on account of weak heart), hypodermatically; purging compound jalap powder, podophyllin, calomel (cautiously); stimulate kidneys; infusion of digitalis (oz. ss every four hours); when convulsions take place, inhaintion of chloroform, hypodermatics of morphine; elaterium (gr. ½) every hour to move the bowels, etc. Object of treatment is to increase flow of urine, and awaken action of the skin.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(159) R—Tr. scillae, dr. ij.
Liq. ammon. acetat., oz. ij.
Decoct. scoparii, q. s. ad oz. vj.
M. S. oz. j td.

-Charteris.

(160) R-Acid. benzolci, gr. xx.
Syr. tolutani, oz. j.
M. S. To be given every third hour,
largely diluted with water.
-Da Costa.

(161) R—Liq. ammon. acet., oz. j.
Spts. acther. nit., oz. ss.
Tr. hyoseyami, dr. iij.
Aquam camphor., ad oz. vj.
M. S. oz. ss every three hours.
—Charteris.

(162) R—Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., gr. vi.
Pil. colocynth. co., gr. xiv.
M. Ft. pil. no. ii. S. One dose, tobe followed in four bours by a dose
of compound licorice powder.
—G. Johnson.

## RENAL CONGESTION.

DEFINITION.—An increased amount of blood in the kidneys. (Catarrhal nephritis first stage). May be active (arterial), or passive (renous).

SYMI-TOMS.—Active: Radiating pain along the ureters, into hips, genitals, and bladder; incessant desire to pass water; urine highly colored and scanty, may contain blood; specific gravity increased; urine may contain albumen, casts, renat epithelium, etc. Passive: The primary disease may obscure symptoms. Specific gravity of urine 1.025-1.035, slightly albuminous, sediment of urates, etc.; may have difficult respiration; cyanosis; dropsy, which may be general or local (lower extremitties).

TREATMENT.—Active: Remove irritant; rest in bed; camphor (gr. j-iij every four hours); demulcent drinks; keep temperture of room 75-80 F.; dry cup over the loins; hot poultices; saline purgatives. Passive: Treat primary trouble, digitalis; hydragogue cathartics: quinlna and iron: vapor baths; warm baths, etc. Dry cup lumbar region when due to pregnancy.

# BRIGHT'S DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

ACUTE PARENCHYMATOUS NEPHRITIS.

DEFINITION.—Under "Bright's diseases of the kidneys" are included a group of affections (acute and chronic), characterized by changes in the urine and dropsy.

SYMPTOMS.-Urine dimished in amount SYMI'TOMS.—Urine dimished in amount (suppression may occur); specific gravity, 1010-1020-1030; large amount of albumen in urine; also easts; hyaline, epitheliai, granular, nucleated; blood casts may exist; color of urine: smoky, dark, reddish or brownish, etc.; urine may also contain red-blood corpuscles and renai epithelium; later, the specific gravity is usually below normal, amount of urine increased, quantity of albumen diminished, color normal, fatty casts are then present, etc. An early symptom is edema of the face and lower extremities; gastric and cerebral symptoms; loss of appetite; nausea and vomiting; headappetite; nausea and vomiting; ache; stupor; delirium, etc. head-

TREATMENT.—Stimulate the skin intestinal mucous membrane, and allow intestinal mucous membrane, as possible. Diakidneys rest as much as possible. Dia-phoreties: Piloearpine nitrate (gr. 1-12-1/8 for adult); vapor bath; cathartics; elaterium, pulvis purgans, podophyllin, calo-terium, pulvis purgans, podophyllin, calo-mel, etc.; control muscular spasms by; hypodermatic injections of morphine, chorai hydrate, chloroform, etc. In a few choral hydrate, chloroform, etc. In a few days give: tonics, milk diet, rest in bed, gentle diaphoresis, diuretics (?); etc.

## PRESCRIPTIONS.

(163) R-Pulv. ipecac.

-Pulv. ipecae, co., gr. lij. Potass. nitrat., gr v. M. Ft. in pul. no. i. S. To be taken at night. (Acute case following scarla-

-Da Costa.

(164) R—Liq. ammon. acetat., dr. lij.
Spits. aether, nit., in xx.
Syr. tolutani, m xxxvij.
Tr. iigitalis. m iij. M. S. One dose, td. (To follow B No. 163.)

-Da Costa.

(165) R-Tr. igitalis, dr. ss. Liq. emmon. acetat., oz. iss. Syts. aether, hit, dr. ij.
Syts. aether, hit, dr. ij.
Syr. folut, oz. ss.
Aquae carl, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child
of six to eight years.
Condhart and Starr. -Goodhart and Starr.

(166) R—Tr. ferri chlorid., oz. ss.
Acid. acetici, dr. ss.
Misce et adde:
Lic. anmon. acetat., oz. v.
Cu-acoae, oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j td.

-Da Costa.

## CHRONIC PARENCHYMATOUS NEPH-

#### RITIS.

SYMP's'OMS.—Albumen in abundance; specific gravity of urine 1.005-1.025, or it may vary from 1.005-1.035; quantity of urine, either diminished or increased; is usually below the normal; urine contains large h\_aline, granular, nucleated, epithelial casts (as a rule they are present); dropsy; anemia (marked); gastric and cerebral symptoms; hypertrophy of the heart; the course of the disease is fluctuating, and patient is liable to relapses, etc.

TREATMENT.—Keep patient in bed; attend to the dropsy; increase the action of the skin, kidneys and bowels alternately; keep up the general nutrition; tonics; diet; relieve the vomiting, impaired appetite, headache, diarrhea, dyspnea, insomnia, etc. (See prescription No. 166.)

CHRONIC DIFFUSE NEPHRITIS.
SYMITOMS.—Obscure and may not develop. When disease is fairly developed the following symptoms are manifest:
Quantity of urine variable (may be suppressed): specific gravity of urine frequently below 1.010 or it may be 1.003 (exceptionally normal); quantity of albumen variable (small or absent): casts, hyaline, fatty, granular, epithelial (sometimes), nucleated; dropsy, subconjunctival edema; dyspepsia; headache; emaciation; loss of strength; pallor of skin and mucous membranes; skin dry; arterial tension increased; edema of legs; dyspnea; neuralgic pains; cramps; vertigo; cardiac hypertrophy; gastric symptoms; anemia; impaired vision; nausea and vomiting; disturbances of memory, etc.

TREATMENT.—Warm climate; palliation of symptoms; aid elimination of urea; digitalis (when quantity of urine is diminished); iron (when quantity is excession)

sive); treat dyspepsia symptoms (gastric disturbances); dry cups over chest for dyspaet, (due to pulmonary edema); for asthmatic attacks, quebracho; hypodermatics of morphine, if dyspaea is due to nervousness; treat eerebral symptoms by diuretics, eathartics, diaphoretics, or by morphine; keep up nutrition; milk-dlet; regulate habits of patient; keep an active skin, etc.

#### AMYLOID KIDNEY.

SYMPTOMS.—May be masked by eoexisting disease. Anemia; eachexia; waxy
intestines, liver and spleen; quantity of
urine increased; speelic gravity low; albumen (sometimes only a trace); easts; large
hyaline, or fine granular or both; dropsy (not
marked); nervous symptoms (not prominent); when the uriniferous tubules are
involved, it is evidence of fatty or epithelial casts in the urine, general anasarca,
coma or convulsions; rapid emaclation, loss
of strength; disturbances of stomach and
bowels; uncontrollable diarrhea often present, etc.

TREATMENT.—Remove cause. If syphilis, give mercury, potassium iodide, tonics, etc. Attend to the suppuration: iron, cod-liver oil, etc.

# SUPPURATIVE INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEY.

### 1. SUPPURATIVE NEPHRITIS.

SYMPTOMS.—Urine: diminished or suppressed; contains mucus, pus. blood; pain in lumbar region; pain radiates to bladder, testis, or thigh; testicle retracted; rigor and ehills; fever (typhoid type); profuse sweating; pulse rapid and feeble; face anxlous; vomiting; uremle symptoms; etc. Symptoms may be masked if due to pyemia.

TREATMENT.—Prophylactic, treat eystitis, etc. Treatment as far as disease is concerned nil.

### 2. PYELITIS.

DEFINITION.—Inflammation of the peivis of the kidney; pyonephrosis includes pyelitis. and signifies distension of the peivis of the kidney with pus.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain in lumbar regions (one or both); tenderness; frequent micturition: rigors. Urine: specific gravity increased, acid, contains blood, mucus, pelvic epithelium (at first); later, increasing quantities of pus (occasionally ammoniacal). Tumor with fluctuation in lumbar region (if ureter is obstructed—pyonephrosis). With pyonephrosis: emaciation; polyuria; anuria; fever; rigors; diarrhea or constipation, etc. Death from exhaustion, rupture or perforation, etc. Diagnosis is difficult when there is no tumor.

TREATMENT.—Dilution of urine gives relief; liquor potassium citratis (freely) for acidity of urine; benzoic acid, when pyelitis is associated with ammoniacal urine; gallic acid; eucalyptal; oil of turpentine, etc.; limit formation of pus and change character of the mucous membrane; quinina for fever, etc. Keep up strength of patient.

#### 3. PERINEPHRITIS.

DEFINITION.—An abscess in the connective tissue surrounding the kidney.

SYMPTOMS.—Local pain (shoots downward); chills; fever (103-104 F.), with morning remissions; anorexia; nausea; maialse; tongue coated; rigors; profuse perspiration; loss of flesh; constipation (obstinate); deep-seated fluctuation may be observed; pus generally points in the lumbar region; may rupture into bowel.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From hydronephrosis, cancer, ecchinoccus, pyellitis with pyonephrosis. Diagnosis difficult in absence of tumor, etc.

TREATMENT.—Rest in bed; diluent drinks; dry cupping over loins; hot poutices, fomentations over lumbar region to encourage abscess toward the surface; evacuate by aspiration or incision; drainage; stimulants; support; opium for pain; quinina (gr. v-x every three hours).

RENAL CALCULI—RENAL COLIC, DEFINITION.—Concretions formed by precipitations of certain substances from the urine. (Uric acid is the most common basis.)

SYMPTOMS. Exeruciating pain in the humbar region (pain is proportionate to size and roughness of culculus, as it passes along ureter); pain and uneasiness usually precede a paroxysm of collo; tenesmus of the bladder; urine scanty; urine may be suppressed (bloody); thirst; lunger; nausea; vomiting; faintness; cold surface; perspiration. First evidence of uric-acid diathesis is ciondiness of the urine when cold, or pinkish deposits. When the calculus reaches the bladder, the relief is instant; pyelitis, hydrouephrosis, and pyelocephritis may ensue, if calculus is impacted. The pain (colic) radiates in different directions; along the ureters, thighs and genitals. This affection is common in children before the fifth year.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From biliary colic, enteralgia, iumbago.

TREATMENT.—During attack: hypodermatics of morphine; enemata of belladonna or tr. opium; inhalations of ether or chloroform; hydrangea arborescens (fl. ext. dr. ss with a few drops tr. hyoscyamus, every three hours); hot applications to loins; warm baths; purgatives. During the intervals, Buffulo lithia or other alkaline waters; non-albuminous diet; small doses of mercury (occasionally); potash of lithia saits buttermilk or skimmed milk, etc.

CARCINOMA OF THIE KIDNEY, SYMPTOMS.—Pain (not constant); sensation of soreness in lumbar region; hematuria (may be absent); tumor in region of kidney (grews upward and forward); enaciation (progressive); debility, cachexia; cancerous growths may occur in other parts, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From hydronephrosis, pyonephrosis, rennl absoess, hydatids, retroperitoneal sarcoma, cystio degeneration, carcinoma of bladder.

TREATMENT.—Paliiative; symptomatic; relief of pain.

# DISORDERS OF NUTRITION.

#### ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

DEFINITION.—A constitutional disease, with fever and an inflammatory affection of the joints and other fibrous tissues.

SYMPTOMS.—Invasion—Malaise; chilis or rigors; fever. Actual attack—Stiffness; soreness; weariness; restlessness; inablity to move; acid sweating; sudamina frequent; fever, 100-104 F. (may reach 112 or more); ascent of fever lasts a week or so; defervescence gradual (indefinite; strong, full pulse (90-110); anorexia; thirst; constipation; coated tongue; urine scanty (tebrile); insomnia due to pain; slight delirium (?); symptoms may be of a typhoid character in some cases. Locally—Inflamed joints (one or more); inflamed joint is hot, swollen, red, painful and tender; skin may pit on pressure; relapses. In the subacute form the fever is slight; general condition lowered; joints remain lnflamed for some time, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From gout, rheumatic affections other than this, synovitis, erysipelas, pyemia, trichinosis, dengue, glanders, etc.

TREATMENT.—Rest in bed; keep patlent between soft blankets; wrap joints (affected or not) in cotton wool; flannel next the skin; chest protected; barley water or lemonade freely; cracked ice to suck; wine, brandy (if indicated); render the urine alkaline; potassium or sodium bicarbonate: lemon juice, etc.; morphine hypodermatically; salicin, salicylic acid, or salicylate of sodium (gr. xx-xxx every two or three hours); ammonium bromide (gr. xv-xx every three hours); quinina (gr. vj-vij) every four hours; iodide of potassium (gr. xx doses); hot blanket baths; hot vapor or air baths; cold bath (for fever, 105 F.); sponge the skin; anodyne and alkaline fomentations; hot poultices (with belladonna or opium); persistent use of cold compresses; chloroform liniment; tr. aconite; blistering; strapping joint.

# PRESCRIPTIONS.

(167) R-Sodii blearb., dr. ij.
Sodii salicylat., dr. iss.
Aquae menthac pip., oz. iij.
M. S. dr. J every three or four hours
for children.

-Powell.

(168) R - Acid. salicylt., dr. III.
Sodii blearb., dr. II.
Glycerinne,
Aquae, aa oz. IJ.
M. S. oz. ss every two hours for the
first day, then every four hours.

(169) R-Lin. aconit.,
Lin. betlad., aa dr. ij.
Glycerinae, ad oz. ij.
M. S. Apply locally over the seat of pain.

(170) R-Potass. nitratis, gr. xv.
Pulv. tpeene, co., gr. llj.
M. et ft. chartula. S. One dose, to be
taken every fourth hour. (in subacute
form.)
-Da Costa.

(171) R—Potass. blearb., gr. xxx.
 Aquae, oz. lj.
 M. S. One dose, before meals. Add oz.
 ss of fresh lemon julce, and take during
 effervescence.

-Fleming.

(172) R-Potass, iodidi, dr. ij. Tr. gnaiaci co., oz. vj. M. S. dr. ij td.

-Da Cesta.

(173) R-Methyl salicylut. (Oll wintergreen.)
Liniment, saponis, aa acq. part.
M. S. Apply to joints; Instant relief.

(174) R—Ol. hyoseyami, dr. j. Ungt. hydrarg. cinerci, dr. ij. Ext. aconiti, dr. j. M. Rub into joints A. M. and P. M.

#### CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

DEFINITION.—An affection of the articulations, characterized by paln and stiffness, with some swelling, occurring mostly after middle life.

SYMPTOMS.—The fibrous structures of and around the joints become stiff and thickened; movements impaired; duli aching pain; anchylosis may take piace; no tendency to pericarditis or endocarditis.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From rheumatoid arthritis, synovitis.

TREATMENT .- Avold exposure; flannel next the skin; warm, hot air, sulphur or alkaline baths; friction of parts with some stimulating and anodyne liniment; massage; local counter-irritation; fly blisters; strapping of parts with Burgundy pitch plaster, etc.; local galvanization; tr. iodine applications; ditto of tr. aconite or veratria ointment. Internally—Tonics; anodynes for pain; mineral waters; nutritious diet; cod liver oil, etc.

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(175) R—Sulphur, oz. 1f.
Potass. bitart., oz. f.
Guaiacl resin., dr. f.
Rhei rad., dr. if.
Melis vel sacchar., lb. f.
Myristicae rasae, no. i.
M. S. dr. ss-f twice or three times a day.

-Carpenter.

(176) R—Potass. iodid., dr. lij.
Potass. acetat., oz. j.
Tr. hyoscyam., oz. ss.
Tr. aconit. rad., dr. j. Vin. colchici, oz. ss.
Syr. simp., oz. j.
Aquae, oz. ij.
M. S. 'Dr. j td. in water.

-Carpenter.

(177) R-Chloroformi, Tr. aconlt. rad., Ol. terebint., aa oz. ss.
Ol. sassafras, m. v.
Lln. saponis camph., oz. liss. M. Ft. linimentum.

-Gerhard.

(178) R—Acid. arseniosi, gr. iij. Pulv. guaiaci, dr. iij. Pulv. capsici, dr. ss. Pil. al. et myrrh, dr. lij. M. et div. in pil. no. cxx. S. One pill twice a day. -Fothergill.

#### GONORRHEAL RHEUMATISM.

DEFINITION .- A rheumatic affection of the joints, associated with gonorrhea.

SYMPTOMS. - Inflammation of joint; pain; effusion and exudation; swelling; tension; permanent changes may take place in the affected joint; anchylosis may occur, cartilages may be destroyed; affection likely becomes chronic with constitutional disturbances; synovitis.

TREATMENT.—Rest; fomentations; friction, etc., after acute symptoms. Wangh's modified Dover powders, with the ordinary gonorrheal remedles; then potassium iodide; tonics; stimulants; strapping; chloride of ammonium, etc.

### GOUT-PODAGRA.

DEFINITION.—A constitutional malady (inherited), and characterized by the deposition of unite of soda in a crystalline form in the eartilages and other textures of joints, and elsewhere in the fibrous structures, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—The actual symptoms are: Metatarso-phalangeal articulation of the great toe is usually affected first; seizures generally sudden (occurring after midnight); other joints may suffer primarily or secondarily; tenderness; extreme pain; swelling due to effusion; skin over affeeted joint is red, tense, hot and shining; edema; pitting on pressure; superficial veins enlarged; desquamation of the cutiveins enlarged; desquamation of the cutt-cle with subsidence of inflammation; itch-ing, etc. Chills or rigors; fever; sweat-ing; morning remissions; urine dark, seanty, deposits nrates; insomnia; restless-ness; eramps in legs; diarrhea; recur-rence of trouble usual. Duration—Four-days to weeks. Joints may suffer a per-manent change. In the chronic form the manent change. In the chronic form the joints are permanently changed in form and structure; pain slight; fever slight; articulations stiff or immovable; skin over affected parts blue and congested; may rupture and discharge masses of urates, chalkstones, etc. Later, the tendons, etc., are involved, and abscesses may form, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatism.

TREATMENT.—During paroxysm, a brisk purgative; opium for pain; vinum colchici (m. xx) every four to eight hours, combined with potassium bicarbonate or lithia carbonate; quinina (gr. v-x); the salleylates; diaphoretics; vapor baths; tow diet; iiquid nourishment (weak patients); for restlessness, Wangh's modified Dover's powders or hypodermatics of morphine. Locally: rest; elevated position; wrap parts in cotton, wood or flannel; fomentations; poultices containing opium; beiladonna lin-

iment; tr. aconite; blisters; elastic stocking; friction. In the irregular form of the disease (non-articular, misplaced, retrocedent), if the internal organs are implicated; excite inflammation in joints by friction or sinapisms; in neurotic affections; opium with stimulants; alcoholios; external heat, etc. Strict regulation of diet; abundance of pure water; neutralize the uric acid in blood, and facilitate ita elimination; keep bowels regular; moderate exercise; Vichy, Kissingen waters; colchicum; quinna, iron, arsenic, gualacum and ammoniacum are good; lodide and bromide of potassium; carbonates and phosphates of magnesium and potassium; carbonate of lithium (gr. v.x); phosphate of ammonia; benzoic acid, etc.

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

- (170) R—Ext. colchici acet.,
  Ext. opii aquos., gr. xv.
  Potnss. iodid., dr. iv.
  Potass. acet., dr. ij.
  Aquae destil., oz. lilss.
  Vini albi, dr. iv.
  M. S. gtt. xx td.
- (181) R—Vini colchici sem., dr. iij.

  Spis. ammon. aromat., dr. xiij.

  M. S. dr. j every three hours, in the acute form.

  —Bartholow.
- (192) R-Lithii carbonat, vel citratis, scr. v.
  Aquae destil., oz. xx.
  M. S. Apply ly means of lint, especially
  if skin is unbroken.
- (183) R-Lithine citrat., Magnes, carb., aa dr. j.
  M. Div. in chart. no. vi. S. One twice
  daily in chronic gout.
  -Carpenter.
- (184) R-Verntrinne, scr. J.
  Adiplis, oz. J.
  M. S. Apply to painful joint at onset.
  (Not when the skin is broken.)
  -Turnbull.

### ARTHRITIS DEFORMANS.

DEFINITION.—A chronic inflammation of the joints, without fever and suppuration, causing enlargement and deformities of various articulations.

SYMPTOMS.—One joint is first affected (painful and swollen), but recovers quickly to be again attacked, and permanently altered; in the majority of cases, the joints of the fingers are primarily affected; other joints suffer in succession; parts become rigid, permanently extended or bent; distortion; nodulation; disease is symmetrical; muscles atrophy; patient permanently crippled; crepitus, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From gout, acute and chronic rhenmatism, gonor-rheaf rhenmatism.

TREATMENT.—Sustaining. Dict nutritious; general health attended to; stlunlants (alcoholic); warm clothing; moderate exercise; daily saft-water baths; friction; counter-irritation; cod-liver oll; syrnp of hydriodic acid (Gardner's); potassium lodide; arsenic; guaiacum; strychnia and nux vomica; strapping; friction with liniments; massage; electricity, etc.

### DIABETES MELLITUS.

DEFINITION.—A chronic disease with the persistent presence of grape-sugar in the urine. It is characterized by an increased urbary discharge, and by progressive wasting of the body.

SYMPTOMS.—Urination is progressively frequent; pain and tenderness over kidacys; sexual function impaired; urine increased in amount and it is very irritating; inflammation or excoriation of the urinary meatus; pruritus vulvae; urine watery, pale and of a sweetish taste; specific gravity 1030-1060 or more; urine ferments rapidly; there is great thirst; voracious appetite or lost appetite; tongue is red, cracked, dry; spongy gums; teeth are rapidly destroyed; sweet odor of breath; dyspeptic symptoms; constipation; diarrhea or dysentary toward the close, etc.; emaciation; dry, harsh and scurvy skin; distressed countenance; chilliness; weakness; soreness in limbs; slight edema of tegs; impotence; temperature often reduced; blood and various secre-

tions contain sugar; dimness of vision; occasionally dropsy of other parts.

TREATMENT.—A cure (In most cases) not to be expected. Regulate the diet; prohibit starchy or foods containing sugar; allow neat (excluding liver); gluten bread; skimmed milk; alcoholic stimulants; coffee and tea; leed water for thirst; Carlsbad and Vichy waters; flannel should be worn next skin; warm baths (two or three per week); pulv. opium (gr. ss td.) increased; sulphide of calcium (gr. ½-½-); sall-cyiic acid if there is intestinal digestion; brewer's yeast (oz. ss td.); fl. ext. ergot (dr. j td.); sulphate of quinina (gr. vii-vili); strychnina or nux vomica; tonics; cod-liver oll. Treat symptoms on general principles.

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

- (185) R—Ammoniae carbonat., dr. lj-iv.
  Aquae cinnam., oz. vj.
  M. S. oz. ss. three or four times a day.
  —Da Costa.
- (186) R—Acidl tannicl, gr. v.
  Pulv. opii, gr. ss.
  M. S. Take td. between meals, tr. ergotae
  (dr. j) in water before meals.
  —S. D. Gross,
- (187) R-Veratriae, dr. j.

  Ungt. cetacei, oz. j.

  M. Ft. ungt. S. A plece the size of a cherry, to be well rubbed along the spine, A. M. and P. M.

  —S. D. Gross.
- (188) R—Tr. ferrl chloridi, dr. vj.
  Acld nitro-muriaticl, gtt. lxxx.
  M. S. gtt. xx td.

  —Napheys.

(189) R—Ammonii phosphat.,
Ammonii carbonat., aa gr. x.
Spts. ammon. aromat., m xxx.
Aquae, oz. J.
M. S. Add to this the juice of a fresh

M. S. Add to this the juice of a fresh lemon, and take td. Its use must be persevered in.

-Basham.

(190) R—Inf. cascarillae, O. j. S. A wineglassful three or four times daily. This helps to lessen the intense thirst.

-Da Costa.

(191) R—Acid. arseniosi, gr. iv.
Pulv. opli, gr. viij.
Ammon. ehloridi, dr. ss.
M. et, ft. in pil, xxxii div.
S. One pili td. after meals. (in
jects with faulty assimllation.) (In thin sub-

(192) R—Aloes capensis, dr. v. Sod. blearb., oz. iss. Spts. lavandulae co., oz. ss.

Aquie destil., O. j.

Macera per dies quatuor decim et coia. S. dr. j td. after meals. (In obese per-sons, and when of hepatic origin.)

(193) R-Ext. jabora adi fl., Elix. simp., aa oz. M. S. dr. j every four hours.

### DIABETES INSIPIDUS.

DEFINITION .- A disease having for its chief clinical feature the passage of very large often an enormous) amount of pale, watery urine, without casts, sugar or aibumen.

SYMPTOMS.—Onset sudden or gradual. Excessive flow of watery urine, of low specific gravity (1001-1007); urine is free from abnormal coastituents; general health may be good; usually there is sensitiveness to cold, loss of strength, loss of flesh. dryness of the skin and mouth; appetite may be voracious; pain in epigastrie region; uneasiness; death from some organic compilcation. Disease may last for years.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From diabetes mellitus, cirrhotio kidney.

TREATMENT.-Hygienio treatment: biadder should be emptied every six hours; exercise; sponge-bath every morning, followed by friction; diet is of importance; meats of all kinds may be allowed, but sparingly; radishes are good; cresses or salad also good; fruits, etc.; cresses or saind also good; fruits, etc.; crgot; tannic acid; opium; tr. valerian (dr. li-lv daily); gradually increase the tr. valerian to oz. j daily; jaborandi; arsenic; belladonua; dilute nitrie acid (dr. j-0 iv water; this amount to be given in divided doses), etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

R-Pulv. opll, gr. 18.
Acid. gailiel, dr. ij.
M. et. dlv. in chart. no. xij.
S. One three or four times a day.
—II. C. Wood, Jr. (194) R-Puiv. opil, gr. iv.

- (195) R—Ext. ergotae 1., oz. iij.
  S. dr. j td. to be increased to two teaspoonfuls.

  —Da Costa.
- (106) R—Auri chloridi, gr. j.
  Confectionis rosae, gr. xx.
  M. et. ft. pil. no. xx. S. One pill td.
  after meals.
  —Bartholow.
- (197) R—Potas, carbonatis, dr. liss.
  Essentiae lavandulae, gt. xxx.
  Tr. henzolni, dr. j.
  M. S. Use daily, adding to a sponge bath.
  —Bouchardat.
- (198) R.—Zinct valerian., scr. iss.

  Tr. valerian. co.,
  Aquae, aa oz. iv.
  M. S. oz. ss td., and gradually increase to
  oz. j td.
- (199) R—Acid, carholicl, gr. xv.
  Aquae menth, plp., oz. x.
  M. S. One-third of this quantity in divided doses, each day, increased gradually to one-haif the quantity daily.
- (200) R-Acid. gallic., dr. j. Div. in chart. no. iv. S. One td.

### MALARIAL DISEASES.

#### INTERMITTENT FEVER.

DFFINITION.—A fever caused by malaria; characterized by a feeble paroxysm occurring at regular intervals, each paroxysm, when fully developed, having a cold, hot and a swenting stage. It is not contagious.

SYMPTOMS.—Invasion, marked by fever, with a periodic tendency. Attack may be sudden. Cold stage: Lassitude; malaise; headache; sensation of cold in the limbs, back and over the stomach; languor; loss of appetite; temperature (104 or 105 degrees F.) under the tongue; teeth chatter; frame shivers; features pinched; skin shrunken and pale; lips and tips of fingers blue; whole surface livid (severe cases); pain in limbs and back; tongue pale, molst, clean; thirst; sometimes nausea and vomiting; uneasiress in the epigastric region; hurried respiration; dyspnea; often dry cough; pulse small and frequent; signs of collapse may occur; duration of this stage

from a few minutes to two or three hours. Hot stage: May be sudden; usually gradual, with alternate chilliness and flushings; skin hot, red, dry and tumid; sometimes a rash; face flushed; eyes injected; intense thirst; anorexia; dryness of the mouth; temperature 106 or 107 degrees F.; white tongue; pulse full and strong; respiration more quiet: sometimes nausea and voniting: throbbling of heart and arteries; sometimes delirium or convulsions. This stage lasts from two to three hours; may last two to twelve hours. Sweating stage: Perspiration commences first on the forehead, and then spreads over body; sometimes it has a peculiar odor; critical urinary discharge: sometimes diarrhea: anasarca (present when perspiration is deficient); pigment in blood. During this stage the fever and symptoms abate. Intermission: At first patient improves, and feels convalescent; then languor, anemia, anorexia, depression; spleen enlarges (symptonis becoming worse), temperature ascends rapidly, with a short stationary period; defervescence critical: temperature normal in the intervals. Temperature usually rises to 105 degrees to 107 degrees, or even 112 degrees F. In children the splenio enlargement is well marked, and is usually more lasting than in the adult.

VARIETIES.—Quotidian (paroxysms at intervals of twenty-four hours); tertian (intervals of forty-eight hours); quartan (intervals of seventy-two hours); double quotidian; double tertian; double quartan; erratio (irregular); also sthenic, asthenic, pernicious or malignant, etc.

TREATMENT.—During paroxysm; in cold stage: Put patient in bed: cover with blankets; dry heat externally; hot drinks; if great depression, give diffusible stimulants; for the restlessness, oplum; for vomting, sulphate of zinc with lots of warm water; hot-air bath if stage is prolonged. Hot stage: Sponge skin freely; eool drinks (effervescing); etc. Sweating zinge: To prevent a chili, kecp patient covered; etc. Morphine subcutaneously (early in cold stage) reduces severity of both cold and hot stages. Pilocarpine (gr. 1-5 of muriate) hypodermatically in cold stage, may break the paroxysm; likewise chioral. Intervals: During the intervals give quinina (gr. xx-xxx in soi.) before or at the close of a

paroxysm; give it per rectum if rejected; arsenic (Fowler's sol., m. iv-v), increased to m. x td. For the cachexia: iron, quinina, arsenic; phosphorus, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(201) R-Quininae suiph. dr. j.

Capsici pulv., gr. xviij.
Pulv. opi, gr. vj.
M. Div. in chart, no. vj. S. One powder
twelve hours before, and one one hour
before the chill is to occur.

-Carpenter.

(202) R-Quininae bromid., gr. xx.

Alcoholis, m. xx.

M. Dissolve and add water to any dilution desired. For hypodermatic use. Concentrated solutions of quinina are not readily absorbed into the cellular tissue.

-Carpenter.

(203) R—Quininae suiphat., dr. j.
Acid hydrobromic., dr. ij.
Aquae destii., dr. vj.
M. m. xxx contain gr. iv quinina. (For
hypodermatic use.)

(204) R-Tr. iodini,
Tr. ferri chioridi,
Tr. sanguinar. aa equai pts.
M. S. gtt. xiii-xv after each meal. To
be given after paroxysms have been arrested with quinina, which drug is continued in one-grain doses before meals, for eight or ten days. -Carpenter.

(205) R-Ferri ferrocyanidi. Pulv. guaiaci resin., aa dr. j. M. et div. in chart, no. xii. S. One powder td. (In obstinate intermittents).

### REMITTENT FEVER.

DEFINITION .- A continued fever with diurnal exacerbations, taking place most frequently in tropical regions.

SYMPTOMS .- Actual: Cold stage not so complete as in intermittent; usually a chill; temperature (100 or 101 degrees F.). The hot stage is intense; skin dry and burning; face flushed; intense headache; eyes injected; pain in limbs and back; restlessness; giddiness; temperature above normal (i to 10 degrees); a constant symptom is nausea and vomiting; frequently violent deilrium; oppression in the epigastrium; tongue dry and furred; intense thirst; lips dry; pulse rises with temperature; pulse full or small and compressible; pigment in blood. In from three to twelve hours the symptoms usually abate; perspiration; remission is of variable duration; is followed by an exacerbation of greater intensity than the first; two exacerbations may take place in twenty-four hours in severe cases; intense adynamia may set in; yellowish skin; frequent hemorrhages; sometimes jaundice and black vomit; typhold condition. (Pernicious remittent). Enlargement of liver and spelen; urine scanty, acid, dark, and spelfio gravity high; constipation; may have diarrhea; disease lasts from five to fourteen days; death from exhaustion and bloodpoisoning. May become intermittent and terminate in recovery.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From intermittent fever, typhold fever, yellow fever, pyemia, septicemia, hectic fever.

TREATMENT.—Hyglene; ventilation; stimulants; nourishing diet. Hot stage: Cold applications to head; cool drinks; cold affusions; wet packs or baths; for vomiting, ice, etc.; quinina (gr. x-xy-xx) every two hours; if rejected, give per enema or hypodermatically; or Warburg's tincture (oz. ss repeated in three hours); no antiphiogistics; simple enemata or laxatives for bowels; during convalescence: chalybeates and quinina, etc.

### PRESCRIPTION.

Warburg's Tincture.

(206) R—Aloes socotr., lb. j
Rad. rhei (East India),
Sem. angelicae,

a. Confect. damocratis, aa oz. iv. Rad. helenis (s. enulae), Croci sativi, Sem. foeniculi,

b. Cret. preparat, aa oz. ij.
Rad. gentlonae,
Rad. zedooriae,
Pip. cubeb.,
Myrrh. elect.,
Camphorae,

c. Bolete laricis, aa oz. j

These ingredients are to be digested with 500 ozs. of proof-spirit in a water-bath for twelve hours; then expressed, and 10 ozs. of disulphate of quinina added, the mixture to be replaced in the water-bath until all the quinina is dissolved. The liquor, when cool, is to be filtered, and is then fit for use. Each oz. ss. contains gr. viss of quinina. The remedy should be given without dilution every two or three hours, all drink being withheld.

-Professor McLean.

### PARASITES.

### TRICHINOSIS.

DEFINITION.—The morbid condition produced by the presence of the trichina spiralis.

SYMPTOMS.—Sense of fulness and pressure in the epigastric region; there may be a chill; appetite impaired; eructations; nausea and vomiting; colic; diarrhea; thirst; depression; small and quick pulse; then various muscles become affected, and the symptoms are: pain; muscles swollen, tender, and hard; joints may be rigid; sometimes dyspnea; trismus; aphonia; dysphagia; edema of face and limbs; temperature may be as high as 106 deg. F.; pulse 120-140; usually a profuse, clammy perspiration; sometimes sudamina. The symptoms are of a typhoid character in grave cases, often complicated with other inflammatory affections, as bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From theo-colitis, cholera, typhoid fever.

TREATMENT.—Early treatment is required. In the early stage give calomel (scr. i-ij); supporting and symptomatio treatment. Prophylaxis; meats should be thoroughly cooked.

### CHAPTER IX.

### MIASMIC DISEASES.

#### CHOLERA.

DEFINITION.—An epidemic disease, endemic in some places, epidemic elsewhere, and characterized by copious watery discharges from the alimentary canal, cramps, shrinking of the tissues and extreme prostration. Is not directly contagious.

SYMPTOMS.—Incubation: uncertain; one SYMPTOMS.—Incubation: uncertain; one to eighteen days. Invasion stage: Frequently absent or very short. Diarrhoea (usually with grlping); cholerine; occasionally there is languor; chilliness; depression; debility; facial expression altered; trembling; headache; giddiness; tenderness in the epigastrium; tinnitus. Stage of development (Evacuative stage): Constant purging (rice-water discharges, no foceal odor, etc.); vomiting projectile; painful oramps; thirst; prostration; collapse; restlessness; tongue pasty, white, cold; expired breath cold. The rice-water evacuations consist of epithelium, mucus and some blood-corpuscles; they are devoid of coloration from the bile-pigment. This stage more or less rapidly passes into the algide stage. Stage of collapse (algide stage): Eyes sunken; features pinched; face presents a leaden or of collapse (algide stage): Eyes sunken; features pinched; face presents a leaden or livid hue; cheeks hollow; dropping of lower eyelld; nose sharp; cold clammy sweats; surface of body more or less cyanotic; skin shriveled and wrinkled; sometimes suppression of urine; temperature falls rapidly in the superficial regions; pulse feeble and thready; heart weak; paroxysmal dyspnoea; blecough; voice sometimes inaudible; jactivities; wakefulness; anviety chaquing into tation; wakefulness; anxiety changing into apathy; sometimes headache; tinnitus; museae volitantes; vision dimmed; reflex irritability impaired; cramps. In hopeless cases stupor and coma. Functions of absorption and secretion impaired or abolished; purging and vomiting diminish; retching may still continue; thirst intense; stools passed in bcd; they are less liquid; before death the temperature rises; typhoid symptoms. Stage of reaction: Surface gets warmer; expression and color of face change; heart's action improved; also the pulse; respiration nearly normal; other symptoms abatc; the secretions are re-established; unless complications or relapses occur, recovery takes place.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From arsenic poisoning, effects of croton oil, simple diarrica, severe summer cholera, perforation of the stomach, perforation of the bowel, extensive enterties, cold stage of severe remittent fever.

TREATMENT.—During an epidemic, preventive measures; cleanliness; free ventilation; disinfection of stools; quarantine; attention to diet, to temperance, mental state, sewers, drains, water supply, etc. Upon the appearance of diarrhoea patlent Upon the appearance of diarrhoea patient must be put to bed; rest, pure air. Evacuative stage: Opium in some form; may be combined with capsicum, camphor, chloroform, acetate of lead, etc. Is contraindicated in the stage of collapse; rectal or hypodermatics of brandy; for vomiting; carbolic acid; hydrocyanic acid, etc.; perspiration should be encouraged; effervescent drives anistance disinfaction. Stage cent drinks; quietude; disinfection. Stage of collapse: Stimulants carefully given; injection of atropina; whisky subcutaneously; ice. After the purging; enemata of brandy and beef tea; injections of water into cellular tissues; diffusible stimulants (aromatic spirits of ammonia; ammonia carbonate, etc.); hot coffee; line water and milk; enemata of milk, etc. Locally: mustard plaster over abdomen; for cramps, sinapisms. Stage of reaction: Great care in diet; liquid food in small quantities; bovinine; water freely; fonics; encourage re-establishment of secretions; precautions against bed-sores; catheter for retention of urine, etc. Dr. Lee, of Chicago, has advourine, cent drinks; quietude; disinfection. Stage urine, etc. Dr. Lee, of Chicago, has advo-cated a plan of treatment which is very slmple as well as effective. His treatment ls as follows: A large Irrigation of hot water, made soapy, is introduced into the colon through a suitable rubber tube; one to three gallons at a time are injected twice a day for the first two days, then once a day afterward, if required, which, he says is seldom the case. The stomach

is cleansed with hydrozone,\* a perfect anis cleansed with hydrozone,\* a perfect antiseptic, given in half-cupful doses, to-gether with hot water freely. Peeding and nursing same as required in any other prostrating disease. The hydrozone, given in the doses mentioned, is continued till convalescence, etc. (See "Cholera—Preven-tion and Treatment," by Elmer Lee, A. M., M. D., Chleago—the Chicago Med. Review, April, 1893.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(207) R-Chloroformi. Tr. opil,

Spis. campbor.

Spis. campbor.

Spis. aumon. aromat., aa dr. iss.

Creusoti, git. vij.

Spis. vini gall., dr. lj.

M. S. git. x-xx in lee water every five

minutes.

-Horner.

(208) R-Acid, carbol., gr. viij. Blsmuth, subnit., dr. ij. Mucil. acaclae.

Aq. lauro-cerasi, aa. oz. j. M. S. dr. j every hour or two. (For vomiting and diarrhoea during reaction.) -Carpenter.

(209) R—Tr. camphor.
Tr. capsici.
Tr. opii, aa oz. ss.
Tr. catechu, oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j p. r. n.

(210) R- Strych, sulph., gr. 1/4.
Acid, sulphuric, dil., oz. ss.
Morphinae sulphat., gr. ij.
Aquae camphor, oz. lilss. S. dr. j in every hour or two well diluted (In threatened collapse. Also

diluted (In threatened collapse, as a prophylactic, given less -Barthelow.

\*HYDROZONE occupies the most prominent place among antiseptic and germicidal remedies, and its great advantage over the other antisepties is its harmlessness, as it can be taken inwardly, as well as externally. It reaches the substances to be destroyed more thoroughly and safely than any other agent of its class. Its efficacy is due to the potency of the mascent oxygen, which is set free when brought in contact with any open diseased surface (skin or muccus membrane). Pus corpuscles are destroyed; their spores annihilated, etc. Glycozone acts more slowly, but is very effective. The use of these preparations is indicated in all disease caused by germs or microbes.) caused by germs or microbes.)

(211) R-Tr. opii, depurated. Spts. camphor. Tr. capsici, aa oz. j.

Tr. capsici, aa ox, j. Chloroform pur., dr. iij. Alcohol (95 per cent.) q. s. ad oz. v. M. Each dr. contains about gtt. 100, consisting of m. xii of each of the first three ingredients, and m. ivss, or gtt. xviij of chloroform. Dose, for persons over 18 years of age, dr. j: for persons 14 to 18 years of age, dr. sx; for persons 6 to 10 years, gtt. xxx; for inpersons 2 to 6 years, gtt. xxxx; for infants, gtt. i-x, according to age. To be taken in water. Repeat dose after each movement. movement.

-E. R. Squibb.

(212) R-Morphinae sulphatis, gr. lxxx. Acid, hydrocyanici, dil. Caramelis, aa oz. ss. Catherin, da 02. ss. ij. Ol. menth. plp., dr. ss. Olci-resinae capsici, g:t. x Chloroform (pura), oz. vj. Spts. vini rect., oz. j.

M. (Chlorodyne.)

### EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENIN-

DEFINITION .- An acute infectious disease, which also occurs in the sporadio form, and is characterized by inflamma-tion of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, and frequently attended with eruptions.

SYMPTOMS .- Commences rather suddenly without prodromata; rigor or chill; intense headache; faintness; vertigo; sometimes pain in the epigastric region, and cerebral vomiting (bilious); abdomen rereceptral vomiting (bilous); abdomen retracted or full; pain in abdomen; tache meningitique; diarrhoea; fever (100-103 degrees F.); fever sometimes rises to 105 degrees or higher; slight evening exacerbation; (irregular fluctuations); restlessness; pulse very variable: 100-120, frequently only 60-70; Cheyne-Stokes breathing; headache may be frontal, occipital, or central. In one or two days, the cain general. In one or two days, the pain passes to the back of the neck and down the spine; head extended. Totanic spasms appear in from three to four days; opisthotonis; pleurosthotonus; trismus (?); strabismus; risus sardonicus; rapid respiration; pains in ilmbs; hyperesthesia of the sidn. In very bad cases the mind is clouded; muttering; delirium; stupor; coma in hopeless cases; sometimes acute manin. Epileptiform convulsions are common in children during invasion of disease. In severe cases the wasting is extreme; urine bloody or albuminous, etc. There may be paralysis of some cranial nerves; sometimes deafness; amaurosis; photophobla, etc. In favorable cases, the nervous phenomena subside; consciousness is restored; temperature approaches the normal; convalescence is however slow, the headach lasting for some time. Death may occur from marasmus.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From tetanus, typhold fever, worms, tuberonlar meningitis.

TREATMENT.—Early administration of oplum; it must be kept up until the symptoms of depression come on; for active delirium, fl. ext. gelsemium (gtt. i-v every two to four hours); apply hot waier over the spine, by means of a sponge, every two or three hours; for constipation, a mercurfai purgative; iodide of potassium; fly-blisters; electricity; bromide of potassium (gr. xx-xxx) for the head symptoms; alcoholies for simulants; alimentation; blisters to nape of neck; fluid ext. ergot (dr. j) every three hours. Pure air, good diet, tonics, etc., during convalescence.

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(213) R-Potass, fodid., gr. xl.
Ext. conii fl., gtt. xi.
Aqua., q. s. ad oz. ij.
M. S. dr. ij td. (To promote absorption.)

(214) R-Tr. opll deod.
Ext. gelsenil fl., aa dr. j.
Syr. Ilmonis, dr. ij.
Aq. foeniculi, oz. iss.
M. S. dr. j every two hours.
—Bartholow.

(215) R-Ol. tiglii, m. v.
Saponis,
Pulv. acaclae, na scr. j.
M. et ft. pll. no. xx. S. One to three
pilis. (After effusion.)
—Sundelin.

(216) R-Potassi bromidi, oz. ss.
Syr. simp., oz. ss.
Aquae destti., oz. j.
M. S. dr. j every two hours, (In after remaining convulsions.)
-Ringer.

-- Kinger

### INFLUENZA.

DEFINITION.—A specific epidemic disease, self-limited, characterized by a catarrh of the respiratory, and occasionally of the digestive organs, and by nervous symptoms and debility.

SYMPTOMS.—Period of incubation: a few hours to six days, although it may extend to three weeks. Onset sudden; chillness; latter alternates with flushing and heat; pain in the ilmbs; lassitude; frequently headache, nausea and vomitting; remittent fever: evening exacerbations; pulse at first full and bounding, increased; apathy; debility; prostration; restlessness; giddliness; pulse later is weak, soft, and slow; pain in various parts; urine febrile, etc. Locally: catarrh usually begins in nose and conjunctiva; it extends downwards; parts dry in the beginning, then awatery, aerid discharge takes place; sneezing; epistaxis (?); throat, mouth, and tongue sore; frontal headache; taste impaired. When catarrh extends to larynx, we have hoarseness; cough (paroxysmal), dyspnea, etc. Cough dry at first, later with bronchitis, occasionally bloody expectoration; pain in epigastrium; diarrhea; nausea and voniting; thirst; tongue furred; loss of appetite. In cases which are complicated and severé: typhold condition; dry brown tongue; dellrium, stupor, convuisions. Catarrhal symptoms subside in about five to seven days; complications prevent rapid convalescence, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—From catarrhal affections of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes.

TREATMENT.—Put patient in a cool, well-ventilated room; no draughts. Give at the outset a calomel and saline purgative; a stimulating emetic if nausea, or air-tubes are loaded with secretion; ilquid dlet; cool drinks; dilute sol. nitrate of potassium with lemon-juice and sugar; quinina (gr. xv) with morphine (gr. ss)

to which beliadonna may be added; murlate of ammonia freely, etc. Treat symptoms as they arise. An excelient plan of treatment is to spray the nostrils (nures) every three hours with hydrozone (oz. ss with oz. iv-vi of lukewarm water); to reach the trouble in the bronchial tubes, with a hand atomizer allow patient to inhale ozonized vapor three to six times per dem, as follows: Hydrozone (oz. ss), water (oz. ss) glycerine (oz. j). Renew this mixture every three days.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(217) R—Potass. nit., dr. j.
Spts. aether. nit., dr. iv.
Liq. ammon. acet., dr. iss.
Aquam ad oz. vj.
M. S. Oz. ss with one of water every four
hours. Take for four days, and follow
with quinina as a tonic.

-Morell Mackenzie.

(218) R.—Ammon. bromid., dr. ij
Ammon. carb., dr. j.
Antikamnia, dr. ss.
Tr. aconiti, gtt. xx,
Syr. tolu, q. s. ad oz. ij.
M. S. Dr. j in water every three hours.

—Booth.

(210) R-Ext, ipecao. fl., dr. ij.
Tr. opii deod., dr. iv.
Tr. acoult. rad., dr. j.
M. S. gtt. vi-viij every two hours. (For
the bronchitis.)
--Carpenter.

(220) R—Ammonii muriat., dr. 188.

Morph, sulphat., gr. ij.

'Tr. sangulnariae.

Syr. 1pecac., aa dr. iv.

Syr. glycyrrhiz., oz. j.

Aquae, oz. ij, M. S. dr. j doses. (To allay the cough.) —Carpenter.

### HAY-FEVER.

DEFINITION.—An acute catarrh of the upper air-passages principally, occurring at a fixed period annually, and disappearing after a variable duration.

SYMPTOMS.—Swelling, congestion, and itching of the eyelids and conjunctiva; eyes watery; photophobia sometimes; tume-

faction, congestion, and watery discharge from the nostrils; violent and frequent sneezing; cough (more or less); asthma (?); irritation of the throat, fauces, and soft palate. Symptoms are sudden in their onset; paroxysmal.

TREATMENT.—Give quinina (gr. v td.) before the attack; give it throughout disease in gr. ij doses; arsenic (small doses); bowels open; treat cough; fiannel next the skin; for the asthma see that affection; stimulants; nourishing diet; tonics. Hayfever can be prevented by the early use of that powerful bactericide, hydrozone. Spray the nostrils and throat thoroughly two or three times a day, and with the atomizer inhale the ozonized vapor as previously explained (see influenza). This treatment must be kept up during the whole hay-fever season.

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(221) R—Fowler's solution, oz. j.
Tr. belladon, dr. jj.
M. S. gtt. v-x td. after meals. (Prophylactic.)

221 (a) R—Sodii biborat., gr. v. Aquae camph., dr. j. M. Collyrium for the inflamed conjunctiva.

221 (b) R—Sodii biborat., scr. iss.
Aq. amygdal. concent., oz. iss.
Liq. plumbi subacet., dr. iij.
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. S. Add dr. iii to oz. iv cold water, and apply to closed eyelids, when they

 M. S. Add dr. iii to oz. iv cold water, and apply to closed eyelids, when they are swollen.
 221 (c) R-Liq. potess. arsenit., m. ii.

Potass, iodid., gr. ij.
Liquor. ammon., m. v.
Aquae, oz. j.
M. S. To be taken td., when bronchial
symptoms are developed.

### WHOOPING COUGH-PERTUSSIS.

DEFINITION.—A specific, contagious disease, occurring chiefly in childhood, and characterized by a hard, peculiar, paroxysmal cough. The expiratory efforts are followed by a long, noisy inspiration or whoop. Period of incubation, about two to fourteen days.

SYMPTOMS.-First stage (catarrhal): Generally lasts from three to ten days. Malaise; loss of appetite; fever (slight), with evening exacerbation and morning remission; coryva; slight cough; restlessness; great nervous excitability; ruaning from the nose; redness of the eyes; sneezing; sometimes delirium at night. The cough may be severe; it is dry at first, etc. Second strge (spasmodic): Cough is paroxysmal; tickling in throat may precede cough; eyes swell and protrude during paroxysms; face cyanosed; veins of head and neck swollen; nose bleed; body bent folward; paroxysms set in abruptly. The cough (paroxysms is distressing and severe, and consists of a number of quick, spasmodic, forcible loud expiratory puffs, alternating with prolonged, shrill inspiratory whoops. It usually lasts from one-half to two minutes, returning at regular intervals; paroxysms usually take place at night. There may be involuntary discharge from the bladder and rectum; hernia; prolapsus ani; convulsions, etc. Third stage (terminal): The paroxysms gradually diminish in frequency; are less severe; cough loosens; expectoration freer; vomiting ceases; general health improves, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From bronchitis, naso-pharyngeal catarrh.

TREATMENT.—Keep patient in a warm room; flannel next to the skin; warm drinks; give a simple expectorant (see prescription No. 221); prevent complications and relieve symptoms. Sedatives in second stage: small doses of quinina; beliadonna; alum; antipyrine; bromide of potassium and bronide of ammonia. Antipyrine may be given in doses of gr. ¼-iii-v for children, according to age; diet of patient should be carefully regulated, etc. Hydrozone, as before recommended, is very efficient. The throat, nose, pharyux and larynx are to be irrigated; inhalations with the atomizer; hydrozone may be swallowed, as it is beneficial and harmless.

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(222) R—Tr. opii, camphor.
Syr. ipecac, aa dr. j.
Syr. scillae, dr. ijj.
Syr. tolu, oz. ss.
Liq. potass. citrat., q. s. ad

Liq. potass. citrat., q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two bours, for a child
of one year.

-Powell.

222 (a) R-Ext, belladonnae, gr. 1/2. Pulv. aluminis, gr. xxiv. Syr. zingiberis.

Aquae, aa oz. iss. M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child of one year.

-Goodhart and Starr. (223) R-Ammon, brom.
Potass, brom., aa dr. j.
Tr. belladon., dr. j.
Glycerin., oz. j.

Aquae rosae, q. s. ad. oz. iv. M. S. Use as a spray four to six times a day. -Keating.

(224) R—Ammonii picrat., q. s.
Dose: Infants, gr. 1-16—1-12; children, gr. 1-12—1-8; every three bours. -Carpenter.

### DIPHTHERIA.

DEFINITION.—An acute, specific, contagious disease, frequently epidemio, the lesion of which consists of a croupous infammation of the mucous membranes. The period of ircubation varies from two to four days; sometimes thirty hours to eight days; exceptionally, two weeks.

SYMPTOMS.—Soreness or pain in the throat; fauces red and swollen, and covered with small specks of diphtheritio deposit, which rapidly extend and spread into patches of variable thickness; patches adhere to surface of palate or tonsil, and when removed leave a shallow ulcer, with when removed leave a shallow ulcer, with a bleeding surface; exudation may spread to the mouth, lips, nose, Eustachian tuhe, larynx, stomach, etc.; tonsils and uvulae enlarged; breath foeted; sometimes ulceration or sloughing; parts of membrane frequently coughed up; glands beneath the angle of the jaw hard, tender and enlarged; sometimes the structures of the nack are more or less tumefied. If the nares are involved, there is a sanious and offensive discharge. If the larynx, hoarseness or aphonia, dyspnoea, etc. If the brenchi, embarrassed respiration; and so with other narts involved. General sympwith other parts involved. General symptoms: Temperature may rise to 103-107 degrees F.; pulse may be greatly accelerated; asthenic or typhoid symptoms in bad cases; diarrhea; cyanosis; asphyxia, etc. Diphtheria is usually slow in onset; there is generally malaise, chilliness, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting; fever, thirst, headache, stiffness of neck, sore throat. etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From acute follicular ulceration of the tonsils, croup (?), scarlatinal sore throat, pharangitis with great secretion.

TREATMENT.—Supporting: Temperature of room from 65-68 degrees F. Impregnate of room from 65-68 degrees F. Impregnate air of room with steam; hygiene; ventilation; disinfection, etc. The diet must be nutritious (animal broths, milk, eggs, etc.); cool drinks freely; ice to suck; whisky or brandy; nutrient enemata if swallowing is difficult; mild aperlent; saline drink of a sol, citrate of potassium (dr. 1-0 f), etc. For typhoid symptoms: Ammonia and bark. camphor, musk, ether, etc. Small doses of tr. ferri chloridi, and sol, potassi chloratis, alternately, every half hour; then use hydrozone, spray or gargle\* (every two hours), the nose, throat, mouth, pharyux, laryux. Hydrozone dislufects the discharges; pre-Hydrozone dislinfects the discharges; prevents their absorption into the system; destroys the disease germs; removes the false membrane. It is thorough, quick and very effective. The Diphtheria Antiroxine Solution (Schering) is a clear liquid, which contains 1½ per cent, albumen, and which may be kept indefinitely, by the addition of 0.2 per cent. Trikresol. For its use Dr. Hans Anderson gives the foliowing rules: 1. For the protection of inmates in affected dwellings: The dose is, for children under two years, 1 c. c.; for children, from two to ten years, 2 c. c.; for older children and adults. 3 c. c. It is injected subcutaneously by means of a Pravaz syringe into the subcutaneous tissues behind the shoulder blade, or into the arm or upper part of the thigh. The syringe should previously be subjected to the proshould previously be subjected to the pro-cess of sterilization, by using alcohol and a 3 per cent. carbolic acid. or preferably 1 per cent Trikresol solution. During the disease itself, 10 c c. are injected in the first stage, or first day of the affection. Later (second, third or fourth day), larger and more powerful doses are required, upward from 40-50 c. c.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(225) R—Tr. ferri chlorid., dr. i-iij.
Glycerinae, q. s. ad oz. j.
M. S. Paint tonsils every four hours.
—Powell.

<sup>\*</sup>It is better to apply the hydrozone, in adults and older children, with a brush or cotton wad.

(226) R.—Trypsin (Fairchild's), dr. j.
Sodli blearb., gr. xx.
Aqune, q. s. ad oz. jj.
M. S. Apply with atomizer every hour
at first if necessary.

at first if necessary.

—Powell.

(227) R—Aeld, boracic.,
Sodii borat., aa dr. ss.
Sodii chlorid., gr. xx.

Aquae, O ss.

M. S. Inject dr. i warm in each nostril
every two hours.

-Powell.

(228) R—Potass. chlerat., gr. xxiv.
Tr. ferrl chlorid., m. xlviij.
Glycerinae, oz. ss.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. lij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child
of two years.

-Powell.

(229) R —Quininae sulphat., gr. xij.
Potass, chlorat., gr. xlvijj.
Tr. ferri chlorid., dr. fl.
Syr. zingiberls, oz. j.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. ij.
M. S. dr. fl. n wa'er every two hours for
a child of six to ten years.
—Godhart and Starr.

(230) R-Potassil chloratis, dr. j.
Acid. hydrochloric., dr. ss (i).
Misce, et adde:
Tr. ferri chlorid., dr. ij.
Aquae destil., q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. dr. j every two hours.

-Waugh.

(231) R—Acldi. lactici, dr. 1liss,
Aquae destil., oz. x.
M. S. Apply by means of a spray or mop.
(To dissolve the exudation).
—Morell Mackenzle

(232) R—Sodif sulphitis, dr. j.
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S. Apply with a probang.

-Stille.

(233) R—Papain, dr. fiss.

Hydronaphthol, gr. lj.
Acld. muriat, gtt. xv.
Aquae destil., oz. lij.
Glycerin., dr. lj.
M. S. Apply to affected parts every half
hour by an atomizer, to dissolve the diphtheritic membrane.

—Caldwell.

(234) R—Strychninae, gr. 1.
Acid. nitrlel. dil., dr. 1.
Aquae, dr. vij.
M. S. From gtt, v, in a dessertspoonful
of water, td. to a child of three years.
—Metcaife.

#### ACUTE PLEURISY.

SYMPTOMS.—Chill; fever; sharp pain (pleuritic stitch); short dry cough; shallow respiration; nausea; sometimes vomilting; breathing with the unaffected lung; frequent pulse, etc. In children the pulse varies (In first few days) from 130-140 beats; temperature may run up to 103-104 degrees F. (usually 101-102 degrees F.), etc. Physical signs; Frietion sound; dullness on percussion; diminution or loss of healthy murmurs, etc.

TREATMENT.—Rest in bed. Strapping to restrict movement; opium for paln; quinha; bowels opeu; anodyne poultices; bilsters; iodine; nutritious food; syrup of iodide of iron, etc.

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

- (235) R-Morphinae sulphat., gr. ¼.
  Quininae sulph., gr. xv-xx.
  M. et ft. chart. S. At once. (To abort
  a commencing pleurisy).

  —Bartholow.
- (236) R—Tr. aconiti rad., dr. ij.
  Tr. opii deod., dr. vj.
  M. S. gtt. vij in water every two
  hours. (In scute form before effusion).
  —Bartholow.
- (237) R—Tr. fodini, oz. j.
  Potass. iodidi, oz. ss.
  Camphorne, dr. ij.
  Spt. rect., oz. x.
  M. S. For counter-irritation in children.
  —Powell.
- (238) R-Potass, acetat., gr. xv.
  Spts, aether, nitrosi, dr. ss.
  Vini ipecac, gtt. iij.
  Syr. tolut., .r. ss.
  M. S. One dose four times a day. (Subacute form).

-Da Costa.

(230) R-Tr. veratri virld., in. xxiv.

Potass, acetat., oz. ss.

Morph, acetat., gr. ss.
Liq. potass. cit., oz. iiss.
Syr. tolut., oz. ss.
M. S. dr. ij every three hours. (Dry pleurisy).

- Da Costa.

(240) R--Potass. acetat. Inf. digitalis, aa, dr. fi-iv. M. S. This amount each day; or,

(241) R—Pulv. digitalis, Pulv. sallae mer. Hydrarg. chlor. mit., aa, gr. x.

M. Ft. in pil. no. x. S. One pill td.

—Alonzo Clark.

(242) R—Olei tiglii, dr. ss.
Aetheris, dr. j.
Tr. iodini co., dr. iiss.
M S. Counter-irritant and vesicant in picurisy, etc.

-- Carson.

(243) R—Inf. digitalis, oz. iv.
Potass, acetat., dr. j.
M. S. dr. j every three hours to a child
four or five years old. -I. Lewis Smith.

# (Empyema.)

DEFINITION.—Pus in the pleural cavity.

SYMPTOMS.—Signs of effusion in the pleural cavity; hectic fever; emaciation; often edema of arm and chest on affected side. Symptoms are a continuance of the sub-acute form.

TREATMENT.—Tonics; nutritious diet; aspiration. Irrigation should be employed with great caution. Deaths have occurred from them.

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(244) R—Tr. iodini co., oz. j.
Glycerinae, oz. ij.
Aquae, oz. v.
M. S. For external use.

-Fuller.

(245) R-Tr. iodi. co., oz. ij.
S. Divide surface on affected side into three sections, and paint one section each day.

-Bartholow.

(246) R—Potass, icdid., gr. j. Ferri et. ammon, cit., gr. iij. Syr. sarsaparillae co., dr. ss. Aquae destil., dr. ij. M. S. One dose td. (For children.) -Hazard.

(247) R—Potassii iodidi, dr. iv.
Aquae destil., q. s. ad oz. vj.
M. S. dr. j in milk every four hours. (To
be used in conjunction with R no. 245.) -Bartholow.

#### HYDROTHORAX.

DEFINITION.—An accumulation of watery (serous) fluid in the chest; it differs from pleurisy in the character of the fluid and condition of the pleura (is not an inflanmatory exudation).

SYMPTOMS.—Usually follows other affections, like organic diseases of the heart, pleurisy, etc. Increasing dyspooes; action of heart cmbarrassed; symptoms of imperfect acration of the blood; sometimes edema of face and hands, etc.

TREATMENT.—That of general dropsy. Dry cups over chest; thoracentesis, etc.

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(248) R-Pulv. opii, gr. iv. Hydrarg, chlorid, mit., gr. vj. Pulv. digitalis, gr. xij. Confectionis rosac, q. s. M. et ft. pil. no. xij. S. One to be taken every eight nours. (In hydrothorax and ascites.)

(249) R—Ext. jaborandi fl.,
Elix. simp., aa oz. j.
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S. oz. ss every four bours. (Also for ascites.)

-Gubler

-Ellia.

### PNEUMOTHORAX

DEFINITION.—A collection of air or gas in the cavity of the pieura, with or without serum.

SYMPTOMS.—Acute pain in side; lividity of face and lips; severe dyspnoea; prostration; palpitation of the heart; accelerated pulse, etc. Physical signs: Enlargement of the affected side; tympanitic resonance; respiratory murmur feeble or absent; apexbeat displaced, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Opiates for pain; when dyspnea is great, free drainage, etc. (See Chronic Pieurisy.)

### LOBAR PNEUMONIA.\*

**DEFINITION.**—One or more lobes of the lung are consolidated with morbid products in the air-vesicles and bronchioles. (Also called croupous and fibrinous pneumonia.)

SYMPTOMS.—First Stage (Congestion):
Catarrh, malaise (sometimes); chill; fever
(rises to 104 degrees F.); vomiting; pain in
side and back; breathing frequent (often
30-60 inspirations per minute); cough dry
at first, then clear, tenacious, and later
rusty expectoration; marked prostration;
convulsions in children, etc. Physical
signs: Crepitant rale over congested parts;
slight dulness, etc. Second Stage (Red
Hepatization): Increase of symptoms; pain
may diminish; dyspnoea. Physical signs:
Dulness on percussion; bronchial rales may
be heard; neither healthy murmur nor
crepitation; bronchial respiration; bronchophony. Third Stage (Gray Hepatization, or
Resolution): Increased difficulty of breathing; pain absent; sputa turbid or purulent;
debility, etc. Physical signs: Mucous, or
gurgling rale; sometimes cavernous breathing; relapse, etc. At first the signs are
like the second stage. When resolution sets
in: Vocal fremitus lessened; broncho-vesicular breathing; dulness diminishes, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From pleurisy, pleurodynia, pulmonary edema, hydrothorax, bronchitis, phthisis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Keep air moist; stimulants; nutritious diet; bowels soluble; quinina and morphina (ser. j-ss); cups or leeches; tr. acomite root (gtt. ii every two hours); mustard plaster to chest; feet in hot mustard foot-bath; solution of carbonate of ammonia in liq. ammonii acetatis (oz. ss-gr. v-x) every three hours; cold baths; cold compresses to chest; digitalis for any heart failure, ctc. In children, clothe child in flannel; cotton jacket or poutice round chest; camphorated oil or turpentine and sweet oil rubbed in chest night and morning; liquid diet (milk, raw beef juice, etc.); citrate of potassium solution (dr. j to child of one year every two or three hours), until cough loosens; quinina by suppository; tr. aconite or antipyrine for bigh fever; Dover's powder; brandy; cod-liver oil, etc.

<sup>\*</sup>For Pneumonia in Children see Chapter 13.

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(250) R-Ammon. chlori.

Ammon. iodid., aa gr. xxiv.
Syr. scillae, oz. ss.
Syr. tolut., oz. j.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every three hours for a child
of two years.

(251) R—Potass, citrat., scr. j.
Syr. aurantii, dr. jj.
Aquam, q. s. ad oz. jj.
M. S. dr. ij as required, for children.

-Powell.

(252) R—Ammonii carbonat., scr. ij. Infus. serpentar., oz. iv. M. S. oz. se severy three hours. (About the period of crists.)

-Bartholow. (253) R-Spts. aether. nit., Potass. acetat., aa dr. iss. Spts. mindereri.

Spts. hindereri.
Aq. camphor an oz. iij.
M. (To be left with slightly acid reaction to litmus.) S. dr. j every two hours to a child. Fromotes diaphoresis and diuresis; liq. ammon. acet. assists in elimination from the skin and reduces fever.

(254) R—Morphinae sulphat., gr. 14.1/2. Quininae sulphat., gr. 11-X. M. et ft. chartula. S. One dose. (Within twenty-four hours after chill to abort attack.) -Palmar.

## LOBULAR PNEUMONIA.

DISFINITION .- A catarrhal inflammation Involving the bronchi and groups of air-vesicles belonging to them. (Acute or chronic.) Also called catarrhal and bron-cho-pneumonia, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Often very obscure. Sometimes high fever (105 degrees F.); accelerated pulse; rapid respiration; dyspnoea; cyanosis; hacking, painful cough; emaciation; great prostration, etc. Physical signs: Deficient respiratory movements; mucous or subcrepitant rales (in early stage); dlsease usually involves both lungs; bronchial respiration, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From capillary bronchitis, lobar pneumonia, collapse of lung, etc.

TREATMENT.—Carbonate (gr. iii-vj) and lodide of animonia (gr. iv-vijj) in solution, every two hours to favor exerction of the exudation; quinina for fever; alcoholics; vapor inhalations; stimulating emetics (apomorphine hypodermatically); mustard bath: dry cups, etc. For emaciation, tonics, proteinol, etc. (See lobar pneumonia for children). Treat the bronchitis, Febricide pllls (one every four hours).

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(255) R-Vini ipecac., dr. j.
Potass. citrat., gr. xxx.
Tr. opii camph., dr. ij.
Elix. simpl., oz. j.
Aquae destii., q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. dr. j to infant of six months, every two hours. (Relieves the cough and irritability and restlessness; promotes free action of kidneys.

-F. S. Parsons.

(256) R—Ammon. carbonatis, gr. xiviii.

Pulv, cacciae et sacchari, aa q. s.
Spts. lavandulae co., dr. 'ij.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. 'iv.
M. S. dr. j in water every two or three
hours, for a child of five years.

—Pepper.

### PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

ETIOLOGY.—Dr. F. S. Parsons\* places the true cause of phthisis as existing, not primarily in the tubercle bacillus, but in a lymphatic stasis due to congenital malformation of some excremential organ, or, acquired by chemical decomposition of normal blood elements increasing waste tissue products. From the arterial hue to venous blood in phthisis he argues that oxygen in the natural state passes over from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, and, hence, there must be a deficiency in some oxidizable element, probably oxidizable phosphorus. That these theories are tenable is shown by the results of the administration of cremically pure syrups of the hypophosphates and the residence of the patient in ozonized atmospheres. The tubercle bacillus, he holds, is a development of secondary importance, only due to the favorable media presented by lymphatic stasis.

\*See Times and Register, Jan. 6, 1895, et seq.

SYMPTOMS.—First stage: Dry, hacking cough; pains in chest; slight or profuse hemorrhage: feverishness; excitable pulse; loss of flesh and strength, etc. Physical signs: (Obscure at first.) Dulness under clavicle on one side; fechleness of respiratory murmur; upper part of chest contracted; bronchial respiration: expiration prolonged; mucous and subcrepitant rales; heart sounds ringing and loud, etc. Second stage: Chills: fever increases; sputa purulent, streaked with blood, or cheesy yellowish cakes; night sweats; hectic; loss of appetite; hoarseness; emaciation; debility; diarrhea (colliquative); cough; edema of extremities, etc. Physical signs: During formation of pus, dull sound; cavernous rale, or gurgling; cavernous respiration and resonance; pectoriloquy, etc. One of the earlest symptoms in phthisis is the cough. The rise in the temperature is also an important symptom. After the disease has advanced, the physical signs pertain to pulmonary consolidation, cavities, bronchitis and pleurisy.

TREATMENT. — Prophylactic. Treat symptoms, etc. (See Prescriptions). The benefit of change of climate is most perceptible in patients suffering from the first or early second stage of the disease: it is in inciplent phthisis that a change of climate means relief, and in many cases permanent cure. The requisites of a climate for such patients are dryness and elevation, and of the many health resorts offering these advantages. Bartbolow places those of North Carolina first, no doubt on account of the abundant growth of that wonderful ozone generator—the long-leaf pine. And I know of no place in that State more suitable for patients afflicted with phthisis, or, in fact, any of the diseases relative to the throat and air passages, than that delightfully situated resort known as Southern Pines. It possesses all the curative properties that influence patients seeking an ideal sanitarium. Situated as it is in the very heart of the long pine belt, its many attractions and advantages have long since placed it pre-eminently the greatest of natural health resorts. The climate is such as to invite attention from every quarter. It is the ideal climate for invalids. It is free from the intense heat of summer, and the cold of the Northern winter is unknown.

The atmosphere is constantly charged with The atmosphere is constantly charged with the purest of balsamio vapor, the inhalation of which exerts such a curative influence, and together with the dry and bracing air, tends in a wonderful degree to modify the serious inroads of disease. Among the many advantages of this place are perfect drainage, dry air, water of the finest quality, even temperature, an atmosphere laden with balsamic vapor etc. atmosphere laden with balsamic vapor, etc.
According to Prof. W. C. Kerr, former
State geologist of North Carolina, the
average annual mean temperature is 58 degrees; average summer temperature, 77 degrees; average winter temperature, 44 degrees, and average minimum, 13 degrees, while a record of 19 degrees is rarely made east of the "Blue Ridge." The average mean annual rain fall is 45 inches. This precipitation is distributed nearly uniformly through the different seasons, and notwithstanding this large amount of rain fall, the tables of humidity show that the climate is as dry as that of France, and the cultivation of the vine, cotton, silk, etc., furnishes the strongest practical proof of the fact. The hygiene (change of cli-mate, etc.) is more important than the medicinal treatment.

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(257) R-Ammonii chloridi, dr. 1. Syr. scillae, dr. iij.
Infus. senegae, oz. vl.
M. S. oz. ss td. (Stimulating expector-

ant).

-Anderson.

-Quininae sulphatis.
Pulv. digitalis, aa gr. xij.
Pulv. opii., gr. vj.
M. et. ft, in chart. no. xij. S. One
every six hours. (Antipyretic powder).
-Niemeyer. (258) R-Quininae sulphatis.

(259) R—Pulv. agarici, gr. viff.
Zinci oxidi, gr. iss.
Pulv. campnor., gr. 1-3.
M. S. One catchet. Take on going to bed. (For night sweats). -Robin.

(260) R-Creasoti, gr. xxvij. Tr. gentian., dr. J. Tr. gentian., dr. j.
Alcohol, oz. j.
Vini xerici, q. s. ad. oz. iv.
M. S. Dr. ij two or three times a day in a glass of water.

(261) R—Acid., sulphuric. aromat., oz. j. S. Gtt. x at bed-time. (Night sweats).

(262) R-Acid. gallici, dr. ss.
Ext. belladon, gr. 11.
M. et. ft. pil. no. x, S. Two at bedtime. (Sweats).

-Bartholow.

(263) R-Oiei morrhuae, oz. f.
Aq. menth, pip., oz. ss.
Tr. auranti, oz. ss.
Mist. acaciae, oz. iliss.
Oi. gaultherlae, m. x.
M. S. dr. ij td.

-Da Costa.

(264) R-Morphinae acetat., gr. ij.
Potass, cyanidi, gr. j.
Acid. acetici, dr. j.
Ext. prun. virg. fl.
Mist. acetae, aa oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j four to six times a day.
(Sedative for cough).

-Da Costa.

(265) R-Hydrozone, oz. j.
Glycerin (pur.), oz. j.
M. (Shake well). S. Inhalc by using atomizer, three to six times daily, ten minutes at a time.

(266) R—Hydrozone, oz. f. Aquae, o. if. M. S. Tumblerful to be taken td. (Use with R No. 269).

with R No. 269).

(267) R—Ol. morrhuae, oz. iv.
Ex. malt (dry), oz. j.
Calcii hypophos,
Sodii hypophos, aa gr. xxxij.
Potass, hypophos,, gr. xvj.
Glycerin.
Pulv. acaciae, aa oz. ss.
Aquac q. s. ad. oz. viij.
M. S. dr. j td., for child of three
years.

Goodbart and Starr.

(268) R.—Ol. morrhuae, oz. iiiss.

Spts. ammon. aromat., oz. j.

Tr. opii, oz. ss.
Ol. lavandulae, m. xxx.
M. S. One-half to be rubbed over chest and abdomen night and morning. (In cases where the stomach will not tolerate any form of the oil).

—T. H. Tanner.

### OEDEMA OF THE LUNGS.

DEFINITION.—An effusion of serum into the air vesicles and interstitial tissue of the lungs.

SYMPTOMS. — Great dyspnea; slight cough; panting; serous sputa, or bloodstreaked if congestion is present; lividity; bronchorrhea. Physical signs: Diminished healthy murmurs; subcrepitant rale, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From pneumonia, capillary bronchitis, hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—This disease usually attends or follows fevers. If associated with fevers: Tonics; stimulants; sustaining measures. If with Bright's disease: cathartics (hydragogue); diuretics; diaphoretics; dry cupping of chest and loins. If with heart disease: revulsives; digitalis, etc. If with pulmonary congestion: sinaplsms; counter-irritation; hydragogue cathartics. Change position of patient frequently. (See Dropsy.)

### CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

DEFINITION.—An abnormal increase in the blood supply to the lungs. It may be active (arterial) or passive (venous).

SYMPTOMS.—Frequency of respiration increased; cough; dyspnea; watery, bloodstained expectoration, etc. Physical signs: May be dulness on percussion; intensity of respiratory murmur diminished; when edema exists, crepitant and mucous rales.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From pulmonary edema, spasmodic asthma.

TREATMENT.—Dry cups to chest; cardiao sedatives; revulsives; ergot. In hypostatic congestion: alcoholics; digitalis; caffein, etc. Good alimentation. Change of position, etc.

#### ATELECTASIS.

DEFINITION.—A collapse of the lobules of the lung, so that there is an imperfect or entire absence of expansion of the

SYMPTOMS.—Rapid and shallow breathing; dyspnen; weak voice; feeble cough; rapid and feeble pulse; prostration. Most frequent scat of trouble is the inferior and posterior portions of the right lung.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From pneumonia, pleurisy.

TREATMENT.—An emetic (when there is accumulation of mucus in bronchial tubes); encourage expectoration (carbonate of ammonium and squills); counter-irritation; nourishment; Stearn's wine of cod liver oil, with peptonate of iron; quinina; brandy; whiskey; inhalation of compressed air, etc.

### EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS.

DEFINITION.—An increased quantity of air in the air cells, causing dilatation with or without rupture of the air vesicles. Two varieties—vesicular and interlobular.

SYMPTOMS.—Dyspnea; asthmatics attacks; respiration difficult; abdominal breathing; cough (usually due to the bronchitis); vertigo; hemorrhoids; rectal hemorrhage; dyspepsia. Physical signs: Chest expanded; cyes prominent; infraclavicular and mammary regions bulge; intercostal spaces puffed out (barrel shaped); clear, hollow sound on percussion; no metallio sounds; feeble vesicular murmur; inspiratory sound short, and feeble (may be suppressed), etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From diatation of the lung due to other causes, pneumothorax, fibrosis of the lungs, bronchitis, asthma, aneurism of the arch of the norta, cardiao diseases, phthisis, catarrhal pneumonia.

TREATMENT.—Mainly palliative. Invigorating diet; iron; cod liver oil; morphina (gr. 1-6) and atropina (gr. 1-120) for the asthmatic attacks; full doses of iodide of potassium; chioral; narcotic fumigation; anodynes for cough; compressed air; change of climate; avoid violent physical exercise; avoid exposure to cold, etc. (See Asthma and Bronchitis.)

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(269) R—Spts. ether. co.
Sol. morph. (U. S. P.), aa oz. j.
M. S. Dr. j p. r. n. (To relieve dyspnea and paroxysmal cough).

(270) R-Pulv. digitalis, ser. ss to J. Aquae, oz vj. M. For an infusion, oz. ss td. (For the dropsy). -Niemeyer.

(271) R—Potass. chlorat., dr. iss.

Tr. bellad., oz. iss.
Syr. prun. virg. fl.
Tr. cichonac co., aa oz. ij.
M. S. Dr. ij four times a day in emphysema with ch. bronchitis and loss of appetite. Also dry cups to chest A. M. and P. M.

-Da Costa.

(272) R—Tr. lobeliae, dr. ij. Spts. ether. sulph., dr. iij. Tr. conii, dr. ij. Mist. amygdal., ad. oz. vj. M. S. oz. ss every three hours. (For the paroxysmal cough). -M. Charteris.

(273) R-Chloroformi, oz. ss. Liniment, ammoniae.
Liniment, saponis, aa oz. iss.
M. S. Rub on chest A. M. and P. M.,
and to be placed on flannel, and allowed to remain against the skin for fifteen minutes. -Da Costa.

(274) R-Potassii iodidi, gr. xxxvj. Ammon, carbonat., dr. j. Tr. scillae, Tr. hyoscyam, aa oz. ss.

Aquae camphorae, oz. v.
M. S. oz. ss td. Also direct patient to
smoke a stramonium cigarette, so soon
as he feels the commencement of an asthmatic attack.

-Greenhow.

### BRONCHITIS.

DEFINITION.-A catarrhal inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

SYMPTOMS .- Acute form; Chilliness; pain in back and extremities; lassitude; uneasiness or tightness of chest; soreness beneath sternum; thoracic pains; tongue furred; fever; anorexia; dry cough at first; for a day or two, a frothy expectoration; then free muco-purulent discharge; constipation; dyspnea; may end in hectic, etc. Physical signs: In uncomplicated cases percussion is normal; dry rale; mucous rale; diffused: subcrepitant in smaller tubes; bronchial fremitus (in children), etc.

Chronic form: Paroxysmal cough frequent; expectoration viscid, or muco-purulent, sometimes sanious; sputa feted; pulse somewhat quick, etc. Physical signs: Percussion note normal as a rule; dry rales scarcer than in the acute; mucous rales, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From pneumonia, emphysema, asthma, pulmonary hemorrhage, pyothorax, phthisis, perforation of the lung.

TREATMENT.—Dover's powder (gr. v-x), or quinina (gr. x); warm, stimulating drink; hot foot bath; saline purgative (in morning); anodyne inhalations; salicin (gr. xx); tr. aconite root for fever, etc. Muriate of ammonium; carbonate of ammonium and merphina (small doses) for cough; iodide of potassium; nutritious diet; tonics; sinapisms; dry cups, etc. In children: Have air in room moistened; envelop chest in cotton jacket; camphorated oil to chest twice daily; carbonate of ammonium (for prostration), etc. Use any of the following prescriptions. The chronic form requires counter-irritation, non-stimulating diet; stimulating liniments; protection against changes of temperature; anodynes for coughs, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

- (275) R—Liq. potass. citrat., oz. lij.
  S. dr. j in water every two hours, for children.
- (276) R-Spts. terebinth., oz. j.
  Ol. olivae, oz. iv.
  M. S. Rub in chest twice daily.
- (277) R-Ammon, chlorid., gr. xxxvj.
  Syr. ipecac., dr. iss.
  Syr. scillac., oz. ss.
  Syr. tolu., oz. j.
  Aq. mentb. pip., q. s. ad. oz. iij.
  M. S. Give to child of three years dr.
  j, when fever subsides.

  -Powell.

(278) R—Acid. gallic., gr. x.

Vini opii. m. v.

Spts. vini gallici, dr. iss.

Aquae chloroformi, q. s. ad. oz. iss.

M. S. dr. j td. for children.

-Goodhart and Starr.

(279) R—Quininae sulphat., gr. vj.
Acid. sulphuric. dil., gtt. xij.
Syr. simp., oz. ss.
Aquae, q. s. ad. oz. iii.
M. S. dr. j every two hours, for the chronic form.
—Meigs and Pepper.

(280) R-Tr. aconit. rad. (Fleming's), m. iv.
Ext. ipecac. fl., m. j.
Spts. ether, nitros., dr. j.
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. S. Dr. j every ten to twenty minutes
in the acute form.

(281) R—Vini ipecac., dr. ij.
Lio. potass. citrat., oz iv.
Tr. opii camphorat.
Syr. acaciae, aa oz. f.
M. S. oz. ss td. in the first stage of acute bronchitis.

-Da Costa.

(282) R-Morphinae acetat., gr. j.
Potass. acetat., dr. iij.
Liq. ammon. acetat., oz. iij.
Syr. tolut., oz. j.
M. S. dr. ij every third hour. (Useful
dlaphoretic).
-Da Costa.

#### ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the larynx, together with the mucous membrane, sometimes the submucous connective tissue, and muscles.

SYMPTOMS.—Local tickling; soreness; pain; hoarseness; constriction and heat in the throat; aphonia; respiration labored; stridulous cough (in children); dyspnea (more frequent in children); dysphagia; cyanosis, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From larngismus stridulous, true croup, dipttheria, chronic laryngitis, spasmodic asthma, thoracic aneurism, edema of larynx, paralysis of laryngeal muscles.

TREATMENT.—Keep patient in a warm, moist, even temperature; rest the larynx; inhalation of the vapor of steam; Dover's powder (Waugh's modified); quinina in large doses; treat cough, tendency to spasm of glottis, local pain, etc. Compresses to the throat; if edema threatens, emetics; jaborandi; scarification; for extreme dyspnea, trec'reotomy. Qu'nina (gr. xv-xx),

with morphina (gr. 1/4 to 1/2); may abort an impending attack. In children it is well to keep hot, moist sponges to the throat, and give gtt. j doses tr. aconite in water every fifteen minutes until four doses are given; move bowels with calomel.

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(283) R-Hydrørg, chlor. mit., gr. ½.
Sodji bicarb., gr. xij.
Pulv. aromat., gr. vj.
M. et fr. chart. no. vj. S. One powder
every hour.

-Powell.

(284) R—Hydrozone, oz. ss.
Aquae, oz. iv to vj.
M. S. Spray larynx or gargle td. Swallow a portion.

(285) R—Tr. opii camph., dr. i to ij.
Syr. ipecac., dr. iss to ij.
Syr. scillae, oz. ss.
Syr. tolut., oz. j.
Liq. potass. cit., q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours.

(286) R-Tr. aconit., rad., m. xxx. Syr. limonis, oz. as. Liq. ammon. acetatis. oz. ij. M. S. dr. lj every three hours. -R. P. Thomas.

(287) R—Tr. pulsatillae, dr. j. Syr. ipecac., oz. j. Liq. potass. citrat., oz. v. M. S. Gz. as every three hours.

-Gerhard.

(238) R-Ammoniae muriatis, gr. x to xx. Aquae d stil., oz. j. M. S. Use with any form of steam atomizer throwing a fine spray. -Da Costa.

## CHRONIC LARYNGITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the larynx, which may involve all the tissues, but may be confined to the mucous membrane. (Laryngeal phthisis.)

SYMPTOMS.-Cough with scanty expectoration; hoarseness or aphonia; muco-purulent (streaked with blood) expectoration; pulse somewhat rapid; repeated desire to clear the throat; ulceration; cough sometimes suffocative; croupy; wasting; night sweats; dropsy.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From laryngeal growths, neuroses of the larynx.

TREATMENT.—Attention to general health; hygiene; change of climate; medicated sprays; counter-irritation over neck (croton oil, blisters); open abscesses; tracheotomy for urgent dyspnea; anti-syphthilitic remedies for syphthilitic form, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(289) R—Acid. muriat. dil., dr. j.
Aluminis, dr. iss.
Mellis, oz. j.
Aquae, oz. v.
M. S. Gargle every four hours. (For
children).

-Powell

(290) R-Tr. benzoini co., oz. iv.

Chloroformi, dr. ss.

M. S. dr. j in a pint of water (140 F.)

for each inhalation. Sedative.

-Carpenter.

(291) R-Hydrarg, biriodi, gr ij.
Potass, jodidi, dr. ij.
Ext. sarsaparillae fi., oz. ij.
M. S. Dr. j td. (See R. no. 292.)
Hazard.

(292) R—Potass, fodidi, dr. 1ss.
Aquae destil., oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j td. (To be taken five days
after R. no. 291 for the syphilitic
form.

-Hazard.

#### LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

DEFINITION.—A spasm of the muscles of the larynx, characterized by a sudden development of dyspnea, and without inflammation, cough or fever. (Spasm of the glottis.)

SYMPTOMS.—Invasion sudden; there may be twitching of various muscles; during paroxysm, the head is thrown back, nostrils dilated, veins of head and neck distended, eyes staring, etc.

The paroxysm usually lasts from a few seconds to half a minute; asphyxia; con-

vulsions, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From croup, acute laryngitis.

TREATMENT.—Remove the cause. Clear bowels or stomach; lance gums if due to tecthing; mustard foot-bath; cold to head; inhalation of chloroform (during attack); bromide of potassium (full doses); sodium bromide with chloral; hot and cold packs to throat; nourishing food, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(293) R—Potass, bromid.
Sodii bromid., aa dr. f.
Chloralis, gr. xlviij.
Syr. simpl., oz. f.
Aquae cinnam., q. s. ad. oz. iif.
M. S. Dr. j for children, every half or hour as required.

hour as required.

Powell.

(294) R-Quininae sulphatis, gr. vj.
Acid. sulphuric. dil., m. vj.
Tr. aurantil.
Syr. zingiber., aa dr. ij.
Aquae destil., oz. iij.
M. S. Dr. j td. (In rickety, cachetic children).

-Oke.

(295) R—Chloral hydratis, gr. v to xv.
Syr. simpl.
Aquae destil., aa dr. ss.
M S. One dose. (To arrest an impending attack).

-Bartholow.

(296) R—Syr. ipecac., oz. j. S. Dr. j every fifteen minutes.

(207) R-Syr. scillae co., oz. j. S. Gtt. xxx every quarter or half hour as an emetic, or gtt. x every three hours as an expectorant. (For a child of two years).

-Coxe.

ACUTE MEMBRANOUS LARYNGITIS.
(Croup.)
DEFINITION.—An acute inflammation of

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx, which may extend downward or upward. It is attended with the exudation of false membrane.

SYMPTOMS.—Onset usually slow; laryngeal symptoms; fever, which increases later on; hoarseness; barking cough; cough becomes smothered and paroxysmal; intense thirst; furred tongue; restlessness; convulsions; face anxious; lips vivid; head thrown back; patient struggles for breath. Fre-

quently during violent vomiting portions of the membrane are thrown up and give relief; laryngeal spasm, etc. Symptoms either subside, or child has convulsions, coma, and finally carbonic acid poisoning sets in, and child dies.

TREATMENT.-Keep patient in a room well warmed, the atmosphere being chargwell warmed, the atmosphere being charged with moisture; wine of ipecac (dr. j) at once, or powdered alum (dr. j) mlxed with honey; apomorphine (gr. 1-40); tr. aconite (gtt. ss) every fifteen minutes until four doses are taken; quinina; bromlde of ammonium; mercury; inhalation of the vapor of slaked lime; alcoholic stimulants; milk; animal broths, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(298) R-Hydrarg, chlor, mit., gr. ij. Sodii bicarb., gr. xxiv. Pulv. ipecac., gr. j.
Pulv. pepsin., gr. xxlv.
M. et. ft. chart. No. xij. S. One powder every two hours.

-Starr.

(299) R—Vini ipecac., dr. j. Tr. aconiti, m. ij. Syr. tolut., dr. iij. Liq. ammon. acet., oz. j.

M. S. dr. j every hour till cough loosens,
then every two hours.

Bloway.

(300) R-Vin. antimon., dr. ij.
Syr. papaveris, dr. iv.
Syr. tolut., dr. ij. Aquae, oz.

M. S. Administer in as large doses as possible without producing vomiting; repeat every hour.

-Delafield.

100

(301) R-Acid. bydrocyan. dil., m. ij. Tr. hyoscyam., m. xx.

Syr. aurant., dr. ss.
Mist. amygdul., oz. ij
M. Dose: dr. ij frequently in croupy
cough, laryngismus stridulus, etc., to
child of five yeurs; dr. j for a child of

two years. -Ellis.

(302) R-Acid. lactic., dr. iiiss. Aquae destil., oz. x. M. S. Apply frequently with spray or mop. -Morell Mackenzie.

(303) R-Potassii chloratis, dr. ij.

C-rotassin chloratis, or. 11.

Syr. Himonis, oz. 1.

Aquae, oz. 11.

M. S. Dose: Under two years dr. 1; two to ten, dr. 11; over ten, oz. ss; every three hours, and every half hour in urgent cases. -T. M. Drysdale,

SPASMODIC LARYNGITIS. (False Croup.)

DEFINITION.—A catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx, without pseudo-membranous exudation, and attended with spasmodic contraction of the glottis, causing violent attacks of threatcned suffocation.

SYMPTOMS.—Child retires with slight fever and cold, and in a few hours or earlier is awakened by violent attacks of threatened suffocation; hoarseness; harsh cough. The breathing becomes easier after while and the artist falls related to the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the cont a while, and the patient falls asleep, and has probably in the morning a loose cough, the breathing being regular. This affection is rarely fatal.

TREATMENT.-Place child in hot bath or apply hot fementations about throat and chest; syrup of ipecac (gtt. xv) every fifteen minutes until vomiting is produced; apomorphine (gr. 1-40) hypodermatically bromide of potassium; attention to dress, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(304) R-Syr. ipecac., dr. Tr. opii cauph, dr. is.
Tr. opii cauph, dr. ij.
Syr. scillae, oz. j.
Liq. potass, citrat, q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours.

-Powell.

(305) R—Alum, dr. ss.
Vini ipecac., dr. iss.
Syr. tolut., oz. ss.
Aquae, q. s. ad. oz. iij.
Dr. j to ij every three bours. -Goodhart and Starr.



CHAPTER X.

#### FEVERS.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

DEFINITION.—An acute febrile, selflimited disease, which is infectious and characterized by a peculiar eruption, range of temperature, and peculiar stools. The period of incubation is from two days to three weeks.

SYMPTOMS.—Actual attack: Frontal headache; tinnitus; photophobia; lassitude; pain in limbs; restlessness; disturbed sleep; slight chills; diarrhea; epistaxis; abdominal pain, etc. Early Stage: Some depression; tympanites; tenderness and pain in right liac fossa; also gurgling on pressure; no dellrium; evacuations thin, yellow (pea-soup like); epistaxis; bronchial symptoms; dry rales; eruption (appears 6th to 12th day); ls rose-colored; lasts from eight to fourteen days. Advanced Stage: Previous symptoms; prostration; emaciation; pulse (100 or 120) variable, weak, soft, or dicrotic; tongue dry and brown, or red and fissured; offensive breath; sordes; abdominal symptoms intensified; intestinal hemorrhage. Headache and general pain cease (from 10th to 14th day); giddiness; subsultus tendinum, etc. During third and fourth week, sudamina over chest, sides of neck, and abdomen; breathing hurried and shallow; bronchial catarrh; bed-sores; urine abundant and lighter; sometimes retention of urine; temperature ascends regularly and gradually for from the first five to eight days; that of evening is 1.8 deg. to 2.5 deg. F. higher than that of the morning; that of the morning 1 deg. F. higher than that of the morning; that of the morning 1 deg. F. higher than that of the morning; that of the morning 1 deg. F. higher than that of the morning; that of the morning 1 deg. F. higher than that of the morning; that of the morning 1 deg. F. higher than that of the morning; that of the morning 1 deg. F. higher than that of the morning that of the morning 1 deg. F. higher than the of the morning; that of the morning 1 deg. F. higher than the of the morning that of the morning 1 deg. F. higher than the of the morning that of the morning 1 deg. F. higher than the of the morning that of the morning there is a gradual decline.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From typhus fever, remittent fever, typho-malarlal fever, bronchitis, pneumonia, enteritis, acute tuberculosis, meningitis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Disinfection of evacua-tions; attention to water-supply, etc. Rest in bed; tepid sponging; cold pack or bath; quinina; nutritious diet (milk, etc.); mucil-aginous drinks; no fruit; alcoholic stimulants; treat symptoms; ice to be sucked; hot fomentations; poultices; enemata; sina-pisms; turpentine stupes; keep strength up; bovinine; for perforation, rest and morphina hypodermatically; hydrozone, to disinfect alimentary canal, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(306) R-Hydrozone, oz. j. Aquae, O iv. M. S. As a beverage.

(309) R—Glycozone, dr. j.
 Aquae, oz. ij.
 M. S. A beverage, to be taken alternately
 with R. no. 306.

(310) R—Bismuth, subnit., dr. iij.
Spts. myristicae, dr. ss.
Spts. vini gal., oz. j.
Syr. acaciae, oz. iss.
Aq. cinnam., q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child
of ten years.

-Powell.

(£11) R-Tr. opii camp., dr. iij.
Syr. ipecac., dr. ij.
Syr. tolut., oz. ij.
Aquae, q. s. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every three or four hours
for a child of ten years, in the bronchitis.

-Powell.

(312) R-Tr. iodini, dr. lj.
Acid. carbolici. dr. j.
M. S. gtt. i to lij td.
(313) R-Bismuth. submit., j.

Morph, sulph., gr. j.
M. Div. in chart, no. xil. S. To be given p. r. n in diarrhea.

(314) R—Ol. terebinth.

Tr. anisi, aa dr. j.
Vitelli ovi, no. ij.
Sacchari, dr. ii.
Aqqae purae, ad. oz. i.
M. Ft. emulsio. S. dr. i; eq. gtt. vili; turpentine.

(315) R-Argenti nitratis, gr. Ext. beliadon., gr. ½. Ext. opii aquosi, gr. 1-6 to ½. M. Ft. in pil. no. i. S. One meals.

-William Pepper.

#### TYPHUS FEVER.

DEFINITION.—A self-limited, continued fever, due to a specific poison; characterized by a peculiar eruption, and profound prostration. It is highly contagious.

SYMPTOMS.—Depression; prostration; pulse small and unequal; may be hard, quick (100-140) or fluttering; frontal headache with throbbing; tinnitus; enlarged spleen; cerebral disorder; petechiae; vibspieen; cereoral disorder; petechiae; viblees; stupor or delirium; hemorrhages; subsultus; picking at the bed-clothes; sordes
on teeth; temperature rises rapidly; tongue
red, dry and cracked; respiration hurried or
abdominal; difficult deglutition; thirst; offensive breath; hiccough; bed-sores; extremities clammy and cold; nostriis plugged up, etc. Coma.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From typhoid fever, typho-malarial fever, remittent fever, pneumonia, meningitis, enteritis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Isolation; distinguished air; hygiene; nutritious diet (milk beef-tea, etc.); alcoholio stimulants; antipyretics (cold baths, etc.); bowels soluble; allow patient to drink tea, coffee; dllute miniral acids; quinina; digitalls; tr. iron; treat symptoms as they arise; for prostration, diffusible stimulants; sinapisms. TREATMENT.-Isolation: disinfection: tration, diffusible stimulants; etc. Watch for complications.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(316) R—Acid, nitrici, gtt. xl.
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. S. oz. ss to j every three hours. -Hartshorne.

(317) R-Acid. nitro-muriatici, dr. ss. Spts, ether. nit. dulc., oz. ss. Aquae camph., oz. vss. M. S. oz. ss every two or three hours. -Hartshorne. (318) R-Pulv. moschi. gr. x.
Mucil, acaciae.
Syr. aurantil, aa dr. 11.
Aquae camphor, oz. ss.
M. Dose: This amount, every five or six
hours.

-Murchison.

(319) R—Potass. bromid., dr. iij. Chloral. hydrat., dr. j. Aquae, oz. viss. M. S. oz. ss every two hours.

-Oharteris.

(320) R—Tr. aconiti, rad., dr. ss.
Tr. belladon., oz. ss.
M. S. Gtt. x every two hours. (Reduces frequency of pulse and cleans tongue).

—Harley.

(321) R-Antimonii et potass, tart., gr. iv.
Tr. opii, dr. j.
Aquae camphorae, oz. viij.
M. S. oz. ss every two hours. (With sleeplessness and extreme nervous ex-

citement).

#### RELAPSING FEVER.

DEFINITION.—An acute, contagious, self-limited disease, due to a specific poison, characterized by a febrile paroxysm, succeeded by an intermission and a relapse.

SYMPTOMS.—Incubation lasts from five to twelve days (may be shorter). Invasion studden. Chills or rigor; great weakness; headache; pain in back and limbs; temperature may rise in twenty-four hours to 104 deg. F. or higher; retching and vomiting; epigastric pain; pulse, 100, 120, 140, or even 160; small and compressible; often intestinal hemorrhage; dyspnea; relapse without warning; sometimes diarrhea and vomiting, etc. Convalescence slow. Temperature rises for four to five days; is then stationary until the crisis, when it falls below the normal. Rises again at the relapse, and again suddenly falls at second crisis.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From eruptive fevers, febricula, remittent fever, typhoid and typhus fevers, dengue, yellow fever.

TREATMENT .--- Expectant; isolation; TREATMENT.—Expectant; Isolation; ventilation; emetic: keep bowels open; pure water to drink; sodium salicylate; saline diaphoretics; diuretics; or hydragogue cathartics; for a drink, give nitre (dr. j) and water (O j); tepid or cold sponging; wet-pack; morphina hypodermatically; chloral; ice for vomiting; light diet; mirk; stackdies; mirral acids etc. alcoholics; mineral acids, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(322) R—Quininae sulph., dr. f.
Pulv. camphor., gr. vii-xviij.
M. et div. in chart, no. xij.
S. One td. during the intermission.

(323) R—Chloralis hydrat., oz. ss.j.
Lin. saponis camph., oz. vj.
M. Anodyne liniment to relieve the pain in the muscles.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

DEFINITION.—A continued fever, characterized by epigastric tenderness, hematemesis, vomiting and jaundice.

temesis, voniting and jaunuice. SYMPTOMS.—Incubation from two to four days, but may vary from one to fifteen. Three stages, invasion, remission and stage of collapse (secondary fever). Skin usually yellow, orange or bronzed; bemorrhages; tongue dry, brown or black; gastric symptoms; vomiting and dejection of dark offensive matters; hiccough; circulation impeded; prostration; stupor; con-vulsions at the close. Disease usually lasts from a few hours to nine days. First diagnostic symptoms: Severe iumbar pains; turbid conjunctiva; and dark red suffusion of upper part of face.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From other continued fevers, malariai remittent fever, relapsing fever, yellow atrophy of the liver.

TREATMENT. — Quarantine. Quinine; hygiene; rest in bed; calomel (gr. x) with quinina (gr. x); sponge skin when temperature is above 103 degrees F.; iiquid food; alcoholics; treat symptoms as they arise; coof drinks; plenty of ice; hot applica-cations; mustard poultices; ozonized water as a beverage and glycozone diluted with water as an enema; I ounce glycozone, 12 ounces luke warm water; in addition to internal treatment, which may be prescribed in order to subdue the fever, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(324) R-Tr. camph., Chloroformi, aa oz. ss. M. S. gtt. ij p. r. n, for the vomiting

(325) R—Ol. terebinth., dr. lss.

Mucil. acaclae, dr. xivss.

M. S. dr. j every hour or two. (To allay retching and vomiting.)

Lia Roche.

#### MEASLES.

DEFINITION.—An acute epidemic, contagious, self-limited disease, with catarrh of the mucous membrane of the air passages, and oharacterized by an eruption on the skin appearing the fourth day. Second attacks may occur. As a rule only once.

SYMPTOMS.—Incubation from twelve to fourteen days. Ushered in by a chili, then fever, pain in legs, quick pulse, headache, redness of the eyes, hoarse cough, coryza. The fever rapidly rises to 101 dedrees F. or 102 degrees F., and rarely to 104 F.; photophobia, etc. On the fourth day an eruption appears on temples and face, gradually spreading over the entire body; fever continues during eruption; eruption lasts from five to seven days; the papules are of a dull red color, with a crescentic outline, etc. Fever, cough, etc., decline with the eruption; minute vesicles and small petechial extravasations may appear.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From sinail-pox, roseola (rubeola), scarlet fever.

TREATMENT.—Keep patient in room with temperature of 68 degrees F.; diet of milk and light broths; when rash appears child must be put to bed, and anoint body with cosmoline or carbolized oil for the ltching; antifebrin (gr. j) when fever is above 103 degrees F.; this dose for a child of four years; repeat as required; or quinina sulphate (gr. ij) by mouth or rectum, every four hours; carbonate of ammonium, alcoholics, tr. digitalis for heart failure or exhaustion; tonics; the inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the air passages will be promptly subdued by spraying the throat with hydrozone, 1 part; water, 8 parts, and

administering ozonized vapor inhalations with equal parts of hydrozone and C. P. glycerine. This mixture should be renewed every forty-eight hours. The eruptions on the skin may be treated by washing the parts with hydrozone diluted with water half and half, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

- (326) R—Quininae sulphat., gr. j. Acid. sulphuric. dil., m j. Aquae, q. s. ad dr. j. M. S. dr. j td. for child of two years.
- (827) R—Tr. aconiti rad., dr. j.
  Ext. ipecae. fl., dr. ij.
  Tr. opil deod., dr. ij.
  M. S. gtt. vj every hour or two. (For cough and high temperature in initial stage.)
- (328) R—Tr. opil camph., dr. iss.
  Spts. aether. nit., oz. ss.
  Syr. ipecac., dr. j.
  Syr. sciilae, oz. ss.
  Liq. potass. citrat., q. s. ad. oz. iij.
  M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child
  of four years. (For cough).
- (329) R—Acid. sulphuric. dil., dr. ss. Elix. curacoae, oz. ss. Aquae font., q. s. ad. oz. iij. M. S. dr. ss.j in a little water every two hours in vomiting, for children.
- (330) R.—Fowler's solution, gtt. x.

  Tr. opii deod., gtt. xxv-l.

  M. S. gtt. vil-xij every four hours.

  (For intestinal complication).

  —Carpenter.
- (331) R-Liq., ammon. acetat. dr. j.

  Spirit, ether. nit. dulc., m. x-xx.

  Mist. camphor., oz. ss.

  M. S. To a child six years old every
  four to six hours. (An excellent diaphoretic).

  -Aitken.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

DEFINITION.—A disease characterized by an inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, with a tendency to spread. SYMPTOMS.—Tension, heat, irritation of affected part; surface presents a vivid redness; aching and soreness of limbs; chilis, alternating with flushes; vomiting; cruption appears second or third day; sometimes earlier; restlessness; weakness; daugerous in scalp or face; pulse 100-120; temperature rises rapidly (sometimes 106 deg. or 108 deg. F.); excessive thirst, etc. Varieties; Cutaneous (simple); dematous; phlegmonous (cellulo-cutaneous); erratic (inigratory); metastatic. According to the seat; Facial, serotal, etc. The inflammation has a tendency to spread, etc.

TREATMENT.—Supporting; nutritious diet; cool drinks; milk and lime-water; isolation; satine febrifuges; spirits minderer; touics; tr. chloride of iron; stimulants; opium, etc. for pain. Locally: Liq. plumble to pil; ointment of sulpho-ammoniate of ichthyol and cosmoline; cover part with cotton-wool dusted with starch and oxide of zine; cold water dressings; tr. lodine; fomentations. Wash the diseasel surface with hydrozone one part, water eight parts. Let it dry and rub over gently the surface with glycozone. This should be done twice every day; poultices of yeast and charcoal; treat complications, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(332) R—Sol. quin. sulphat.

(gr. xv in oz. j), oz. ij.

Tr. ferri chloridi, dr. iv.

Spis. chloroform., dr. vj.

Glycerin., q. s. ad. dr. lv

M. S. dr. j every four to eight hours.

(Tonic in all forms).

-Carpenter.

(333) R.—Acid. carbolici, 1 part. Aquae, 8 parts. M. Add to balsam of Peru in the proportion of one part to four, and beat thoroughly. Locally for traumatic or gangrenous forms.

-Carpenter.

(834) R—Ext. jaborandi fl., oz. j.
Tr. opii.
Glycerin., aa oz. ss.
M. S. Paint parts. (Erysipelas of face).
—Claybough.

(835) R—Ammonli carbonatis, dr. ij. Ext. glycyrrhizae fl., oz. i, Liq. ammon. acetat. oz. iii. M. S. dr. ij every three hours. —Brande. (336) R—Potass, permanganat., gr. vj.
Aquae destil., oz. vj.
M. S. oz. ss td. (Keep in glass-stoppered bottle).

-Bartholow.

(337) R-Acid, sulphurosi, Glycerinae, aa oz. iss. M. S. Apply to inflamed part. -Dewar.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

DEFINITION .- An acute, infectious, contagious disease, characterized by a peculiar eruption soreness of throat, and terminating in desquamation.

SYMPTOMS.-Sore throat: vomiting; pulse 130-170; flushed face; headache; rapid breathing: tongue coated, then red, prominent papillae ("strawberry tongue"); fever (103-104 deg.) high first day; intense thirst, Rash appears second day, on neck and upper part of chest; it consists of many red spots, separated at first, but which soon coalesce; third or fourth day eruption is at its height; disappears entirely by the eighth day. Fever subsides at about the same time; desquamation begins about the eighth or ninth day. In the anginose form the cellular tissue and glands around the rechamble consular appropriate them is the cellular tissue and glands around the neck swell enormously; sometimes there is ulceration of the fauces and pharynx; post-pharyngeal abscess; ears may be implicated by extension of inflammation through the Eustachlan tube; purulent discharge from ears. In the malignant form sloughing ulcers appear on tousils; great excitements without delivium; exhaustion; transfer of the superior of the su ment; violent delirium; exhaustion; typhoid state, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From small-pox, measles, erythema. rubeola (roseola), diphtheria.

TREATMENT.—Symptomatic. Ventila-tion; isolation; immerse sheets, blankets, Ventilaetc. in a disinfecting fluid; grease the whole body with carbolic acid (m xx) and whole body with carbonic acid (in Ax) and vaseline (oz. j), night and morning; mllk diet; mild aperient; cooling drinks; tepid sponging for high temperature; treat throat symptoms with hydrozone, or tr. chloride of iron and potassium chlorate; hot compresses or poultices around neck; spray of Dobell's solution to keep throat clear, or preferably hydrozone; stimulants (carbonate of ammonium, tr. digitalis, alcohol); treat the complications as they arise; for the dropsy: fluid diet; bowels kept soluble (jalapin, gr. j); warm bath daily (temperature of water: 100 deg-110 deg. F.); wrap child in warm blankets after bath; or dry eupping, hot applications to lumbar region; digitalls (gtt. l-v); for suppression of urine or convulsions: free purgation; iodide and bromide of potasslum internally; infusion or fluid ext. jaborandi; hot packs, etc. During convalescence: Wear flannel next the skin; tr. chloride iron; general health looked after. Glycozone (dr. j) in water (oz. ij) taken internally every three or four hours prevents the microbian infection developing in the stomach.\*

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(338) R—Acid. boracic., dr. ss.
Potass. chlorat., dr. ij.
Tr. ferri chlorid., dr. ij.
Glycerin.
Syr. simpl., aa oz. j.

Aquae, oz. ij.

M. S. dr. j every two hours for a child
of five years. (For the throat symptoms).

-J. Lewis Smith.

(839) R—Tr. digitalis, dr. ss.
Liq. annuon. acetat., oz. iss.
Spis. aether. nit., dr. ij.
Syr. tolut., oz. sad. oz. iij.
Aquae cari, q. s. sd. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours for a
child of six or seven or cight years,
—Goodbart and Starr.

(340) R—Tr. digitaiis, dr. ss.
Elix. simpl., oz. ss.
Llq. potass. citrat. ad. oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours.

-Poweli.

(341) R—F1. ext. jaborandi, oz. j.
Dose: One fi. dr. in one fi. oz. of thin
starch water per enema every four
hours. (For dropsy).
—Carpenter.

(342) R-Acid. carbol., dr. J.
Tr. camphorae, dr. ij.
Aquae, O J.
M. ft. lotio. S. For itching. (Shake well).

-J. L. Smith.

\*See New England Medical Monthly, December, 1894, p. 703.

(343) R-Ammonii carbonat., dr. j.

Syr. acaciac, dr. y.

Syr. acaciac, dr. vj.

Liq. ammon. acetat., q. s. ad. oz. ij.

M. S. dr. j every two hours, for a

child of three years.

-Gerhard.

(344) R—Tr. aconiti rad., m. i-iij. Syr. simpl., oz. ss. Aquae destil., oz. iss. M. S. dr. j every hour or two, according

-Bartholow

(345) R-Tr. iodini, dr. ij.
Acid. carbolici, dr. j.
M. S. gtt. ½-i-ii every two to four

to age.

M. S. gtt. 1/2-1-11 every two to look hours in water. (For irritable stomach).

#### VARICELLA.

DEFINITION .- A contagious eruptive disease, characterized by the appearance of vesicles in successive crops.

SYMPTOMS.—Slight fever; loss of appetite; thirst; anorexia; eruption mostly vesicular, drying by the sixth day; occasionally successive crops; it leaves a slight sear or plt; catarrh frequent; bronchi may be involved.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. - From varioloid.

TREATMENT.-Isolation; confinement; attention to diet; laxatives; prevent scratching; saline mixture if there is high fever; quinina during convalescence; treat any complication.

#### SMALL-POX.

DEFINITION.-An eruptive disease. spreading by contagion, and characterized by an initial fever followed by a peculiar eruption which is succeeded by a suppurative (secordary) fever.

SYMPTOMS.-The disease appears nine to twelve days after exposure; initial fever; then eruption (pimple, vesicle, pustule); matures in about eight days; desquamamatures in about eight days; desquamation begins from thirteenth to fifteenth day; temperature rises rapidly (104 deg.-106 deg. or higher); slight morning remission; pulse 100-140; in children, to 160; epigastric pain and uneasiness; sleeplessness; frightful thirst: in dreams: headache; anorexia;

some cases delirium, somnolence, stupor, coma, or convulsions, etc. Variola Discreta: Pocks distinct, but not numerous; symptoms moderate. Variola Confinens: Pustules run together over large patches of rustules run together over large patches of surface (face and head); cruption abundant; symptoms severe; delirium or stupor; great nervous prostration; cough; severe inlam-mations; ulcerations, etc. Variola Maligna; Includes several forms. More severe, Course more rapid. Oozing of dark blood from surface; intense debility; delirium; rest-lessness; nervous prostration; pustules contain blood; eruption livid or black in color, eto.

TREATMENT.—Isolation. Ventilation; hygiene; diet; disinfection; milk; cooling drinks; anoint with carbolized oil; exclude air from eruption by some unctious material; paint with iodine as papules change into vesicles; bowels to be kept open, antipyretics; morphine for pain; alcoholics during suppurating stage; treat symptoms; use catheter for retention of urine; warm baths, etc. during dessication. Only prophylactic is vaccination.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(346) R—Thymol, dr. j.
Ol. lini, dr. viji.
Cret. prep., oz. iss.
M. Apply locally. (To prevent pitting). -Schwimmer.

(347) R-Zinci oxidi, oz. j. Zinci carbonatis, oz. iij. 8. Olei olivae, q. Ut fiat unguentum.

-Bennett.

(348) R-Acid. carbol.

Gelatinae, aa oz. 1.
Glycerin., oz. vi.
Aquae, oz. xvi.
M. S. For 'ocal use. (Daily after bathing, paint over the body. After pustules in the face are filled, pick them, and apply the lotion frequently). -Prideaux.

(349) R—Acid. salicylic, gr. xx. Sod. bicarb.

Ammon. carbonat., aa gr. iv.
M. et ft. chartula. S. This amount in
water every two to four hours, according to severity. (In later stage,
ferri et ammonii citratis may be added). -Prideaux.

(350) R-Tr. aconit, rad., gtt. iv-viij. Liq. potass. citrat., oz. j.
M. S. dr. j every twenty minutes until
four doses are taken for children from
three to eight years.

-Powell.

 (351) R—Potass, bromid., dr. iss to iij.
 Elix, aromatici, oz. iij.
 M. S. dr. j as required for children from three to eight years, (For the sleeplessness).

-Powell.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(352) R-Atropinae sulphatis, gr. j. Aquae destil., oz. ss. M. S. M. iii to v every three or four hours. -W. Hitchman,

- (353) R-Sodii sulphitis, scr. j. Aquae destillatae, oz. j. Misce et fiat haustus. S. To be taken every four hours. -Sansom.
- (354) R-Acid. boric., dr. iss. Glycerinae, oz. j. Listerine, oz. ij.
  Aq. q s. ad. oz. vj.
  M. S. Mouth-wash; use frequently. -Powell.
- (355) R-Mercurial ointment, 24 parts. Yellow wax, 10 parts.
  Black pitch, 6 parts.
  M. S. Apply on mask A. M. and P. M.
  —Children's Hosp., Paris.
- (356) R-Ungt. hydrarg. Ungt. aq. rosae, aa dr. if. M. S. Apply on mask A. M. and P. M. (To prevent pitting). -Powell.
- (356) R—Acid. carbolici, i.
  Acid. acetici, aa dr. i to iss. Tr. opii. Spts. chloroformi, aa dr. j. Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad. oz. vii. M. S. oz. ss every four hours until the fever subsides. -Napheys.
- (358) R—Glycerinae, 1 part. Aquae rosae, 2 parts. M. S. Apply freely till scabs loosen. -J. F. Marson.
- (359) R-Potass. chlorat., dr. j. Aquae destil., O ss. M. S. Gargle for throat symptoms.

#### VACCINIA.

DEFINITION.—A contagious, acute disease, originating from a specific virus, derived from cattle.

METHODS OF VACCINATION. — The time to perform the operation in a heaithy child is before the fourth mouth. The part usually selected for the inoculation is over the point of insertion of the left deltoid muscle, although the thigh or leg is frequently chosen. Whichever part is selected, the skin should be made tense, and one or more punctures or scratches made with the vaccine point containing the lymph, which is then applied and rubbed in. It is then allowed to dry, after which the wearing apparei is replaced. The virus used must be absolutely pure; that produced by Dr. Francls C. Martiu, of Bostou, Mass., fulfilis all necessary conditions, and is fully warranted.

SYMPTOMS FOLLOWING VACCINATION.—Itching; tension; heat; sometimes erythema or erysipelas; occasionally enlargement of the axillary glands. Constitutional symptoms appear usually after the eighth day. Slight fever (nay reach 104 degrees F. in bad cases); irritability; derangement of the alimentary canal; slight anorexia, etc.

PHENOMENA FOLLOWING THE OPERATION.—From the third to fifth day after vaccination, a small light-red nodule appears over the point of inoculation (slight itching, area of redness); by the fifth, sixth or seventh day a vesicle is formed with a depression in its centre; it continues to enlarge, reaching its height by the eighth or ninth day, when the areola appears (½ inch in breadth), frequently with small vesicles forming upon it; there is usually induration and swelling accompanying it. On the tenth or eleventh day it commences to fade, the contents of the vesicle gradually drysing, etc., leaving a hard, reddish-brown scab, which falls off from the fifteenth to the thirrieth day; a cicartix with minute pits over its base is the result.

TREATMENT.—If much inflammation, lead lotion, wet lint, starch powder, etc.; protect arm from irritation, and vesicles from being scratched. Watch complications, particularly after patient has been re-vaccinated.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(360) R—Powd. starch,
Oxide zinc., aa eq. pts.
M. S. Dust ulcerated surface (usually
due to injury.) May be used to check
immoderate flow of lymph after pock
has been opened.

-Carpenter.

(361) R—Ungt. stranon., oz. j.
Sol. plumb. subacetatis, gtt. xxx.
Ölci lini, oz. iv.
M. S. Apply on soft muslin. (For severe itching and burning.)
—Carpenter.

(3(2) R-Plumbi acetatis, dr. j.

Aquae destil., O j.

M. Lotion for irritable pock.

-Foster

(383) R—Acid. carbolici, dr. j.
Aquae destil., O j.
M. Lotion for excessive redness, with
burning and itching.
—Carpenter.

# DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYS. TEM.

#### ACUTE MENINGITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid of the brain, characterized by fever, headache and delirium.

SYMPTOMS.—Intense pain in the head; photophobia; intolerance of sound; giddiness; redness of the face; restlessness; depression; sleeplessness; tinnitus; vomiting; fever; delimium; often convulsions; pupil contracted at first, then dilated; grinding of teeth; subsultus tendinum; strabismus, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From other forms of meningitis, encephalitis, tumor and abscess of the brain, cerebral hyperemia, typhold fever, mania, disease of the labyriuth, etc.

TREATMENT.—Evaporated lotions to head; iodide of potassium may absorb the inflammatory material; counter-irritations to head (shave head); lee cap to head; quilning for high temperature; bromides for any violent delirium; or chlorai or Dover's powder; bilisters over the nucha; mustard plasters to forchead and neck; mercury in small doses; ether or chloroform inhalations for convulsions; or rectal injections of chloral, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(364) R—Hydrarg, chlor, mites, gr. ilj.
Sacch. alb, scr. ij.
M. et ft. chart, no, xij. S. One powder
every two hours.
—Gerhard.

(365) R—Antimon. et. potass. tart., dr. i-li.
Adipis, oz. j.
M. Tere simul. S. Apply to shaved
scalp. (Also in tubercular form.)

#### CHRONIC MENINGITIS.

DEFINITION.—A chronic inflammation of the meninges, characterized by membranous exudation, opacities of the arachnold, adhesions of the membranes to each other, the skull, brain, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Obscure. Dull and constant headache; vertigo; tinnitus; diplopla; hyperesthesia in some parts; flushed face; monomania; dejection; paraiysis, etc.

TREATMENT.—Potasslum iodlde; moderate counter-irritation; hygiene; tonics; bovinine; electricity for paralysis, etc.

#### HYDROCEPHALUS.

DEFINITION.—An enlargement of the cavity of the skull, caused by the effusion of serous fluid in the arachnoid spaces, the pin mater, the ventricles and brain substance.

SYMPTOMS.—Gradual enlargement of the head; uncertain gait; violent headache at times; screaming; impaired senses; restlessness; loss of appetite; vertigo; fever, twitching of muscles; hyperaesthesia of the skin; delirium; convulsions, etc.

TREATMENT — Todide of potassium; sea air; good food; milk; bromide of potassium or chloral to control convulsions.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

- (366) R—Potassil iodidi, scr. j Syr. tolut., oz. ss. Aquae, oz. lj. M. S. dr. j A. M. and P. M., after food.

  —E. Wallace.
- (367) R—Ungt. hydrargrl, gr. xx-xl.
  Ungt. olei juniperis, oz. j.
  M. S. To be rubbed on the shaved
  scalp, twice a day.
  —Ramskill.
- (368) R—Magnesiae sulphatis, dr. j.
  Potassii nitratis, gr. x.
  Syrupi limonis, dr. iij.
  Aquae, dr. ix.
  M. S. dr. ij td., for a child of one year.
  —C. West.
- (369) R-Pulv, specac, dr. ij.
  Olei olivae, dr. ij.
  Adipis, oz. ss.
  M. S. To be rubbed on scalp freely for
  fifteen to twenty minutes daily, and
  parts enveloped in flamel. In thirty
  or thirty-six hours an eruption appears,
  which remains out for three days.
- (370) R-Olei tiglii, 1 part.
  Olei olivae, 3 parts.
  M. S. Apply to shaven scalp.
  -Turner.

#### TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the membranes of the brain, particularly of the pia mater, due to the deposit of gray millary tubercle. Usually a disease of childbood.

SYMPTOMS.—Insidious, General wasting; digestive disorders; cough; listlessness; paleness; headache (occasional); sometimes vomiting and constipation. These

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symptoms usually precede the affection, which Is mostly fatal. First Stage: Paln in the head; vomiting; fever; constipation; excitable pulse, etc. Second Stage: Pulse slower and more irregular; respiration Irregular; pupils dilated; face flushed; head hot; frowning; piercing "crl hydrocephalique;" senses Impaired; stupor or deliriun. Third Stage: Abdomen retracted; spasm of jaws or limbs; convulsions; partial paralysis, etc.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From typhoid fever, shaple meningitis, congenital hydrocephalus, etc.

TREATMENT.—Palliative. Treat symptoms as they arise: Iodoform (gr. ss-j); lodide of potassium and mercury at the onset; Ice-cap to head; chloral or potassium bromide for siceplessress; light dict; codilver oil with lacto-plosphate of lime, etc. (See prescription No. 365.)

## ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS . (Abscess of Brain.)

DEFINITION.—A localized suppurative inflammation of the substance of the brain. Is primary or secondary.

SYMPTOMS.—Dull or severe headache; vertigo; timultus; impaired sense, with neuralgic pain; formication in body or limbs; sudden muscular cramps; general weakness; pulse often slow and irregular; temperature 102 deg.-103 deg. F.; tonic spasm of muscles; eye almost insensible, with pupil dilated; hemipiegla or general paralysis; retention of urine; tetanic spasms; delirium; coma. Dangerous. Abseess may (rarely) discharge externally.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From tumor, meningitis, cerebral hemorrhage. Symptoms vary with part affected,

TREATMENT.—Inflammatory stage: quinina; ergot; iiq. barii ehioridi (m xx) every four hours. When suppuration occurs: Quinina (full doses); tonics; mild revulsives; stimulants for depression: nutritious dlet; mental repose, etc. Trephining and puncturing brain is indicated; after the operation wash out the abscess with a mixture of equal parts of hydrozone with water. The pus must be entirely destroyed at one washing. The recovery is very rapid.

#### DISEASES OF WOMEN.

#### INSTRUMENTS.

SPECULA.—Varieties: Spatular (Sims'); bivalve (Brewer's); cylindrical (Fergusson's).

VOLSELLA.—Use: In operations on cervix, trachelorrhaphy, dilatation, applications to interior of uterus, etc.

UTERINE SOUND.—Contra-indications: During menstruation acute inflammations in uterus or surroundings; malignant disease of the uterus, etc. Uses: To ascertain length of uterine canal; permeability; direction; condition of endometrium; relation of uterus to tumors; growths. Dangers in its use: Cellulitis or peritonitis, from introduction of sepsis; hemorrhage; abortion; perforation of uterine walls.

TENTS.—(Sponge; sea-tangle; tupulo, cornstalk). The sponge tent expands readily, but rapidly becomes septic; the sea-tangle tent expands unevenly; the tupulo tent is the best: expands evenly, not liable to cause sepsis. Uses: To stop bleeding, to dilate cervical canal. Precautions: Never allow tents to remain in uterine canal longer than six to twelve hours; patient to remain in bed twenty-four hours after their insertion; remain in house three to four days.

HARD DILATORS.—Varieties: Hank's; Wylie's; Erlinger's; Kammerer's; Peaslee's, etc.

ELASTIC DILATORS. — Varieties: Barnes' bags; Allen's pump. Dangers of mechanical dilatation: Laceration of the cervix; endometritis; salpingitis; peritonitis.

CURETTES.—Varieties: Simon's spoon; Thomas' wire loop (dull); Sims'; Recamier's. Uses: For diagnostic purposes; for treatment (to scrape away villous growths, etc). Dangers: Inflammation of uterus; peritonitis; septicaemia; hemorrhage.

VULVITIS.

VARIETIES.—Simple catarrhal (acute or chronic); gonorrheal; phlegmonis; diphtheritic; gangrenous; follicular (occurs in adults).

TREATMENT.—Acute Catarrhai Form: Rest; lead and opinm wash to vulva; sitzbaths; bismuth, starch, etc. dusted on rulva. If from ascardes: enemata of infusion of quassia (oz.ij-Oj).

CHRONIC CATARRHAL FORM: Tonics; fresh air; lead and opium wash; then ultrate of silver (gr. x-oz.j); bismuth, borax powders, etc.

GONORRHEAL FORM: Light diet; bowels soluble; Irrigate parts with blehloride
solution (1-1000); dust with bismuth, borax,
etc.; lead and opium wash; warm sitzbaths. Keep labla separated with lint impregnated with an antiseptic ointment.
Nitrate of silver (gr.x-oz.j) in chronic form.
Simple catarrhai (acute or chronic) gonorrhea heals promptly when irrigations are
administered morning and evening with
hydrozone one part lukewarm water ten
parts; other forms: stronger solutions of
hydrozone are necessary.

PHLEGMONOUS FORM: Tonics; hot lead and opium wash; evacuate pus, and dress antiseptically.

FOLLICULAR FORM: Hyglene; lead and opium wash; then nitrate of silver (gr.x-oz.j); dusting powders.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(371) R—Tr. opil., oz. ij.
Plumbi acctatis, dr. j.
Aquae destil., o. j.
M. S. Sonk dossils of lint in lotion;
place between the labia.
—T. Gaillard Thomas.

(372) R-Liq. ferri sulphatis. Glycerinae, aa oz. ss. M. S. Phint dis-ased surface several times a day (Purulent vulvitis). To be used after R. No. 571.

-T. G. Thomas.

(878) R-Aluminis, dr. j.

(873) R-Aluminis dr. i.

Aquae, o. j.
M. S. Lotion for children.

(374) R-Acid. tunnici, oz. i.
Glycerinae, oz. iv.
M. S. Lotion for adults and children.

#### PUDENDAL HERNIA.

SYMPTOMS.—Walking difficult; swelling, etc. If the swelling is caused by intestine: Impulse on coughing; tympanitic on percussion. If due to an ovary: Presure gives the ovarian sensation; tenderness.

TREATMENT.—Reduce by taxis; apply a truss. If strangulation: Surgical operation. etc.

#### PUDENDAL HEMATOCELE.

DEFINITION.—An effusion of blood into the tissue of the vulvo-vaginal region.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain; faintness; sometimes difficult micturition (effusion presses on urethra); swelling soft, then becomes hard; if small, absorbed; occasionally it suppurates.

TREATMENT.—Ice to vulva; pressure; if hematocele is large, remove clots and pack with iodoform gauze; if small, lead and opium ictions; if suppuration, incise and wash with bichloride solution, 1-1000; pack with iodoform gauze.

#### PRURITUS VULVAE.

DEFINITION.—An irritation of the vulvar nerves, with an intense itching.

TREATMENT.—Find out cause. Tonics; regulate diet; cleanliness; treat eruptions; warm sitz-bath; destroy any parasites, if present, etc. Hot lead and opium wash; carbolic acid solution (2-3 per cent.); dusting powders (borax, etc.); nitrate of silver (gr. x-oz. j); cocaine (4 per cent.) solution, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(375) R—Acid, hydrocyani (Scheele's), dr. ij.
Liq. plumb. subacet., dr. iv.
Aquae, oz. ijj.
M. S. As a local application.
—Garratt.

(376) R-Sodae biboratis, oz. j.

-Sodae Differatis, oz. j.
Camphorae, dr. j.
Olel gaultheriae, gtt. xxx.
Aquae bullientis, O ij.
M. When cool pass through a cloth,
S. Wash the parts and use as an injection into vagina.

-Jones

(377) R—Sodii biboratis, oz. ss. Morphinae sulphat., gr. vj. Aquae rosae, oz. viij. M. Fiat lotio. S. Apply twice daily -Meigs.

(378) R-Hydrarg, chlorid, corros, gr. x Aquae destil., oz. x.
M. S. Apply once or twice a day. (Pruritus vulvae et ani.) -Gerhard.

#### HYPERESTHESIA OF VULVA.

DEFINITION.—An excessive sensibility of the nerves which supply the mucous membrane of the vulva.

SYMPTOMS. Hyperesthesia; dyspareunia; pain, etc.

TREATMENT.-Bromldes; lead and opium wash; carbolic acid solution (3 per cent.); cocaine (4 per cent.) solution; ton-les; change of air, etc.

VAGINISMUS,

DEFINITION.—A spasm of the sphineter vagine muscle, with an excessive hyperesthesia of the surrounding parts.

TREATMENT.-Dilate the hymen during anesthesia, by means of the thumbs: insert a Shus glass plug; excise hymen, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(379) R-Olei theobromae, dr. j. Potase, bromid., gr. x.
Ext. belladon., gr. vj.
Acid. thymic., gr. j.
M. Ft. in suppositor. no. i. S. To be
placed in vagina every evening.

-Gallard.

(380) R-Potass, permanganat,, gr. xx. Potass, chlorat., dr. iv. Potass, chlorat., dr. Aquae destil., O ij. M. S. dr. j added to a quart of warm water, and used as a vaginal injection night and morning.

-Gallard.

#### COCCYGODYNIA.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain, caused by defecation, coltus, walking, etc.; pressure on coccyx, etc.

TREATMENT.—Attend to general health, etc. Or out the muscular attachments to the coccyx; or removal of the coccyx; or use Garretson's method of removing coccyx by dental engine, leaving muscles and periostum intact.

#### IRRITABLE URETHRAL CARUNCLE.

DEFINITION.—A deep-red, vascular, and sensitive mass, situated at the mouth of the urethra; it cousists of dilated capillaries.

SYMPTOMS.—Painful and frequent urinatiou; increases; pain on pressure, walking, friction; coitus causes pain and hemorrhage; melancholia; hysteria, etc. On examination a raspberry-looking mass is presented at the meatus of urethra; may be single or multiple; bleeds.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From polypi; prolapsus of the urethral mucous membrane; veuereal warts.

TREATMENT.—Anaesthetize patient and remove caruncle; apply uitric acid to the base; actual cautery; after removal apply hydrozone full strength twice a day.

#### VAGINITIS.

VARIETIES.—Simple catarrhal (colpitis); ulcerative (senile or adhesive); gonorrheal; diphtheritic.

SIMPLE CATARRHAL FORM.— Symptoms: Heat in vagina; pain in pelvis; occasionally rectal or vesical irritation; mucupurulent discharge; vagina red or grauular; itching, etc. Treatment: Bowels open; light diet; opium suppositorles for pain; warm alkaline baths for itching; irrigate vagina with liq. plumbi subacet. (oz. j) to warm water (O. j); keep uriue bland by alkaline diluents; dusting powders on vulva, which may be irritated; nitrate of silver (gr. x-xxx-oz. j) in sub-acute or chronic forms; hydrozone; daily vaginal irrigations of hot water and borax (dr.j-O. j), etc.

ULCERATIVE FORM.—Symptoms: A thin leucorrhoen, irritates vulva (pruvitns); desquamation of squamons epithelium, Oceurs in women at 60 or over. Treatment: Nitrate of silver (gr. x-xx-oz. j); donches; sulphate of zinc (dr.ss-pt.j) or alnın (dr.j-O. j), ete.

GONORRHEAL FORM. — Treatment: Optum suppository for pain; irrigate vagina with hydrozone (oz. 2-h to lukewarm water (pints 2), and at night introduce into vagina a pledget of preparel lamb's wool, saturated in glycozone; follow the hydrozone with irrigations of warm bichloride solution (1-500) treat any compileation (gonorrheal valvitus); later, apply nitrate of silver (gr.x-xxx-oz.j). Attention to diet; bowels; urine.

#### PELVIC CELLULITIS.

SYMPTOMS.—Rigor; temperature (103 deg. 105 deg. F.); rapid and ful! pulse; sometimes nausea; septic symptoms due to formation of pus; irritability of rectum and bladder, etc. In chronic cases, sense of weight in pelvis, menorrhagia, etc. Physical signs: Tuntor pressing into vagina (on left side usually); is tense and elastic, sensitive; pressure in iliac fossae above pulses show exudation; signs of abscess when pus forms.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — Pelvio peritonitis (pala, tenderness, voniting more active in peritonitis); pelvic haematocele (shock and hemorrhage); Fibroid tumors; ovarian tumor; salpingitis (cellulitis buldges into vagina); impaction of faeces.

TREATMENT.—Prophylaxis. Diaphoret-less hot vaginal douches; hot poulties to abdomen; soluble bowels; attention to general health. Chroule form: Iodine; bilsters (externally); hot water douches; Abbott's astringent and antiseptic suppositories; iodine to fornices. When exudation suppurates; evacuate abscess, etc. (Celulitis usually occurs after labor, operation on eervix uteri, or abortion). Hydrozone in hot water douches one part to thirty-two of water.

#### AMENORRHEA.

DEFINITION.—Absence of menstruation between puberty and the menopause. (Emensio mensium: where it has never

taken place; Suppresio mensium; where it has appeared, but is now suppressed). SYMPTOMS.—Depend on disease causing it (anemia, phthisis, etc.). Palpitation of th (themia, putmists, etc.); rapitation of heart; dyspinea; pallor; constipation; palm in head; edema; neuralgia; hysteria; murmur at base of heart; deprayed appetite, etc. If phthisis is the cause; cough; uight sweats; loss of flesh and strength, etc. (Imperfect or non-development of the genital organs may be an etiological factor).

TREATMENT.-Treat the anemia phthisis. Hot vaginal washes; Abbott's depleting and antiseptic suppositories; depicting and antiseptic suppositories; electricity to uterus, over ovaries; hot mustard foot baths (iu cases from exposure to cold. etc.); hot applications to abdomen; diaphoretics, etc. Apiol (gr. iv) iu form of granule or pearl (Da Costa). This is to be taken four times a day as an emmenagogue.

#### MENORRHAGIA.

DEFINITION .- A prolonged or excessive flow of blood during the menstrual period. The most common cause is the formation of granulations (fungous) on the endometrium of the uterus; other etiological factors are retained secundines, fibroids, subinvolution of the uterus, polypi, carcinoma, obstruction of the general circulation, etc.

TREATMENT .- Find out the cause. Remove fungosities; iodine or carbolic acid applications to the endometrium; Hayden's virburuum comp.; ergot, etc.

DEFINITION.—A hemorrhage from the uterus occurring independently of the menses. (The causes and treatment similar to Menorrhagia, which see).

DEFINITION .- The occurrence of pain just before, during or after the period of

OBSTRUCTIVE FORM .- Etiology: Flexions; polypi; fibroids; long conical cervix; steuosis of the external os, internal os, or whole cervical canal; spasmodic contraction of the internal os uterl. Symptoms: Pain (intermittent) follows or accompanies the blood-clots; hyperaesthesia of the internal os uteri, etc. Treatment: Dilate eervieal canal; then use graduated sounds, uterine stem, etc.; applications to internal os of earbolio acid, lodized phenoi; uterine stem, etc.

CONGESTIVE FORM.—Symptoms: General circulation bad; pelvic trouble; feeling of weight (before the flow); face flushed; pain in head; heat in pelvis and back; riso in temperature; rapid pulse, etc. Treatment: During attack: sitz-baths; hot mustard foot-baths; hot pelvic applications; diaphoretics (Dover's powder). Intermenstrual periods: Remove cause; searify cervix uteri; Abbott's depleting and antiseptic suppository are preferable to the boroglyceride tampons. Hot water douches before flow commences; liquor sedans (P. D. and Co.).

NEURALGIC FORM.—Ocears frequently with the congestive form, and may be associated with anemia, indoor life, mainutrition, etc. Symptoms: Uterine or ovarian pain; sometimes elsewhere, and begins before the flow. Between the periods: Facial or intercostal neuralgia, etc.

TREATMENT: Hygiene; fresh air; tonies (iron, arsenic, quinina); hot sitz-baths; hot vaginal douches, etc.

MEMBRANOUS FORM.—Symptoms: Severe colicky pain: flow often intermittent; course lengthy. (Symptoms are similar to those of the obstructive form). Differential diagnosis: From early abortion. Absence of chorionic villi and the repeated occurrence of the affection suffice to differentiate.

TREATMENT.—Between periods: Dilate eervix; eurctie cervical canal; applications of earbolic acid (pure), iodized phenol, or tr. iodine to endometrium. During the period: Hot baths, asparoline, diaphoreties, hot applications to the pelvis, etc.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(38) R.—Ext. opii, gr. ¾.
Pulv. camph., gr. v.
Viteilli, no. i.
Aquae, oz. iv.
M. Sufficient for one injection.
—Rokitonsky.

(382) R—Tr. opli,
Tr. valerian.,
Spts. aether. co.,
Tr. castorel. aa dr. ij.
M. S. dr. j every hour. (Neuralgic form.)

(383) R—Camphorae, scr. j.
Alcoholis, q. s. ut ft. pulv.
Dein adde:
Pulveris acaciae.
Sacchari albi, aa dr. j.
Aquae cinnamomi, oz. j.
Fiat misturat. S. Dose: The one-half the instant pain is felt; if not relieved in an hour or two, give the remainder.
Dovees

(384) R—Apiolis, dr. j.
Alcoholis, dr. jl.
Syr.sim pl., oz. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. ij.
M. S. dr. j every two hours. (In anemic cases).

-Joret et Homolle.

(385) R-Tr. opil deod., dr. ij.
Ext. cimicifugae, oz. ss.
Syr. simp., dr. x.
M. S. oz. j every three or four hours.
(To restore menstrual flow after suddenly checked).

-Ringer.

#### ENDOMETRITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute or chronic inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus.

THE ACUTE FORM.—Usually involves the cervix and body. Complications: Urethritis; vaginitis; salpingitis; peritonitis. Physical Signs: Soft, enlarged and sensitive cervix; erosion about the os; cervix appears like that of early pregnancy; endometrium sensitive. Symptoms: Watery and then creamy discharge; slight rise of temperature; pain in pelvis and back; rectal and vesical irritation, etc. Treatment: Put patient to bed; light diet; soluble bowels; opium for pain; hot fomentations over hypogastric region; warm water douches (when secretion is purulent) containing bolax (dr. j-O j).

THE CHRONIC FORM .- Varieties: Ch. cervical and ch. corporeal. Symptoms of cervical and ch. corporeat. Symptons of ch. cervical form: Lencorrhea; may be pruritus; pain in loins and back; disturbances of menstruation; sterility; reflex menroses; menorrhagia. Treatment: Remove cause if possible; attend to general health; hot water douches containing substact of gine (d. v. d. o. d.); programment phate of zinc (dr. j-O j); remove ropy mucus from canal with a large-mouthed syringe; then apply iodized phenol. When cervix is congested or cystic, scarify cervix. If this treatment is inefficient, curetto cervix, and apply iodized phenol. Schroeder's operation, etc. Symptoms and treater's operation, etc. symptoms and treatment of the ch. corporeal form; Leucorrhea; menorthagia; pain in pelvic region and back; dysmenorthen; sterility; reflex neuroses; abortion. The treatment is prophylactic. Iodized phenol to endometrium; fl. ext. ergot (gtt. xv) with hydrastis canadensis (gtt. xv); in some cases it will be processed to enoute the content of the sterility of the content of the content of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the sterility of the be necessary to curette nterus. Irrigate the uterus with a double-current eatheter (so as to avoid danger of foreing un-heaithy substances through the Failopian tubes under pressure), using one onnce of hydrozone full strength; applications iodized phenol to endometrium; "uterine tonle" (Buckley's), after repletion by Abbott's "depleting suppository."

#### METRITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute or chronic inflammation of the parenchyma of the uterus.

ACUTE FORM.—Etiology: Acute endometritis; septecacula from abortlon, labor, etc.; acute peritonitis. Symptoms: Rigor; increased temperature and pulse; hypogastric pain; pelvic pain; nausea; vesical and rectal tenasmus; sometimes suppressed menstruation; menorrhagia, etc. Treatment: Remove cause if due to sepsis, etc.; intrauterine injections of hydrozone full strength, by double catheter; carbolic acid (1-100), or bichloride solution (1-5000); keep patient in bed; turpentine stupes to hypogastrio region; ice coil for temperature (high); regulate bowels (enemata); oplum suppository for severe pain; hot water douches, etc.

CHRONIC FORM.—Pathology; hyperaemic; hyperplastic; sclerotic. Symptoms; Weight in pelvis; leucorrhea; irritable rectum and bladder; radlating pains to back and limbs; menorrhagia; abortion (in early stages); sterility (later); reflex neuroses, etc. Differential Diagnosis: From early pregnancy (in pregnancy the enlargement is in an antero-posterior direction, in metritis more uniform, etc.); from fibroids; from malignant disease of the uterus. Complications: Ch. endometritis; peritonitis; varifits; salpingitis; vaginitis; var lous displacements, etc. Treatment: Prophylaxis. Treat complications; watch general health: attend to bowels. etc.; avoid excessive coitus; hot water vaginal injections; Abbott's "depleting and antiseptic suppositories; tr. lodine to fornices and cervix; scarify cervix; trachelorrhaphy; or amputation of cervix.

#### OVARITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute (follicular or interstitial or chronic atrophic, hyperplastic, or cystic) inflammation of the ovary. May be caused by sepsis, gonorrhea or exposure during menstruation.

ACUTE FORM.—Symptoms; Sharp pain novarian region; pain radiates to back; reflex neuroses; pain in micturation and defecation; septic (from abscess) symptoms. Symptoms may depend on an accompanying salpingitis or peritonitis. Differential Diagnosis: From salpingitis; peritonitic deposit; fibroid tumor; exudation into troad ligament; fecal matter in rectum. In the chronic form: Less marked; dull pain in ovarian region; dyspareunia, etc. Treatment: l'ut patient to bed; hot poultices to abdomen; soluble bowels; anodynes; later, counter-irritation (tr. iodine) to vaginal fornix superior to diseased ovary; support organ with a tampon; hot water vaginal douche; "uterine tonic" (Buckley's), after depletion with "depleting suppositories" (Abbott's). As a last resort, laparotomy.

#### DISPLACEMENTS OF THE UTERUS.

ANTEVERSION.—Symptoms: Frequent urination (uterus presses on bladder); discomfort on walking; sometimes menorrhagia; symptoms of accompanying pertonitis, metritis or cellulitis, which are

the chief cause of the trouble. Physical Signs: Cervix directed toward hollow of sacrum; body of uterus situated just above ant. vaginal wall, etc. Treatment: Treat complicating inflammation (hot water douches, lodine to fornices, etc.); then use a pessary (Emmet's).

ANTEFLEXION.—(Body bent forward on eervix). Symptoms: Sterility; leucorrhea; dysmenorrhea; disturbance of the functions of the bladder, etc. Physical Signs: Cervix high; os has a direction downward and forward; marked angle between body and eervix of uterus, etc. Treatment: After treating inflammatory symptoms, glycerine tampons, etc. (See Anteversion); dilate eervix and apply to region of internal os earbolic acid; use graduated hard dilators to keep up the dilatation; intrauterine stem, etc.

RETROVERSION AND RETRO-FLEXION.—Symptoms: Paln in back; constipation; irritable bladder; menorrhagia; leucorrhen; dysmenorrhea (when flexion is excessive); inflammatory symptoms; reflex neuroses; sterility; abortion. Differential Diagnosis: From fecal matter in rectum; fibroid on post-wall of uterus; inflammatory deposits; small ovarian tumor; prolapsed ovary. Treatment: Attend to any pelvic inflammation that might be present (hot douches, sitz-baths, bowels, etc.); then make gentle attempts to raise uterus by placing fingers in the post, fornix vaginae (a few moments at each sitting); insert a tampon (kept in situ 24 hours); hot water vaginal irrigatiors. The adhesions must be stretched, doing this cautiously.

### PROLAPSUS UTERI.

SYMPTOMS.—Weight; dragglng; sense of something giving away; severe pain; vomiting; retention of urine; disordered menstruation; sometimes difficult micturition, etc. Differential Diagnosis: From hypertrophy of the cervix uteri; rectocele; cystocele; inversion and polypi. Treatment: By pessaries (Albert Smith's or a eradle pessary), or operation.

# DISEASES OF PREGNANCY. SALIVATION.

SYMPTOMS.—Flow of saliva; bad breath, etc. Takes place usually in the early months. It is a sympathetic affection.

TREATMENT.—Saline laxatives; astringent or hydrozone mouth washes; counterirritation (tr. iodine) over parotids. Treatment unsatisfactory. Cure generally after delivery.

## NAUSEA AND VOMITING.

ETIOLOGY.—Growing ovum stretching uterus; diseases of cervix; malpositions of uterus.

TREATMENT.—Regulate diet; patient to take breakfast in bed an hour or two before rising; lime-water; champagne; nilk; leedrinks; avoid coitus; light food; bowels soluble; have patient insert a "depleting suppository" (Abbott's) on retiring every night or every other night; then try Buckley's "uterine tonic pills;" potass. bromid. (gr.x-xx) td.; chloral hydrate (gr. v) every two hours; or per enema the same; morphina hypodermatically; oxalate of cerium (gr. v-x); Fowler's solution; dll. hydrocyanic acid (gtt.iii-v) with an effervescing drink; glycozone; wine of ipecac (m. j) td.; salicin (gr.iii-v) td.; etc. If cervix ls eroded: apply nitrate silver solution (10 p. c.) or carbolic acid; vaginal suppositories to relieve irritable uterus; correct any malposition of uterus; treat inflamed cervix, etc. Anodyne liniments, etc. over epigastrium; counter-irritants. The symptoms generally disappear during the fourth month.

HYPEREMESIS.

SYMPTOMS.—From the simple form of vomiting there may be constant nausea and vomiting; pure bile is sometimes thrown up; fatigue and gastric pains; rejection of food incessant; emaciation; loss of strength; sometimes salivation and diarrhea; fever (becomes very pronounced); extremities cold and clammy; face and trunk dry and hot; incessant vomiting of food; foul breath; headache; syncope; pulse may reach 120-140 beats; urine scanty and high-colored, etc. (The prognosis is grave.)

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. — From vomiting eaused by albamiuurla; uleer or cancer of stomach; tabercular menlugitis.

TREATMENT.—Liquid food (reetal enemas); rest in bed; for thirst give per rectum water (oz. viij) and whites of two eggs, td.; The following may be given for reetal alimentation: Peptonized milk; whites of eggs in water, defbrinated blood, animal broths, etc. The amount for an enema is from four to six ounces three or four times a day. When stomach is in a condition to retain food give: Pancreatle solutions of meat; koumyss (effervescing); lime-water and milk; peptoulzed milk, etc. As a last resort induce abortion milk, etc. As a last resort induce abortion or premature labor. (See Nausea and Vomiting above for medleal treatment.)

### PRESCRIPTIONS.

(386) R-Cocain, chlorohydrat., gr. iss. Antipyrine, gr. xvj.

Aquae destil., oz. lv.

S. dr. j every haif hour until relieved. -Lutant.

(387) R-Menthol., gr. xv.
Alcoholis, dr. v.
Aquae destil., oz. iv.
M. S. oz. ss every hour.

(388) R—Cocain, muriat., gr. iij. Acetanflid., dr. ss. Aquae destil., oz. v. M. S. dr. j hourly.

(389) It—Tr. nucis vom., m. ij. Aq. laurocerasi, dr. i. M. S. gtt. x P. M. and A. M.

DENTAL CARIES-TOOTHACHE.

TREATMENT .- Morphina hypodermatically to relieve pain; anodynes; quinlna (full doses); warm applicatious externally: operative procedures.

## OEDEMA OF LOWER LIMBS.

TREATMENT.-Recumbent position and elevation of the limbs; remove all constrictlons; bathe parts with cold water; warm flannel to proteet limbs; diaphoreties; ton-1cs, etc.

## OEDEMA OF THE VULVA.

TREATMENT.—If extensive secure drainage by puncturing parts; antiseptic precautions; if edema is slight, maintain the recumbent position; applications of cold water, etc.

## VARICOSE VEINS.

TREATMENT.—Regulate bowels; rest in the recumbent position; abdominal bandages; support veins of leg by elastic stockings or bandages; cold ablutions; when there is rupture of a vein, apply a compress over point of rupture; bandage, etc.

## LEUCORRHEA.

TREATMENT.—Tepid astringent injections (alum, borax, sulphate of zinc, common salt, etc.); cotton tampon, if discharge is excessive: then injections again; asparoline, laxatives; treat complications like vulvitus, etc.

#### TRRITABILITY OF BLADDER.

A sympathetic affection in the early months; frequent desire to urinate. Treatment: Infusions of buchu, triticum repens, or tr. belladonna, etc.; bland mucilaginous drinks; suppositories of morphia, etc.

## TRRITATION OF BLADDER.

TREATMENT.—Empty bladder; restore any malposition of uterus; (genu-pectoral position); support uterus with abdominal bandage; keep bowels open, etc.

### INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

TREATMENT.—Abdominal bandage; tr. cantharidis (gtt. iii-v) to flaxseed tea (oz. j) td.; frequent ablutions; simple ointments prevent excoriations, etc.); occurs generally in elderly women who have had several children.

#### PAINFUL MAMMARY GLANDS.

TREATMENT.—Saline laxatives; in anemic, etc., subjects, iron, quinina, good food; belladonna ointment; anodyne linments (olive oil, camphor, laudanum), etc.

## PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

TREATMENT.—Usually associated with anemia, therefore, fron, quinina, etc.; belladorna plaster over cardiac region; asafetida, hyoscyamus; where patient is plethoric, laxatives, low diet, blood-letting are indicated, etc.

## SYNCOPE.

TREATMENT.—Keep head low; ammonia to nostrils; diffusible stimulants; bromide of notassium (gr. xx) td., etc.

#### ARORTTON.

DEFINITION.—Expulsion of the fetus before it is visible (before end of twentyeighth week). Division: Ovular (during first three weeks); embryonic (up to fourth month); fetal (after fourth month).

SYMPTOMS.—Premonitory: Weight and fulness in pelvis; pain in lumbar and sacral regions; irritability of bladder or rectnm; chilliness or heat alternately; malaise; increased secretions of vagina. Characteristic: Painful nterine contractions; itemorrhage; vaginal examination reveals partial or complete dilatation of os uterl, etc.

TREATMENT.—Threatened form: Rest in recumbent position; quiet; avoidance of stimulants; cooling drinks; opium to check hemorrhage and control contractions; astringents, etc. Treat cause (if known) of symptoms. The inevitable form: Control hemorrhage and empty uterus. Use tampon which controls hemorrhage, stimulates uterine contractions, and assists in the separation of the ovum from the uterus, etc.; empty bladder; fl. ext. ergot, etc.

## PLACENTA PREVIA.

DEFINITION.—The "implantation of the placenta abnormally near to, or more or less over, the internal os uterl" (King).

SYMPTOMS.—Hemorrhage (generally occurs during last three months), which is sudden and intermittent; first hemorrhage usually slight; quantity varies with amount of placental separation, etc.

TRE \TMENT.—Expectant plan of treatment rest in bed; optum for pain, etc.; cold d inks, etc). The vain indication is the m. nagement of the hemorrhage (tampon; \terms (podalic version), etc.). Empty uterus (podalic version), etc.

## ACCIDENTAL HEMORRHAGE.

DE INITION.—"Hemorrhage from the separation of a normally situated placenta." (Ashton.) Divided into open and concealed.

SYMPTOMS.—Severe pain; extreme collapse; enlargement of uterus; feeble uterine contractions; discharge of pure blood, sometimes mixed with liquor annii.

TREATMENT.—If hemorrhage is grave: Deliver at once by forceps or podalic version; firm compression npon uterus; ergot; abdominal bandage, etc.

#### ECLAMPSIA.

SYMPTOMS.—Invasion: Eyes suddenly fixed and staring; rapid movement of eyellds, etc.; convulsive twitchings of facial muscles; pupils dilated (insensible to light); tinnitus aurium; hallucinations; deaduess, etc. Typical Puerperal Convulsion: Rolling of eyes; puckering of lips; rolling head back or from side to side; twitching of facial and muscles of extremities; grinding of teeth; jerkings of arm; protrusion of tongue; clonic spasm of voluntary muscles; distended veins in neck; cyanosis; involuntary evacuation of feces and nrine, etc.

TREATMENT.—Ascertain cause. If uremia (diaphoretics; purgatives; diuretics; methods of reducing reual congestion, etc.). During paroxysm: Prevent patient injuring herself; bleeding (plethoric cases); then morphina hypodermatically; chloral hydrate (gr. xxv-xx) with potassium bromide (gr. xxv) every three or four hours. As a general rule it is best to deliver by forceps. In some cases labor may proceed naturally; milk diet, etc.

NOTE.—The following articles should always be carried by the obstetrician, or be within reach: A pair of obstetric forceps; hypodermatic syringe; stethoscope; elastic catheter; needles; needle-holder; dressing

forceps; sutures (eatgut, slik-worm, gut, slik, sliver wire, etc.); fl. ext. ergot (oz. j) or ergotele (S and D); Magendie's solution of morphina (dr. j); iiq ferri persniphatis (oz. ss); Davidson's syringe; sulphurie ether (O ss). The following articles should be in readiness: A half dozen powders of chioral (aa gr. xv); absorbent octon; antiseptic solution (hydrarg. chlor. corros., dr. j, alcohol., oz. j., dr. j to O lj water—1-2000).

## MANAGEMENT OF MOTHER AF-TER DELIVERY.

## LOCHIAL DISCHARGE.

TREATMENT.—Cleanliness; applications of napkins to receive discharge. If prematurely suppressed: warm poultices to hypogastrium and vulva; warm foot-bath; gent'e saline laxative; liq. ammon. acetat (oz. ss) every two hours. Then vaglual injections twice a day of hydrozone, one part water, 32 parts, etc.

## AFTER PAINS.

TREATMENT.—Remove retained elots; or membranes; ergot or ergotele (S. and D.); laxative enema, if not contraindicated; morphina suppository; warm poultices to hypogastrie region. May also be due to neuralgia of womb or from reflex irritation when child is put to breast.

### SORE NIPPLES.

TREATMENT.—Should be hardened during pregnancy. Use nipple sbield; cleanse parts after its use; apply tanniu and glycerine, aa dr. iij; tr. benzoin comp.; for fissures, touch twice a day with nitrate silver (gr. xx) to water oz. j; Goulard's extract (oz. ij to water O j), etc.

## EXCESSIVE FLOW OF MILK.

TREATMENT. — Dry food; abstinence from fluids as much as possible; potassium iodide (gr. xx) td; saliue laxatives; liq. ammon. aeet. (oz. ss) every two hours; locally ext. beliad, dr. j; liniment camphor, oz. j with friction.

## CHAPTER XL

## THE CARE OF THE INFANT FROM BIRTH THROUGH THE FIRST DENTITION.

BY FRANK S. PARSONS, M. D.

## INTRODUCTORY.

The problem of how properly to care for the young infant until it has arrived at a period in its existence beyond which the chief dangers to its health are mainly the accidents of life rather than a want of common sense or scientific knowledge, has been a source of endless research. So far the battle has just begun. Someone nearly every day advances a new theory and builds another air castle of hope, only for someone else a little more clear-sighted destroy.

During the past few years science has rapidly advanced the food problem in the management of infancy to such a degree that we may now, with great accuracy, detail the proper substances and amounts

detail the proper substances and amounts that are necessary for the complete nour-ishment of the babe.

But the food problem, though playing such an important part, is not by any means the sole management of infancy, nor does the physician's responsibility end with infant feeding. The study of the care of children has but just commenced. There are many things which the masses are greesly ignorant of in the management. are grossly ignorant of in the management and hygienic care of their offspring, and it is our duty to instruct them. There are old whims, granny notions and sayings, which must be rooted out of the minds of young mothers. There are bare-faced lies in the quack advertisement of the news-paper which, alas, the better-educated often believe, try, and subsequently rue.

These things and many others it is the duty of every true-hearted physician to attempt to efficiently eradicate from the public mind. It is a sign of advancing engightenment to notice that in many places this is being done, and that a clearer idea of justice is being realized by the rising generations. There is still much to accomplish, and it is probable that less infant lives would be sacrificed each succeeding year were the subjects connected with infant management admitted to the curriculum of our higher public institutions of learning.

It is not the intention to exhaustively discuss the subject of the care of infants in this work, but to outline the principles involved as they have been brought to the notice of the author, in an extensive experience, both at the bedside and in the

home

The good judgment of the general practitioner will aid him in individual cases, for the first lesson to learn in the care of children is that no two can be handled in exactly the same way.

RESUSCITATION OF THE NEW-BORN.

The methods necessary to resuscitate a new-born infant depend largely on how much life the child exhibits when born. When there is simply a sluggishness of respiratory powers, two or three vigorous slaps by the palm of the hand on the child's buttocks will often revive it. Failing in this method, a bucket of warm and of cold water, into which the child can alternately be dipped for a moment, has powerful stimulating properties to the respiratory centre in the medulia.

can alternately be dipped for a moment, has powerful stimulating properties to the respiratory centre in the medulin. The only method of artificial respiration, with, perhaps, the exception of the Laborde method of rhythmical traction on the tongue, which is suitable for the resuscitation of asphyxiated infants, is as foliows: Wipe all mucus from the chiid's mouth, place the fingers of one hand so as to close the nose and with the other push the larynx back from the outside, so as to close the oesophagus, then with your mouth against the infant's blow and fill the chiid's lungs with air. As soon as the lungs are inflated sufficiently to raise the ribs and depress the diaphragm, re-

lease your hold of the throat and larynx and gently compress the ribs from below upwards. This is to be repeated until the child shows signs of life. Sometimes two hours will be necessary in carrying on this artificial respiration before we are warranted in giving up the attempt.

THE TYING OF THE UMBILICAL CORD.—In the ordinary case, as soon as the child has taken a few good respirations, and a red glow appears on the surface of the skin in the place of the purple hue just prior to the first gasp, the cord should be ligated at about two inches from the abdominal wall. For ligature a plece of ordinary cotton twine, which has been previously immersed in an antiseptic fluid, is as good as any and is always handy in the household. Pass the twine around the umbilical cord, and make a double turn of the ends in making the first knot; this will prevent the twine slipping back when tightening around the cord, and secure a perfect control of the artery. The second turn of the twine should be after the manner of a square knot.

Divide the cord with a sharp pair of scissors about an inch from the ligature on the placental side. Allow the blood to escape from the placenta so long as it does not spurt arterial blood. This allows an easy delivery of the placenta. Look carefully at the umbilical stump of the child to see that all vessels have been secured. See, also, that the ends of the twine are short enough to prevent their catching in blankets or clothing and become pulled off. Wrap the child in a soft blanket and lay it aside until the mother is cared for.

WASHING THE INFANT.—The washing of the infant 's one of the most important parts of its early management. Many a child has lost its life through the carelessness of the nurse in unduly exposing the child to cold while bathing it. First, anoint the child with hog's lard. This renders the sebaceous matter, which is on the skin of all infants to a greater or less ex

tent, soluble and easily removable by soap and water.

Next prepare a tub of warm water, large enough to immerse the lufant, the temenough to immerse the Infant, the temperature of which is about 100 degrees. Fahr., and also a soft linen or canton fiannel rag or old handkerchief. Place the Infant up to its neck in the tub of water (the idea being that there is no danger in returning the infant to the same temperature from which it has come), and supporting its head, have the nurse gently wash the child underneath the surface of the water with the rag, using only the best of enstille som.

the water with the rag, best of eastle soap.

The head may be washed while the child is in the bath, but the face should have more care and be wiped afterwards with

a wet rag, using no soap.

On lifting the baby from the bath it should be placed in a soft, warm blanket, and, with gentle frietlon on the outside of the blanket, should be thoroughly dried. Then the creases of the skin, arm pits, etc., should receive thorough powdering

with starch or talcum powder.

The subsequent baths of the Infant should be given every morning after the second week, the temperature of the water being about that of the body. Until that age, sponging the parts where soil and friction ocenr is all that is necessary.

THE CARE OF THE UMBILICAL STUMP.—The next process in the care of the infant at this stage is the dressing of the nmbllcal stump. It should be the duty of every physician to see that this is done properly, or, better, to dress it himself. If thorough attention is given the subject It is not likely that any executation or granulation will take place after the stump has separated. The following is the method which the writer has found to answer best: Take a generous wad of antiseptic absorbent cotton, completely envelop the stnmp with it, turn the whole npwards on sthinp with it, this the whole upwards on the child's abdomen, and secure it to the same by a strip of snrgeon's adhesive plaster, about six inches long and an inch in width. Leave this dressing alone for five or six days (until the umbilical cord has had time to separate), then remove the plaster by placing a towel wet with

warm water over it for about fifteen minutes, and the whole will easily come off without pulling the skin or causing pain to the babe. Re-dress the umbilicus with another pad of cotton, as before. Leave the second dressing on for five days more. Do not use oil or moist dressings, or binders to secure the dressing.

DRESSING OF THE INFANT.—To dress an infant properly is as important a part of its management as the proper feeding. The general practice of overloading a child's body at one portion and leaving other important portions practically naked ls wrong in principle as well as practice, and may be the cause of serious acute diseases. As this subject has been discussed by the writer at length in medical journals, there will be but an outlining of it in this place. For this purpose the following general rules may be mentioned, the execution of which must conform with the circumstances of the individual cases:

First, a child should be dressed evenly, loosely and warraly, from its neck to its feet. There should be no excessive collection of clothing about its waist. Every article should be supported from the shoulders, if it tends towards dragging on the waist. The quality of texture should in the main be of slik-and-wool material for garments worn next the skin, or canton fannel if the parent's purse will not admit of anything so expensive. An all-wool texture is made by some manufacturers, which so nearly resembles the slik-and-wool that it is excellent for its softness and can be recommended here. The ordinary all-wool goods will not do for infants, as they will cause much irritation to the skin. Over the undergarments may be worn articles made of all-wool.

Second, there should never be allowed an

Second, there should never be allowed an abdominal binder on an infant, unless for some congenital hernia. The abdominal binder on the healthy infant predisposes to the causation of herniae by compressing the abdominal walls, instead of allowing the relaxation nature intended. A child should be so loosely dressed that one may with ease pass his hand between in-

tegument and clothing.

Third, the diaper should be made of canton flannel, but not too heavy. The softest side should go next the skin.

Fourth, the shirt should be made of texture, as above indicated, and preferably of knit variety, opening lu front all the way down. Silk stockings should cover the feet and legs and reach well up on the thighs. Stockings should never be colored unless by an iron-dyed black. Most other coloring mixtures are harmful.

ored unless by an Iron-dyed black. Most other coloring mixtures are harmful. Fifth, over these garments may be placed an all-wool dress, which may be made with waist and sleeves of the same material. It is to be made loosely, and may be covered with a muslin sllp. This manner of dressing Infants may be regulated for summer or winter weather by the thickness of the material used in their manufacture.



### CHAPTER XII.

## INFANT FEEDING.

For convenience we will consider the subject of infant feeding under two heads, viz.: First, the feeding of infants under one year of age, and, second, the feeding of infants between one and two years old.

## INFANT - FEEDING UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

The feeding of the new-born infant until the third day is a matter of considerable Importance, especially if the mother is a primipara. For these three days the milk is not in sufficient quantity to keep the child from crying with hunger, and, hence it generally succeeds in becoming dosed, for colic, with various sorts of mint tea and, often, paregoric. During this period always let the child nurse the period always let the child nurse the breast every time it is hungry, for this act develops the breast of the mother and the suction power of the child as well as it induces a beneficial action, by the colostrum, on the bowels of the infant. It is a rule with some nurses to give a little sweetened water or molasses for a laxative soon after birth; this is not necessary if the child will nurse the breast at once. It does no great harm, however.

If artificial feeding is necessary, as will be probable, during the first three days, let the child first take all it can from the breast, then give about a half-ounce of the following mixture:

Do not force the infant to take more than just enough to appease its hunger and allow it to sleep. This can be repeated, as necessary, until the mother

can satisfy her infant.

The feeding of the infant after the third day should be, by all means, breast milk, if there are no contraindications on account of the condition of the mother. Weakly and sickly mothers should not be allowed to nurse their offspring, for not only will the drain be too great for her only will the drain be too great for her system, but the milk, which she will furnish, will not be of a quality suitable for her babe. It is always well to have analyses of the breast milk made to determine the quality of the food the child termine the quality of the food the child is receiving, especially if the infant does not appear to thrive. If the mother is unable to nurse her own infant a wef nurse is to be obtained, if possible. The wet nurse should not be over three or four months in milk to obtain the best results, and, if the child is younger than this, the wet nurse of the same length of time in milk is to be preferred. She should be willing to submit to examination for disease, and great care should be exercised on part of the physician that there Jurk no evidences of syphilite taint, scrofula, tuberculosis, or gonorrhea. The diet of the nurse should be of ar-

The diet of the nurse should be of articles easily assimilable and nutritious. Flatulence should be gnarded against.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING .- When a child cannot be brought up on breast milk from its mother or a wet nurse, we are forced to find some artificial substitute.

to find some artificial substitute. Cow's milk, because it is the most convenient substitute to be obtained, and resembles woman's milk sufficiently to prepare therefrom an analagous food, is the one we generally adopt. It is necessary, however, to artificially change its composition so that it will compare closely with the natural food of the infant.

It will be seen that to make the neces-

sary changes to render acid cow's milk, like that of woman's, we must add a little soda or lime water, dilute the albuminoids and casein with water, add cream to bring up the fat percentage, and increase the milk-sugar.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF WOMAN'S AND

		Woman's.	Cow's.
Water	 		87.41
Solids	 	12.91	12.59
Fat			3.66
Milk Sugar			4.92
Casein			3.01
Albumen			0.75
Albuminoids			3.76
Ash	 	0.49	0.70
Reaction	 	Sl. Alka. Sl	. Acid.

I have been in the hablt, with children from a few months to a year of age, of recommending cream from milk of six hours' standing, diluted with water, properly sweetened and rendered alkallne by llme water. This is substituted for the ordinary mixed milk, the whole, of course,

to be sterilized.

In cities during the summer season it is often difficult to procure milk that is sufficiently good for the average infant. It has been brought generally many miles from the country, and has run the risk of considerable dilution on the way. There are several farms near our larger cities where milk for infants is put up in sealed jars, having been carefully milked, sterilized and hermetically confined until it reaches its destination. Such milk comes higher in price, naturally, but is so far superlor to ordinary city milk that the lives of many lnfants have undoubtedly been saved by employing it.

of many initialist and the distributions saved by employing it.

Jersey cow's milk contains more fat than others, the cream being about 20 per cent. This is the right standard for children under a year of age. Ass's milk and "strippings" are nearer the standard of woman's milk, but neither are practicable.

STERILIZATION OF MILK .- The necessity for the sterilization of milk, when in-tended for food for infants, lies in the fact that milk, containing, as it does, inactive, devitalized organic globnies, is one of the most inviting of media for the cuitivation of atmospheric germs, as well as those derived from tuberculous eows.

There are two ways of sterilizing milk now employed. One by boiling or steaming the milk, the other by a process called Pasteurization, or bringing the milk to a temperature of 75 degrees centigrade (167

Fahr.) for forty-five minutes.

Each method has its advantage, but the latter is undoubtedly the best. Boiling sterilizes quickly, fifteen to twenty min-utes being required, but it also devitaltizes the milk, so that children do not thrive so well on it as on Pasteurized milk. Both methods are complete sterilizers.

The bottles used for infant feeding should not have any angles in which milk may become collected and difficult of removal.

The milk may be sterifized in small the milk may be sternized in small bottles of just sufficient size to hold a single feeding, or it may be sterilized in a large bottle, and while yet hot poured off into the smaller ones, to be opened only as the infant requires its food.

Having mixed the milk, place a wad of absorbent cotton in the mouth of the bottle and place in water of a tempera-ture of 167 degrees Fahr. This is to be kept over just enough heat to keep the water at the above temperature for forty-

five minutes.

It has for some years been my habit of sterilizing the milk in a large bottle and run it through a couple thicknesses of cheese-cloth into the small bottles, corking the latter with a rubber stopper. frees the milk of any seum which may be deposited on the surface of the milk during sterilization.

A sterilization apparatus is a desirable article for convenience. The best instrument for this purpose now on the market is that known as "Arnoid's Steam Steriiizer." It maintains the three important factors for sterilization-simplicity, convenience and efficiency.

INGREDIENTS.-Starch as FOOD food for infants should not be given until the child is able to digest it. Ptyalin, which acts on starch, does not become secreted until after the sixth month, and not fully developed until the child is a year of age. The main starches given children are found in potato, oatmeal and barley. They are designed to take up oxygen, but will interfere with the albuminoids if given in too large quantities, and cause malassimilation. Oatmeal increases peristalsis, preventing constipation. Barley checks diarrhoea.

Lactose maintains the body heat, and is If it be de-

found in the solids of milk. I ficient the little one emaciates.

Nitrogenous matter is found in eggs. which may be given a child of ten months or over. The white of egg is the most essential. It contains about 20 per cent. per cent. nitrogenous matter and no fat. The yolk contains the fatty matter. Egg may be diluted with water and sweetened, making a good, substitute for milk or addition thereto. Beef and mutton broths form nitrogenous food. Beef tea should be made from a pound of beef to a pint of water, by cold infusion, heated only just before using.

Potash and lime also come from meats. A child of ten months may be given a little steak, which has been cooked, to suck, or the juice may be squeezed from the steak and given to the child.

## TABLE OF DIET AT EIGHT MONTHS

The following is given by Dr. Stowell, of New York.

(a) Milk. 7.00 A. M.

10.00 P. M.

(b) Milk and rusk.

(a) Oatmeal or barley in milk. 10.30 A. M.

(b) Beef-tea. 2.00 P. M.

(a) Egg in milk, sweetened.(b) Stale bread and milk.

(a) Milk and cracker.(b) Milk and oatmeal or barley. 5.30 P. M.

(a) Milk. Total milk, 11/2 pint.

#### FEEDING OF CHILDREN AFTER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

As this implies the period of weaning to those children who up to this point have been breast fed, some of the remarks in the foregoing sections apply to

suelı.

such.

At the beginning of the second year the first molars should appear, which indicates that the child is old enough to masticate its food. It may have, therefore, crusts of bread, crackers, meat-juice, chicken broths and such like foods; Graham bread and rice may be added to the dictary.

At two years of age the child should have 20 deciduous teeth, and be able to digest all the plain food that is proper for it

Water as an element of diet should not be forgotten. A child should have a large amount of water, even if his food is mainly liquid. Bring the child up to eat slowly, regularly and as much as he wants in a given time.

Fruits may be allowed after the second year, baked apples, full ripe bananas may be scraped and given. Stimulants should never be allowed the healthy child.

## TABLE OF DIET FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS.

The following table is given by Dr. Stowell, of New York:

7.30 A. M. (a) Rusk, or eracker and milk.

11.00 A. M.

(h) Soft boiled egg; milk. Orange.
(a) Milk; bread and butter.
(b) Baked potato; milk.
(a) Beef-tea, light pudding.
(b) Bread, butter, bread in meat ganyy from a roast. 2.00 P. M.

(a) Bread and milk. Prune tuice. 5.30 P. M

(b) Cocoa; custard.
(a) Milk, if awake. Total milk 2 10.00 P. M. pints.

#### DENTITION.

Under the term "dentition" is to be considered only the eruption of the temporary or milk teeth.

## TABLE SHOWING THE ERUPTION OF

## THE MILK TEETH.

		10th monthFour central incisors. 12th monthFour lateral incisors.
		15th month Four anterior molars.
		22d monthFour canine teeth.
20th	to	36th month, Four posterior molars.

Dentition may, however, be much retarded in health. This often is an indication of rachitis, especially if the closure of the anterior fontanel is delayed beyond the

20th month. The order of the eruption may be irregular also. Disorders arising from dentition are to be regarded as few. There is no doubt that coincident with this process digestive disturbances may arise. The irritability of teething children is a fact regardless of the opinions of many eminent writers to the contrary. Slight diarrhoeas may occur, and great caution must be exercised that the feeding is correct or that the diarrhoea is not aggravated, and, if occurring, is promptly checked. Convulsions are generally easily traced to other causes than that of dentition.

It is better if the gum-lancet, during dentition, be seldom used. There are special indications where it may be of benefit, cial indications where it may be of benefit, but they are few. Generally the molars are the only teeth that will require any lancing. It is probable, if there is any upward pressure on the gums sufficient to cause pain, that the pressure will shortly benumb the sensibility of the gum from constriction of the blood supply. Lancing without occasion simply causes a cicatrix to form over the tooth and the eruption made so much the more difficult.

### CHAPTER XIII.

## DISEASES OF INFANCY GEN-ERALLY OCCURRING PRIOR TO THE THIRD YEAR.

## CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

#### RACHITIS.

DEFINITION.—A diathetic disease occurring during the first years of life, manifested chiefly by a deficiency of lime salts in the bones, and growing out of a faulty diet to the child after birth, or to the mother during utero-gestation.

CAUSES.—Inheritance, tubercular, syphilitic, weakly parentage, poverty and hard-ship; food: thin, poor breast milk, poor quality of artificial food, too much starch or sugar, excess of lactic acid.

PATHOLOGY.—Proiferation and altered nutrition of cartilage, arrest of ossifying process in bone, enlargement of junction area between the shaft and epiphysis of long bones, periosteum strips off easily, greater or less amount of sub-periosteal layer, decalcification of bone, medullary portion more vascular, bones fracture easily, beads along cartilaginous portions of ribs, craniotabes. Retarded closure of the anterior fontanel, enlargement of the eranium, shape often angular with projecting forehead, curvatures in the long bones, spinal curvatures, chauges in the normal curves of the ribs with prominence of the sternum (so-called pigeon breast), pelvic deformities, spleen often enlarged, flabby muscles, emaciation, reconstructive processes gradual.

SYMPTOMS.—Digestive disturbances accompany or precede rachitis, if developed after birth; infant fretful, restless, perspires freely about head and neck during sleep, does not tolerate bed clothes, tenderness over the surface, a bruit de souffet may be heard often over anterior fontanel, prominent abdomen, deformities of long bones, delayed dentition, pseudo paraplegla occasionally met with, laryngismus stridulus.

COMPLICATIONS.—Principally a liability to diseases of the lungs, eclampsia. Lung diseases are generally very serious in rickets.

PROGNOSIS.—Good for recovery, except in case complications arise; bad for deformity if case has advanced far.

TREATMENT. — Prophylaxis — Hygienic care of the mother during pregnancy, equality in feeding the infant near the standard of mother's milk, keep mother healthy on a mixed nutritious diet, if she is nursing her infant; child must have suitable clothing, diet and hygiene. (See chapter on Infant Management.)

GENERAL TREATMENT.—Cod liver oil is of great use in this disease. Phosphorus may be combined with it to advantage in doses of 1-125th of a grain to ten minims of the oil. When digestive disturbances arise the oil may be rubbed into the skin instead of taken by the mouth. Tincture of the chloride of iron is a useful tonic. Cold sponging, to invigorate the nervous system, should be resorted to daily. Gastro-intestinal disturbances should be corrected, also other complications as they may arise.

## SCORBUTUS-INFANT SCURVY.

DEFINITION.—Infantile scurvy is a disease of the blood, arising from an insufficient quality of food. The class of infants who are prone to this disease are those who have been fed with condense i milk or infant foods, composed principally of grains.

SYMPTOMS.—Head sweating. Fretfulness, Slight elevation of temperature, irritability of temper and other nervous disturbances. Swellings of the limbs, with extreme tenderness and pseudo-paralysis. Gums swellen and bleed easily. Pale and sallow complexion, Vascular changes in the skin and naucons membranes; petechiae and hemorrhages. Anemia.

TREATMENT,—Principal treatment is to correct dict. Give fresh milk, beef juice and fruits (if child is old enough, vegetables). Orange juice is excellent. Bowlinie may be used in this disease with great advantage. Iron for the anenda and cod liver oil are serviceable. Fresh air and good hyglene.

#### SCROFULOSIS.

FFFINITION.—A diathetic, inflammatory disease of peculiar type, affecting the skin, nucous membrane, lymphatic system, boxes and joints. Lesions are particularly prone to follow singht liquirles. The presence of tubercule bacilli occur in some forms, as a concomitant of retrogrado changes in the tissues.

ITTICLOGY.—Heredlty, from scrofula, phythisis, syphills, consanquinity, youth or advanced age, and rapid child-bearing in parents. Acquired by insufficient and inproper food, bad hygiene and infection through tuberculous milk (?) or possibly vaccination (?). This disease is essentially due to lymphatic stasis. The stasis being dependent on various causes.

PATHOLOGY.—Enlargement of lymphatic glands, which undergo caseous degeneration, soften and break down. Glant cells and tubercular baci.ll often abound in these. Impetigo and secondary enlargement of lymph glands are generally non-tubercular.

SYMPTOMS Skin Affections.—Eczema, litchen, lupus, cold abscess and scrofuloderma.

OPHTHALMIC.—Phlyctenular ophthaimia, tinea tarsl, corneal ulcers, styes.

AURAL.—Otorrhea, often secondary to exanthematous diseases; more or less temporary deafness.

MUCOUS MEMBRANES. — Catarrhs, chronic tonsillar enlargement; vaginitis, catarrhal vulvitis.

BONE AFFECTIONS.—Spinal caries, joint affections, caries of long bones, nasal bones and petrous portion of temporal bones; dactylitis of phalanges.

GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS.—Enlargement and suppuration of lymphatic glands, apt to follow dentition or the exanthema. One of the earliest symptoms, and one not generally recognized, is the indisposition of the patient to cat fatty food.

TREATMENT.—Best of hygiene required, regulated diet, milk in abundance, seaside residence, warm clothing, daily morning bath in salt water. Cod liver oil and the hypophosphates, especially of lime, hold first place among medicines (the hypophosphates when chemically pure convey in the blood oxidizable phosphorus, which builds up the tissues by its faculty of absorbing oxygen for the tissue-building elements.); iodine, (1) syrup of hydriodic acid, iodide of potash, topically and internally in enlarged glandular affections; arsenic.

LOCAL MEASURES.—Skin affections must not be allowed to become chronic; lodine ointments, ung. plumbi iodidi; internally much benefit will be derived from Barclay's formula of the bromide of gold and arsenic in these skin affections. (This formula is sold under the name of "Arsenauro.") (2.)

GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS.—Enlarged glands may be painted with iodine tincture. Tonsillitis of chronic type is benefited by painting the tonsils every other

The credit of the first successful and best Syrup of Hydriodic Acid should be given to the eminent chemist, R. W. Gardner, of New York.
 Arsenauro and Mercauro are put up only by the Charles Roome Parmele Co.

day with a comp. finct, lodine one-third to two-thirds glycerine mixture. When pus is evident the abscess should be freely opened and washed out with 25 to 50 per cent. mixture of hydrozone (3) in pure water, and free drainage established.

## CRETINISM.—MYXEDEMA OF CHILD-HOOD.

DEFINITION.—An endemic, chronic disease, having intimate but obscure relation to disease or absence of the thyroid gland. Is characterized by mental and moral torpor, peculiar malformations of the head and body, and arrest of growth in certain bones.

ETIOLOGY.-Obscure; climatic causes (?).

SYMPTOMS—These are generally not apparent before the sixth month of life; general weakness; body fat and puffed out; skin brownish or ashy hue; head large; fontanelles and sutures widely open; eyes languid; appetite voracious; child sleepy and apathetic; lips thick and swollen; nose short and broad; child seldom cries; belly tunild; neck thick and short; thyroid gland sometimes enlarged and sometimes absent; general growth slow; dentition delayed, often attended with convulsions; child walks and talks very late, often not until the sixth year; height rarely exceeds 4 feet 10 inches, often does not attain over 3 feet; puberty late or absent altogether.

TREATMENT. — Prophylaxis — Mothers who have borne cretins should change climate and location to healthfer places in subsequent pregnancies; treat promptly every case of goltre.

GENERAL—Proper hygienic surroundlugs; good food; cod liver oll and iron; plenty of exercise; much benefit has recently been reported from the injection of thyroid extract in eretlnism.

Hydrozone Is a double strength (28 volume) peroxide of hydrogen far superior to the latter as a pus destroyer, and made only by Mr. Charles Marchand, of New York.

## ACUTE DISEASES OF THE RESPI-RATORY TRACT.

## ACUTE CORYZA.

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavitics, producing in infants considerable general disturbance with more or less fever.

FTIOLOGY.—Chilling the surface of the body; wetting the feet; insufficient clothing or protection from atmospheric changes; syphilis; zymotic diseases; gastric and intestinal irritation from indigestion; foreign bodies in the nasal passages.

SYMPTOMS.—Sneezing; more or less fever; congestion of the conjunctivae; watery discharge from the nostrils; more or less obstruction to nasal respiration; slight cough and gagging; sometimes vomiting, which indicates extension to the naso-pharynx; tinnitus aurium; earache when Eustachian tubes become involved.

TREATMENT.—First remove cause; co-calaize the parts and examine the nasal passages thoroughly, especially for foreign particles. Treat the fever if excessive. Keep child warm and free from exposure. Treat any constitutional disease that may cause coryza. The Carl Seiler formula may be used with advantage in older children. Powders of great astringent power should not be used in children as local applications. In adults and older children a snuff of 6 grains hydrochlorate of cocain, half a drachm of subcarbonate of blsmuth and a drachm and a half of French chalk is an excellent application. If coryza be a symptom of a zymotic disease simple cleaning of the mucous membrane will be all that is necessary, and for this purpose as well as for destroying any bacteria, a teaspoonful of hydrozone or two of the medicinal peroxide of hydrogen to a tumblerful of warm water is an efficient application. This may be used as a spray or with a swab as the case may

require. Hydrozone is superior to the ordinary peroxide of hydrogen, as it goes farther and is much more constant in strength.

## BRONCHITIS IN CHILDREN.

This disease does not differ in its pathological relations from the same disease in adults except for the increased dangers and exaggerated symptoms due to the size of the broughlal tubes in children, and their weaker powers of resistance when very young.

ETIOLOGY.—The exanthemata, influenza, pertussis, typhold fever, rickets, syphilis, deblity, putrid feces in the gastro-intestinal tract, causing irritation, by inigration of the bacilius coil communds, to the bronchl; lubalation of irritants, chilling of surface of the body, atmospheric irritants, heart lesions.

SYMPTOMS.—Coryza, skin hot and dry, temperature elevated, pulse accelerated, a dry, paroxysmal cough at first, with much uneasiness, no expectoration; (chidren under five years of age always swallow in place of expectorating); dharrhoea, often caused by the irritating action of the muco-pus swallowed. These symptoms may become rapidly aggravated when the disease extends into a endilary bronchitis and to a broacho-pneumonla.

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Inspection, frequency lu respiration, although not painful. Percussion, normal resonance. Ansentation, every kind of rale may be heard, except the crepitant, which is only heard in pneumonia; generally the loud, moist rales, Palpation; the vibrations caused by the rales may be felt.

PATHOLOGY.—As in adults, redness of the nucous membrane with tumefaction, a discharge of nucus, which later on becomes nuco-pus from the bronehial glands; epithelial cells, pus cells and other detritus are also found. TREATMENT.—Place child in a comfortable, well-ventilated room, give a gentle calomel purge (even though diarrhoea may be present); stimulate the glandular system by a ten-drop dose of turpentine on a lump of sugar; envelop the chest with a flannel, wrung out in warm water, on which a few drops of turpentine have been placed; cr. rub camphorated oil over the chest in mild cases, reduce the temperature, if excessive, with one-grain doses of acetanlide; an emetic should occasionally be given to free the stomach from swallowed mucus; stimulation at the proper time is necessary; keep patient free from undue restlessness.

## BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

DEFINITION.—An inflammatory disease of the bronchial tubes, in which the smaller bronchi have become affected and the Inflammatory process has extended to the surrounding interstitial tissue; a bronchitis with circumscribed spots of pneumonia.

ETIOLOGY.—Always an extension of a primary bronchitis.

SYMPTOMS.—Previous symptoms of bronchitis which become exaggerated; dyspnea: short, palnful and hacking cough; hereased frequency of respiration; anxious expression; pulse very rapid (often the pulse will become 200 and the respiration 80 per mlnute); child becomes very weak; tongue is coated, may become dry; anorexia and thirst; stupor alternating with delirium. Physical signs: Dullness over the circumscribed spots of pneumoula, which is difficult to find unless the pneumonia is somewhat extensive; moist rales; subcrepitant rales; apex of lung rarely involved.

PATHOLOGY.—In addition to the morbid conditions mentioned under "Bronchitis." there often occurs, as the disease advances, a condition of atelectasis, the cutting off of a portion of lung from its supply of air by the plugging of one or more bronchioles, and the cottage of the

air sacs so affected; Inflammatory conditions will also be met in the connective tissue surrounding these bronchioles.

PROGNOSIS.—Depends on the severity of the case; should always be guarded; frequent pulse and rapid respiration does not always imply that the case is hopeless.

TREATMENT.—Child should be dressed in a warm canton flannel nightdress and kept in the same until the severity of the disease is over, unless necessary to change for sake of cleanliness. Next, direct that an elderdown flannel chest protector be made and worn throughout the disease. Poultices are apt to do harm in this disease. Counter-irritants should be confined to mild turpentine stupes, but generally the protector will be sufficient. The benefit of an emetic when the tubes seem clogged with mucus is almost magical; wine of ipecac is as good as any, and serves also the purpose of stimulating the watery elements in the secretions of the mucous glands, which is desirable. Opium, preferably the camphorated tincture, tends to hasten the second stage. Citrate of potash is a valuable adjunct to relieve the kidneys. Stimulating expectorants, especially ammonia, are useful in the second and later stages. Brandy, digitalis and heart tonics are to be used judiciously when the strength flags. Change the position of the child often to prevent hypostatic congestion. It is well to have a bolling kettle of water in the room to assist in giving moisture and easing the expulsion of the mucus from the tubes.

## CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA

DEFINITION.—In children, as well as in adults, croupous pneumonia is a definite, acute, infectious, self-limited, inflammatory affection of the lungs.

ETIOLOGY.—It is now believed that this disease has a specific germ for its cause, and that this germ, probably a diplococcus, is infectious. Exposure to cold and sudden atmospherio changes may be an exciting cause. The germ theory of this disease is to be very much doubted.

SYMPTOMS.—In children vomiting or convulsions may take the place of the chill of the adult. Sometimes active delirium, general hyperesthesia or stupor may be present. Pain, if complained of, is usually referred to the epigastrium. SYMPTOMS.-In Temperature is elevated. Pulse accelerated. Cough dry, hacking and suppressed on account of pain. Rusty sputa, if any, which is generally swallowed, and may appear in the vomited matter. It is not uncommon to find no bloodly sputa what-ever. Some cyanosis may be present.

Physical Signs—Inspection: Rapid breathing; dilation of the alae nasi; somewhat painful expression of the face; lagging of respiration on affected side. Palpation: Vocal fremitus increased. Auscultatation: Crepitant rale generally absent in children under 3 years of age; bronchial respiration; moist rales and bronchophony. Percussion: Dullness or oftener a sense of greater resistance over the affected area. The physical signs may not appear for from two to fire days.

for from two to five days.

PATHOLOGY.-The three stages of congestion, red and gray hepitization appear as in the adult, but may coexist. Multilocular abscesses may take the place of resolution. Microscopically the same appearances are observed as in the adult.

PROGNOSIS .- Grave in children under 3 years. Good in children over 5 years old.

TREATMENT.-The indications for treatment are the promotion of diuresis, dia-phoresis, which are well accomplished by spts etheris nitrosi; the promotion of alka-linity of the blood, as shown by the urine, with acetate of potassium, thus lessening the fibrin in the blood and tendency to coagulation; gentle and diffuse stimulation of the nerve centres favoring sleep and preventing spasm, which may be obtained by the liquor ammonii acetatis with camby the liquor ammoni acetatis with camphor water. Other drugs may be used to obtain the same end, but the majority of cases will bear this line of treatment well. Stimulation of the heart is necessary when the right side becomes engorged trying to force blood through a consolidated lung, but, in the opinion of the writer, the stimulation should come in the shape of relieving the engorgement by district of the veryors capillaries rather. dilation of the venous capillaries, rather than by trying to force the blood through

the iung by increasing the action of the heart. Therefore, nitro-giycerine, belladonna and alcohol are better adapted for heart stimulants than digitalis in croupons pneumonia. A hot application to the chest during the stage of congestion by means of a sheet wrning out in warm water and applied about the thorax serves to ease the pain and tightness. Purgation in pneumonia should be avoided. No expectorants are needed other than water. Hyperpyrexias may be treated in the early stages by aconite and veratrum viride. The cold bath is lauded by some, while others prefer the wet sheet. Cerebral symptoms are well treated by warm mustard baths, if convulsive, or the bromides and chloral. Tonic after treatment is required.

# ACUTE DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE TRACT.

## STOMATITIS.

DEFINITION. — Catarrhai inflammation of the mucous membrane of the buccal cavity. May be simple, ulcerous or follicular.

ETIOLOGY.—Indigestible or irritating food. Uncleanliness. Anything which impairs the general heaith. Dentition, measles and scarlet fever.

SYMPTOMS.—Redness and more or less thickening of the mucous membrane, with rapid proliferation of epithelial cells; secretions angmented; tongue coated. In ulcerons variety there are white points of ulceration, which tend to enlarge and are painful. In follicular variety the inflammation is confined to the follicles, and may appear as white points with a red border, but does not ulcerate.

TREATMENT.—Removal of the cause, if it can be found. Establish good hygienlo conditions. Cleanse the mouth with a dilution of hydrozone in water. Apply borax and honey or glycerlne locally. In the nicerous or aphthous varieties, use chlorate of potassium locally and internally. Trousean recommends nitrate of silver paintings. Favorable results will be obtained by the use of hydrozone or medicinal peroxide of hydrogen in water,

properly diluted and given internally as a drink, ad libitum.

#### THRUSH.

DEFINITION.—An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the buccal cavity, with the prescace of curd-like patches on the inflamed surface, which may extend downward along the digestive tract.

ETIOLOGY.—Due to a fungus growth in the mouth.

SYMPTOMS.—Painful burning in the mouth; diarrhea; sometimes pain in abdomen; stools green, fluid and acid; anus red and exceriated; fever; inflamed surface bot, red and tender, deficient in natural secretion.

PROGNOSIS.—Thrush with gastro-enteritis is generally fatal. If mild, prognosis is good.

TREATMENT.—Cleanse with a dilute preparation of hydrozone in water, then apply borax and glycerine. Often thrush is of less importance than the disease which it complicates.

#### NOMA.

DEFINITION.—Gangrenous sore mouth; begins on inside of cheek over a hard spot which has previously developed; the mucous membrane is red and discolored, blackens and disintegrates; gums are destroyed, teeth fall out, and whole side of face may slough in five or six days.

SYMPTOMS.—Edema of cheek; bloody saliva; small and frequent pulse; delirium; thirst; diarrhea

PROGNOSIS.—Recovery rare; if so, disfigurement is great.

TREATMENT.—Tonics; wine and iron; actual cautery; cupric sulphate locally. Palliative applications may be used when case is hopeless. Hydrozone to cleanse the mouth and ulceration may be used full strength.

## PAROTITIS.

DEFINITION.—Mumps is an inflamma tory swelling of the parotid gland. It may be idiopathic or symptomatic.

ETIOLOGY.—Mumps may be due to a specific cause, which seems to be infectious and middly contagious, or it may be due to a metastasis occurring in various diseases. In the latter case it generally produces suppuration of the gland.

SYMPTOMS.—In the idiopathic form there is fever for a few days; swelling under the ear on one side, which sometimes extends to the opposite side in a few days; pain from tension, and difficulty in swallowing. In older persons there may be metastatic inflammation of testicles or ovaries. Meningitis sometimes occurs. In the symptomatic form there is usually chill and exacerbation of fever. Suppuration takes place, the abscess pointing outwardly, or, more commonly, into the mouth or pharyinx. On opening the abscess there is evacuated discolored pus with shreds of broken-down tissue.

TREATMENT.—In the idiopathic form little treatment is required beyond keeping the bowels open, feeding with liquid diet and protecting the patient from exposure to cold. In the symptomatic form, if suppuration threatens, ponltice, and when fluctuation is evident open the abscess.

#### TONSILLITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute or chronic inflammation of the tonsils.

ETIOLOGY.—Simple tonsillitis is due to exposure to cold or wet. The same caused are marked in this disease as produce rheumatism. Just what the factor is beyond exposure has not been accurately determined. Chronic tonsillitis is caused by a primary acute attack, but the diathetic diseases have an important bearing on the production of the chronic form.

SYMPTOMS.—Chill; high fever; frequent pulse; throat sore, red and inflamed; pain in tonsil; difficulty in opening the month; headache; tumefaction of tonsil; if both tonsils are affected at the same time the swelling may extend so as to close the

passages, when symptoms of asphyxia may occur.

PATHOLOGY.—There is inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue with proliferation. If resolution takes place the tonsil does not return quite to its normal size. Repeated attacks gradually enlarge the tonsils. Suppuration may occur.

TREATMENT.—During an acute attack there is nothing better than a dose of Dover's powder, after which the mouth should be rinsed with a dilution of hydrozone in water, and a mixture of ammoniated tincture of guaiac, chlorate of potassium, glycerine and water be used as a gargle every hour. Cold applications to the throat outside are of service. Aconite may be used to reduce the fever. If fluctuation or pointing occur much relief will be obtained by lancing the abscess, care being taken not to wound the carotid artery, Chronic forms of tonsillitis are rapidly benefited by painting the tonsil every other day with a mixture of one-aird compound tincture of fodine to two-thirds glycerine. Nitrate of silver is much used in the chronic forms to reduce the size of the tonsils. Tonics are necessary in most instances after recovery.

## DYSPEPSIA.

DEFINITION.—A condition which is principally manifested by vomiting of ingested food or milk, which may be soursmelling and curdled, but without inflammatory significance.

ETIOLOGY.—Dyspepsia is generally the result of an incorrect diet, over-feeding or carelessness in preparation of the food for infants. The regurgitation of milk in healthy infants is not to be considered dyspepsia, but more a natural process of disposing of excess of milk. Indigestion is most common in those infants who are bottle-fed, and those who are brought up on undiluted acid cow's milk or infant foods.

SYMPTOMS. — Fretfulness; vomiting; wasting of the tissues; constipation or diarrhea; stools unhealthy; increased secretion of mucus; acid breath; sour-smelling ejecta; fetid stool; flatulence; colicky pains; gastralgia.

PROGNOSIS.-Good, if not due to organic disease.

TREATMENT.—Regulate diet; elear out digestive tract with castor oil or rhubarb. Lavage of the stomach is of great benefit. Limewater should be used in feeding. (Reader is referred to chapter on Infant diet for modes of feeding). Occasionally it will be found necessary to resort to digestive ferments to aid digestion. Equal parts bismuth and pepsin suspended in cinnamon water will be found an agreeable form to administer these beneficial drugs. Dilute hydrochioric acid may also benefit some eases.

#### CONSTIPATION.

DEFINITION.—A delayed expulsion of feeal mater; a retention of intestinal excrementitious substances beyond the normal limit of time.

ETIOLOGY.—In young children, who are nursing, constipation of the mother is a fruifful cause for constipation in the child. There may be too much casein and starch, and too little sugar, in the mother's milk. In others, the milk is so perfectly digested that but little residue remains and constipation is the result. Sluggish condition of the muscular coats of the intestines. Artificial feeds and condensed milk, though generally giving rise to diarrhea, may produce constipation. Rice, arrowroot, boiled milk and tea will produce constipation. Impaction of feces; deficient intestinal secretion and bile; excessive perspiration; oplates; hernia; obstructions; chronic wasting disease.

SYMPTOMS.—A single evacuation a day, with straining and hard feeal immps in a nursing infant, are signs of constipation. Loss of appetite, furred tongue and offensive breath; colleky pains; increased volume and resonance of the abdomen.

TREATMENT.—Avoid medicines as much as possible and attend to the diet. In nursing infants the milk should be analyzed to discover the cause. Often with the cutting of the teeth constipation no longer is a source of annoyance. Small enemata are best borne once or twice a day, but large enemata should be avoided. Massage

of the abdomen, with a circular movement from right to left, is beneficial. Occasionally small doses of nux vomica will prove of benefit when constipation is due to sluggishness of the muscular coats of the intestines. In somewhat older children, who have been weaned, oatmeal and farinaceous diet is excellent, avoiding the starches. Among the drugs, calomel stands first when given in small doses; it is always well borne except in the strumous. For flatus magnesia and asafoetida are well recommended. Ipecac in one-grain doses has been favorably mentioned in constipation. In the strumous, cod-liver oil and syrup of iedide of iron, syrup hydriodic acid, syrup of hypophosphate of lime, bovinine and toules are necessary.

## INFANTILE DIARRHEA.

As the scope of this work is too limited to consider the numerous forms of diarrhea in lufants in detail, those touched upon here will be confined to the forms which commonly occur in practice among a large percentage of children, and leave for perusal in larger works the interesting subdivisions of the subject.

## ACUTE MYCOTIC DIARRHEA.

DEFINITION.—A gastro-intestinal catarrh of infectious or bacterial origin, formerly called "summer diarrhea." Two forms are here included—acute dyspeptio diarrhea and cholera infantum. It is to be considered in the first place as an acute fermentation or decomposition leading up to an inflammatory condition of the intestinal tract.

ETIOLOGY.—Age, first two years. Poverty and want of care; constitutional debility; dentition; diet and feeding; foreign bodies; exposure to cold; weaning, especially if sudden and in summer; bacteria; summer heat.

SYMPTOMS.—Of the two forms here considered, the first is generally a precursor to the second, unless checked before that stage is reached. It begins by a mild diarnhea, with little or no vomiting; the child is fretful and peevish; has no

appetite, but considerable thirst, which becomes greater as the disease becomes aggravated. Stools are yellow or green; eontain masses of undlgested fats, caseln and eurds, some mucus, and are much thinner than normal. The tongue is coated and mouth may become the seat of stoma-If the disease run a week or two, there is loss of weight and flesh. In cases which develop suddenly the clinical history The attack begins abruptly; is different. Is different. The attack begins abruptly; there is vomiting, hot and dry skln; diarrhea, with much flatus; stools thin and watery; eolicky pain; fetid odor; prostration of temporary duration. Proper treatment right in this stage generally establishes a cure, which goes as a \$\cdot{\text{coll}} \text{coll} toms can generally be traced to incorrect diet and obviated by care and removed by removing the cause. The second form, or true cholera infantum, generally supervenes upon a previous diarrhea; never ocvenes upon a previous diarrhea; never oc-curs in properly breast-fed children, and the exclting eause is almost always to be found in the food which has been given. The symptoms are always sudden, the child having had a mild diarrhea previously is seized with acute exacerbation of all symptoms sufficient to carry off the pa-tient in a few hours. Voniting is incessant; purging also, the stock holye hours. purging also, the stools being large and watery. Prostration is extreme; the fon-tanel is depressed; the facial features are sunken; in the later stages stupor, relaxation, coma or convulsions and death may thon, come of convensions and dean may ensue. Temperature is clevated—in recovering cases, 102-103; in fatal cases, 105 or more. Pulse rapid—150 to 200—soon becoming weak and almost imperceptible. Respiration irregular and frequent. Thirst is extreme. The collapse stage resembles that of Asiatic cholera.

PATHOLOGY.—Dyspeptic diarrhea is set up by indigested food and decomposition. If properly managed there are no lesions of importance. If the diarrhea continue inflammatory changes may be set up, when the case becomes one of entero-colitis. Bacteria may be found in large numbers. Cholera infantum is undoubtedly a disease in which toxic symptoms are manifest, and the poisoning must be derived from the bacteria directly or indirectly.

PROGNOSIS.-Good If the disease is

properly treated early. Bad in true cholera infantum.

TREATMENT.—When diarrhen is occa-sioned by improper food the first thing to do is to get rid of the irritating ingesta; then correct the dlet. Of catharties calo-mel is preferable from its antiseptic and mei is preferable from its antiseptic and antifermentative properties. It stops vom-iting, clears out the digestive tract, and has beneficial action in disposing of bac-teria. Castor oil may be used if vomiting has not taken place; full doses should be given mixed with a few drops of brandy or plain. Of drugs to control mild diarrhen or plain. Of drugs to control mild diarries bismuth stand first. It is astringent and soothing to irritated membranes. Some form of opium may be combined with it. Antiseptics are often used; those preferred are the salicylates or their derivatives. Oplum should not be used until the intestine has been emptied of its contents. Lime water and chalk mixtures serve an Imme water and chalk mixtures serve an excellent purpose. Pepsin and pancreatin are valuable alds to digestion. Irrigation of the stomach and intestine are valuable in certain cases Rest from food for a limited time is of great benefit. Water can be given when sterilized. I have been in the habit of further disinfecting drinking water by adding a teaspoonful, to a pint of water, of hydrozone. This seems to clean the mucous membranes and destroy all bacteria. Of the mixture so prepared I allow the little one a tablespoonful every five minutes or so as required to satisfy the thirst. It seems to have a beneficial effect on the diarrhea, Incholera infantum we must arrest the discholera infantum we must arrest the discharges, allay irritation to the nervous system, strengthen the heart, sustain the system and reduce the temperature. First system and reduce the temperature. This treat the shock; morphine with atropine, 1-100 of a grain in solution every three hours, or given hypodermically is of immense value; it must be given cautiously and the effect watched closely for several hours. Henoch recommends a salt solu-tion used freely by the hypodermic needle; a 1 per cent. solution is recommended. To reduce temperature, bathing is the only reliable method without danger of weakening the heart; the water should be of blood heat and gradually cooled down. Give no nourishment but champagne, brandy and ice. Glycozone has been found to be of great value in the treatment of these affections.

#### ACUTE ENTERO-COLITIS.

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammatory condition of the lower third of the lleun and of the colon. There are three forms—dysenterie, acute form (the most common), and subacute.

EPIOLOGY.—May follow a mycotic diarrhea. Vitiated constitution. Bad habits of feeding. Any senson, more common in summer. Cold. Measles. Scarlet fever. Diphtherla.

SYMPTOMS.- Dysenterlo Form: Not so frequent a form. Mostly in children over 1 year. Onset abrupt or gradual; In the former the symptoms are severe. High elevation of temperature, nervous disturbances, sometimes delirlum. Gradual cases little or no elevation of temperature. After a few fecal stools a diarrhea supervenes the discharges consist of muchs and streaked with blood. Occasionally the blood will be in clots. Tenesmus and griping severe. More or less prostration. Course generally runs a week unless treated. The Acute Form: This generally follows dys-peptic diarrhea or a cholera infantum. In pepus diarrines or a enoiera infantum. In these eases the vomiting ceases, temperature falls, serous discharges become more consistent, of a brown or greenish hue and contain considerable mucus and undigested matter. More or less fever. Pulse somewhat Increased. Restlessness, palu and crying. Thirst constant. Tongue conted border of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of t coated heavily and moist. Vomiting gendomen natural or retracted and soft. Appetite impaired. Urine high colored and loaded with urates. Loss of weight, emaciation. Subacute Form. The symptoms in ation. Subactive Form The symptoms in this form are similar to those of the acute form, which has previously lasted for a time, only to a much less severe degree. Stools are not frequent, but are diarrheal and have much odor.

PATHOLOGY.—Hyperemia of mucous membrane; thickening; small superficial ulcers in lleum. Softening of mucous membrane. Hyperplasia of solitary glands and Peyers patches. Ulcers of small size in colon. Fibrin may be found on mucons membrane of colon. Mcsenteric glands may become enlarged in protracted cases.

PROGNOSIS.—This must be, naturally, guarded. Sudden exacerbations of the disease are apt to occur on the least provocation. Complications render the prognosis less favorable. Death may take place from slow or rapid exhaustion.

TREATMENT.—Preventive measures are best. Change of air, from country or cities inland to the seaside, and vice versa. Warm covering at night. Dietetic: If breastfed and milk is good, do not withdraw it.
If weaning has taken place or child is
artificially fed, begin with barley water
or arrowroot. Milk may be tried by completely peptonizing it for two hours, then diluting it with gruel made from barley or flour ball (made by bolling two or three pounds of wheat flour twelve hours tied in a bag; the outside is scraped off and the inside which is wheather. the inside, which is principally dextrin, is used). The milk should be well diluted used). The milk should be well diluted and sterilized. I have not much confidence in any of the patent foods; occasionally they may be of advantage for a time. They all have objections. Some children will thrive on one which will be harmful to another. Egg water is of advantage, as in mycotic diarrhea (white of fresh egg; pint of cold water, previously boiled; a teaspoonful of brandy and a little salt). pint of cold water, previously boiled; a teaspoonful of brandy and a little salt). Thin mutton or chicken broth is also good for the little one. Medicinal: This in the early stages is similar to the treatment of mycotio diarrhea. When the case has assumed the inflammatory type the antiseptics become of less value. Calomel is now of little use. Bismuth is of most value. Opium must be used with discrevalue. Optim must be used with discretion. Castor oil enulsion with mucilage has some healing effect. Local treatment by flushing out the colon and introducing astringents tropically, is best. First ciean out the colon by gradually passing the rectal tube with the water flowing. In the water may be put a little hydrozone, which will have the beneficial action of an anti-septic and pus-remover, without the danger of producing any harm to the mucous mem-brane or poisoning the patient. For appli-cations, blamuth and mucilage, or tannin and water (20 grains to the ounce) or nitrate of silver (2 grains to the ounce of water) is of excellent service. Opium should be added. Glycozone may, in connection with this treatment, be used internally.

## INFANTILE ECLAMPSIA.

DEFINITION.—Convulsions of a clonic nature. Forcible, involuntary contractions, alternating with relaxations of the muscles. May be partial or general. Internal convulsions or laryngismus stridulus, is a spasm of the muscles of respiration and larynx and diaphragm, with a temporary suspension of respiration, and accompanied with a peculiar, stridulous cry on inspiration.

ETIOLOGY.—Eclampsia is a symptom of nearly all cerebral diseases; also of many of the exanthemata. Most apt to be the outcome of digestive disturbances, especially of the stomach. Laryngismus stridulus may be due to rachitis, dentition, disease of the ecrebro-spinal axis, and excitable state of the nervous system in addition to the causes of general convulsions.

SYMPTOMS.—General or partial contractions of the muscles of the face and all the limbs. Features are distorted and drawn out of shape. Frothy saliva, sometimes tinged with blood from laceration of tongue. Partial eclampsia occurs mostly in face or one or both upper limbs. Duration varies from a few minutes to hours; average, five to fifteen minutes. Laryngismus stridulus—Generally a history of previous ill-liealth. Restlessness; a peculiar crowing sound on inspiration; dyspnea; fcatures livid; head thrown back. Death from apnea seems imminent. May be general spasm.

PROGNOSIS.—Symptomatic eclampsia is always serions. If due to digestive disturbances, is favorable. Death may result from cerebral congestion, in which case consciousness does not return. Laryngismus stridulus—The mortality in this form is very great.

TREATMENT.—First plunge the child to its neck in a hot mustard bath. Give enema of soap and water and evacuate the stomach. Cold applications may be placed on head. Chloroform inhaled in obstinate cases, and chloral enema with bromides. Same treatment for laryngismus stridulus. Tonle after-treatment.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

## THE PHYSICIAN'S INTERPRETER

(English-German-French.)

(See Index at End of Chapter).

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.\*

- 1—English—Answer only, yes or no. German—Anworten Sie nur Ja oder Nein. French—Ne repondez que, oui ou non.
- 2—English—What is your name? German—Wie heisen Sie? French—Quel est votre nom?
- 3-English-How old are you? Forty?
  Fifty?
  German-Wie alt sind Sie? Vierzig?
  Funfzig?
  French-Quel age avez-vous? Quarante?
  Cinquante?
  - 4—English—Are you married? German—Sind Sie Verheirathet? French—Etes-vous marie?
  - 5—English—Have you any children? German—Haben Sie Kinder? French—Avez-vous des enfants?
- 6-English-Are they living yet?
  German-Sind Sie noch am Leben?
  French-Vivent-ils encore?
- 7—English—Do you understand me? German—Verstehen Sle Mich? French—Me comprenez yous?
- 8—English—When was the last child born?
  German—Wann war Ihre letztes Kind
  geboren?
  French—Votre dernier enfant, ou fut
  il ne?

<sup>\*</sup> See Nos. 99, 100, 101, etc.

# PREVIOUS HISTORY OF THE PA-THENT.

- 9-English-Where were you born? German-Wo sind Sle geboren? French-Ou etlez yous ne?
- 10-English-Do you live pretty well? German-Leben Sle ziemlich gut? French-Vivez your assez bien?
- 11-English-Are your parents living? German-Sind Thre Eltern noch am leben? French-Vos parens sont ils encore en vie?
- 12-English-Of what did your father die? German-An was ist Ihre Vater gestorben? French-De quoi est morte votre pere?
- 13-English-Have you any brothers? Sisters? German-Haben Sle Brudern? Schwest-
- French-Avez-vous des freres? Soeurs?
- .4-English-Of what did your grandfather die? Grandmother? Sister? Brother? German-An was ist Ihre Grossyater gestorben? Grossmutter? Schwester? Bruder? French-De quoi est morte votre grand-

pere? Grand-mere? Soeur? Frere?

- 15-English-What diseases have you had in your youth? German-Welche Krankheiten haben
  - Sle in Thre Jugend gehabt?
  - French-Quelles maladies avez-vons cu dans votre jeunesse?
- 16-English-Was your father always in good health? German-War Ihr Vater immer gesund? French-Votre pere fut il tonjours blen
  - pourtant?
- 17-English-How long have you resided in this place?
  - German-Wie lang wohnen Sie in diesen Platz?
  - French-Combien de temps avez-vous demure lei?

18-English-What have you been working

German-Was haben Sie gearbeitet? French-A quoit avez-vous travallle?

19-English-Are you a laborer? (See other occupations.)

German-Sind Sie ein Arbeiter? French-Etes-vous un ouvrier?

20-English-Are your habits temperate or otherwise?

German-Ist Ihre leibeschaffenhelt gemassigt, ruhig oder sohnst wie anderwarts?

French-Vivez vous ordinairement avec temperance? Ou autrement?

21—English—Is your memory good? German—Ist Ihr Gedachtniss gut? French-Est votre memoire bonne?

22-English-Have you had the venereal diseases?

German-Haben Sie die schlechte Krankhelt gehabt?

French-Avez-vous eu la maladie venerienne?

23—English—An attack of fever? Typhoid fever? Chills? German—Einen\_Fieberanfall? Das Ner-

venfleber? Fieberfrostein?

French-Une attaque de la fievre? flevre typhoide? Les frissons?

24—English—Have you had the measles? Rheumatism? Pneumonia?

German-Haben Sie die Masern gehabt? Rheumatismus? Lungenentzundung? French-Avez-vons en la rougeole? Le

rheumatisme? Inflammation poumons?

#### PRESENT ILLNESS.

25-English-When were you first taken slek?

German-Wann hat diese Krankheit angefangen?

French-Ouand cette maladie a-t-elie commence?

26-English-How did this illness begin? German-Wie hat diese Krankheit angefangen?

French-Comment cette maiadie a-t-eile

commence?

- 27—English—Where do you feel sick? German—Wo fullen Sie Sich Krank? French—Ou sentez vons votre maladie?
- 28—English—Show me where. German—Zelgen Sie ndr wo. French—Montrez moi ou.
- 29—English—Have you any pain? German—Haben Sie Schmerzen? French—Avez-vons des douleurs?
- 30-English-Where have you paln? German-Wo haben Sie Schmerzen? French-On avez-vous des douleurs?
- 31—English Have you a good appetite? German—Ist the Appetit gut? French—Avez-vous bon appetit?
- 82—English—Have you any pain in the abdomen? Here? There? German—Haben Sie Schmerzen im Leib? Hier? Da? French—Avez-vous des douleurs dans le ventre? Icl? La?
- 33—English—Do you still feel very weak? German—Fuhlen Sie Sich noch sehr Schwach? French—Vons sentez vous encore tres faible?
- 34—English—Are you tired? German—Sind Sie mude? French—Etes-vons fatigue?
- 35-English Have you ever had the chills? German-Haben Ste je Fleberfrostein gehabt? French-Avez-vous jamais eu des frissons?

# CONDITION OF THE ORGANS OF RES-PIRATION AND CHRCULATION.

- 36-English-Have you pain in the chest? German-Haben Sie Schmerzen in der Brust? French-Avez-vous des douleurs a la politine?
  - 37—English—Did you take cold? German—Haben Sie Sich Erkaltet? French—Avez-vous pris froid?

88-English-Have you any difficulty in breathing? German-Wird ihnen das Athembolen

schwer?

French—Avez-vous de la difficulte a respirer?

39—English—Have you any pain here?
There?
German—Haben Sie Schmerzen bler?
Da?
French—Avez-vous des douleurs ici? La?

40-English-Do you cough? Does it pain you? Have you a sore throat? German-Husten Sie? Schmertz es? Haben Sie Halsschmerzen? French-Avez-vous la toux? Cela vous falt-il mal? Avez-vous mal a la gorge?

41-Euglish-Do you expectorate much? German-Sprucken Sie viel aus? French-Vous expectorez beaucoup?

42—English—What is the color of your expectoration? Yellow? White?
German—Welche Farbe hat der Spelchel? Gelb? Weiss?
French—De quel couleur est votre expectoration? Jaune? Blanc?

43—English—Does it pain you to breathe? German—Spuren Sie Schmerzen belm Athmen? French—Cela vous fait-il mal de respirer?

44-English-Count: one, two, three. Cough.
Cough again.
German-Zable: eins zwei drei Hus-

German—Zahle: eins, zwei, drel. Husten Sie. Husten Sie noch ein. French—Dites: un, deux, trois. Toussez. Toussez eucore une fols.

45—English—Enough, or that will do. German—Dast ist genug. French—C'est bien.

46—English—Do you sweat much at night? German Schwitzen Sie viel in der Nacht? French—Transpirez-vous beaucoup la

nuit?

- 47-English-Have you lost flesh? German-Haben Sie Abgenommen? French-Avez-vous mulgri?
- 48—English—Have you been much exposed to the wet weather?
  German—Sind Sie dem Feuchten Wetter ausgesetzt gewessen?
  French—Avez-vous ete expose au temps humde?
- 49—English—Since when do you cough?
  German—Seit wann Husten Sie?
  French—Depuls quand avez-vous la
  toux?
- 50-English-Do you vomit blood? German-Brechen Sie Blut? French-Vomissez-vous du sang?
- 51—English—Is it of a bright or dark color? German—Ist es Roth oder Dunkel? French—Cela a-til une couleur claire ou foncee?
- 52—English—Do you still vonit? German Uebergeben Sle Slch noch? French Vomissez-vous encore?
- 53-English-Let me feel you pulse. German-Lassen Sie mich Ihren Puls fulen? French-Laissez moi tater le pouls.

# CONDITION OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

- 54-English-Open your mouth. German-Oeffnen Sie den Mund. French-Ouvrcz la bouche.
- 55-English-How do you feel? Well?
  Badly?
  German-Wie geht es ihnen? Gut?
  Schlecht?
  French-Comment vous sentez vous?
  Bien? Mal?
- 56—English—Show me your tongue. German—Ziegen Sie mir Ihre Zunge. French—Montrez moi votre langue.
- 57-English-Can you eat? Not much? German-Konnen Sie essen? Nicht viel? French-Pouvez vous manger? Pas beaucoup?

- 58—English—Are you thirsty? German—Haben Sle durst? French-Avez-vous soif?
- 59—English—Have you a bad appetite? German—Ist Ihre Appetit schlect? French-Avez-vous mal appetit?
- 60-English-Have you vomited? German-Haben Sie Sich ubergeben? French-Avez-vous vomi?
- 61-English-Have you any pain in the pit of the stomach? German-Haben Sie Schmerzen in der

Magengrube? French-Avez-vous des douleurs dans le

creux de l'estomac?

- 62—English—Are you a drinking man? German—Sind Sie dem Trunke ergeben? French-Buvez-vous d'habitude?
- 63—English—Does eating cause vomiting: German—Uebergeben Sie Sich nachdem Sie Gegessen Haven. French-Rendez-vous se que vous mangez?
- had 64-English-Have you ever hemorrhages? German-Haben Sie Je Bluterguesse gehabt?

French-Avez-vous jamais eu des hemorragies?

65-English-Are you constipated?

you diarrhea? German-Sind Sie verstonft? Haben Sie Diarrhoe? French—Etes-vous constlpe? Avez-vous

la diarrhee?

66-English-How are your stools? Are they regular? Their color? German-Wie ist der Stuhlgang? Ist er

regelmassig? Die Farbe? French-Comment sont vos selles? Sont-

elles regulieres? La couleur?

67—English—Do you pass blood? German—Ist Blut im Stuhlgang? French—Y-a-t-il du sang dans vos selles?

68-English-Did you ever have a liver complaint?

German-Haben Sie Je eine Leberkrankhein gehabt?

French—Avez-vous jamais eu une maiadie de fole?

## CONDITION OF URINARY ORGANS.

69-English-Have you any trouble in makwater?

German-Wird es Ihnen schwer Wasser zu lassen?

ser zu lassen? Freuch-Avez-vous de ia difficulte a nriner?

- 70—English—Docs it pain you? Color? Germau—Schmerzt es? Die farbe? French—Cela vous falt-il mal? La couleur?
- 71—English—About how much daily? More at night?

German—Ungefahr wie viel Taglich?

Mehr bei Nacht?

Freuch—Combien a peu pres par jour?
Plus pendaut la nuit?

72—English—So much? Do you pass water involuntarily?

German—So viel? Lassen Sic Wasser

ohne es zu wollen?

French-Autant? Urinez-vous sans is vouloir?

73—English—Since when? Do you pase any blood?

German-Scit wann? Ist Blut im Wasser?

French—Depuis quand? Y-a-t-li du sang dans vos urine?

74-English-Are any of your limbs swollen?

German—Ist irgend eines Ihrer Gileder geschwoilen?

French-Avez-vous des membres gonfles?

75—English—Were they ever swollen before?

German-Sind Sie Je fruher so angeswollen gewesen?

French-Ont-ils jamais ete ainsi gonfles? 76—English—Did you take anything for lt? German—Haben Sle etwas dafur gen-

French- Azev-vous pris quelque chose pour cela?

## CONDITION OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

- 77-English-Your memory; is it good?
  German-Ihr Gedachtniss; Ist es gut?
  French-Votre memoire; Est-elle bonne?
- 78-English-How does your head feel? German-Wie geht es Ihrem Kopf? French-Comment va ia tete?
- 79-English-Do you feel dizzy? Do you feel like falling?

German—Ist Ihnen schwindelig? Ist es Ihnen als ob fallen mussten? French—Avez-vous le vertige? Vous semble-t-il que vous t llez tomber?

80-English-Dld you feel much pain at the time? German-Haben Sie gieich damals arge Schmerzen gespurt?

French-Avez-vous eprouve beaucoup de douleurs alors?

- 81-English-It came all of a sudden? German-Ist es ganz plotziich gekommen? French-C'est venu tout d'un coup?
- 82-English-You cannot remember? Is it impossible? German—Sie konnen Sich nicht Erin-nern? Ist es unmoglich? French—Vous ne vous en souvenez pas? Est-ce impossible?
- 83-English-Did you faint? German-Sind Sie Ohnmachtig gewor-French-Vous etes-vous evanoui?
- 84-English-Did you fall? German-Sind Sie gefallen? French-Etes-vous tombe?
- 85-English-Have you ever had fainting speils? German-Haben Sie Je ohnmachtsanfalle gehabt? French-Avez-vous jamais eu des evan-

ouissements?

86—English—Are you subject to them? At intervals?
German—Haben Sie dieselben haufig?
Dann und waun?
French—Y etes-vous sujet? De temps

87-English-Are you nervous? Have you had any pain in the nerves?
German-Stud Ste Nervos? Haben Ste Schmerzen in die Nerven?
French-Etes-vous nerveux? Avez-vous des douleurs dans les nerfs?

88—English—Does it irritate much? Have you any pain in the back?
German—Ist es sehr reizbar? Haben Sie Schnerzen im Rucken?
French—Cela irrite beaucoup? Avezwas des douleurs dans le dos?

89—English—Here? There? Have you slept well? Badly?
German—Hier? Da? Haben Sie gut Geschlafen? Schlecht?
French—Ici? La? Avez-vous dormi?

90—English—Does it hurt you to swallow? German—Spuren Sie Schmerzen beim Schiucken? French—Avez-vous de la peine a avaler?

91-English-Have you ringing in the ears?

German—Haben Sie Ohrenbrausen?
French—Avez-vous des bourdonnements
d'oreilles?

92-English-Have you any discharge from the ears? German-Eitern Ihre Ohren? French-La matiere yous coulc-t-elie

93—English—Is it worse now? German—Ist es jetzt schlimmer? French—Est-ce pire maintenant?

94—English—Since when has your eyesight failed you? German—Seit wann hat Ihre Sehkrafft Nachgelassen? French—Depuis quand votre vue s'est-

elle diminuee?

des oreilles?

95—English—Do you see things through a mist?

German-Sehen Sie alles durch einen Nebel?

French-Voyez-vous tout a travers un brouillard?

96—English—Since when is your hand so powerless? German—Seit wann ist Ihr Hand so kraftlos?

kraftlos? French—Depuis quand votre main a-t-il

perdu la force?

97—English—Shake hands. German—Drucken Sie mir die Hand? French—Serrez-moi la main?

98-English-Can you not do it better than that?

German-Kannen Sie nicht fester grei-

fen?
French—Vous ne pouvez serrer plus

fort que cela?

#### CARDINAL NUMBERS.

99-English-One. German-Eins. French-Un. English-Two. German-Zwei. French-Deux. English-Three. German—Drei. French—Trois. English-Four. German-Vier. French-Ouatre. English-Five. German-Funf. French-Cinq. English-Six. German-Sechs. French-Six. English-Seven. German-Sieben. French-Sept. English-Fight. German-Acht. French-Huit.

English—Nine. German—Neun. French—Neuf.

English—Ten. German—Zeim. Freneh—Dix.

English—Eleven. German—Elf. French—Onze.

English—Tweive. German—Zwolf French—Douze.

English—Thirteen, German- Dreizehn, French--Treize,

English—Fourteen. German—Vierzein. French—Quatorze.

Engiish—Fifteen. German—Funfzehn. French—Quinze.

Engiish—Sixteen. German—Seehszehn. French—Seize.

English—Seventeen. German—Siebenzehn. French—Dix-sept.

English—Eighteen. German—Achtzehn. French—Dix-huit.

English—Nineteen. German—Neunzehn. French—Dix-neuf.

English—Twenty. German—Zwanzig. French—Vingt.

English—Twenty-one. German—Ein und zwanzig. French—Vingt et un.

English—Twenty-two. German—Zwei und zwanzig. Freneh—Vingt-deux.

English—Twenty-three. German—Drei und zwanzig. Freneh—Vingt-trois.

English—Twenty-four. German—Vier und zwanzig. Freneh—Vingt-quatre. English—Twenty-five. German—Funf und zwanzig. French—Vingt-cinq.

English—Twenty-six. German—Sechs und zwanzig. French—Vingt-six.

English—Twenty-seven. German—Sieben und zwanzig. French—Vingt-sept.

English—Twenty-eight. German—Acht und zwanzig. French—Vingt-huit.

English—Twenty-nine. German—Neun und zwanzig. French—Vingt-neuf.

English—Thirty. German—Dreizig. French—Trente.

English—Thirty-one. German—Ein und dreissig. French—Trente et un.

English—Thirty-two. German—Zwei und dreissig. French—Trente-deux.

English—Forty. German—Vierzig. French—Quarante.

English—Forty-one. German—Ein und vierzig. French—Quarante et un.

English—Fifty. German—Funfzig. French—Cinquante.

English—Fifty-one. German—Ein und funfzig. French—Cinquante et un.

English—Fifty-two. German—Zwei und fuufzig. French—Cinquante et deux.

English—Sixty. German—Sechzig. French—Soixante.

English—Sixty-one. German—Ein und sechzig. French—Soixante et un.

English—Seventy. German—Siebenzig. French—Soixante-dix. English-Seventy-one. German-Ein und siebenzig. French-Soixante-onze.

English-Seventy-two. German-Zwei und siebenzig.

French-Soixante-denx.

English-Seventy-three,

German-Drei und siebenzig. French-Soixante-treize.

English-Eighty. German-Achtzig.

French-Quatre-vingt.

English-Eighty-one.

German-Ein und achtzig. French-Quatre-vingt-un.

English—Ninety. German—Nennzig.

French-Quatre-vingt-dix.

English—Ninety-one. German—Ein und neunzig. French-Quatre-vingt-onze.

English-Ninety-nine.

German-Neun und neunzig. French-Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf.

English-Hundred. German-Hundert. French—Cent.

English-Hundred-one. German-Hundert und elns.

French-Cent-un.

English-Two hundred. German-Zwei-hundert. French-Deux cents.

English—Thousand. German—Tausend. French-Mille.

# DAYS OF THE WEEK.

100-English-Sunday.

German-Sonntag. French-Dimanche.

English-Monday. German-Montag.

French-Lundi.

English-Tuesday. German-Dienstag.

French-Mardi.

English—Wednesday. German—Mittwoch. French—Mercredi.

English—Thursday. German—Donnerstag. French—Jendi.

English—Friday. German—Freitag. French—Vendredi.

English—Saturday. German—Samstag. French—Samedl.

#### MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

101—English—January. German—Januar. French—Janvier.

> English—February. German—Februar. French—Fevrler.

English—March. German—Marz. French—Mars.

English—April, German—April, French—Avril,

English—May. German—Mai. French—Mai.

English—June. German—Juni. French—Juin.

English—July. German—Juli. French—Juillet.

English—August. German—August. French—Aout.

English—September. German—September. French—Septembre.

English—October. German—October. French—Octobre.

English—November. German—November. French—Novembre.

English—December. German—December. French—Decembre. SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

102—English—In the spring.
German—Im fruhjabr.
French—Au printemps.
English—In summer.
German—Im sommer.
French—En ete.
English—In autumn.
German—In herbst.
French—Fn automne.
English—In winter.
German—Im winter.
German—Im winter.
French—En hiver.

# NAMES OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE BODY.

103-English-The arm. German-Der Arm. French-Le bras. English—The arteries. German—Die Arterle. French—Les arteres. Engiish-The back. German-Der Rucken. French-Le dos. English-The body. German-Das System. French-La corps. English-The bone. German-Das Bein. French-L'os. English-The bones. German-Der Knochen. French-Les os. English-The bowels. German-Das Eingewelde. French-Les entrallles. English—The brain. German—Das Gehirn. French-La cervelle. English—The chest. German—Der Brust. French-La poitrine. English—The chin. German—Das Klnn. French-Le mentou English-The ear. German-Das Ohr. French-L'oreilles.

English—The ears. German—Die Obren. French—Les oreilles.

English—The elbow. German—Der Ellerbogen. French—Le coude.

English—The eye. German—Das Augen. French—L'oeil.

English—The eyes. German—Die Augen. French—Les yeux.

English—The face. German—Das Gesicht. French—La visage.

English—The finger. German—Der Finger. French—Le doigt.

English—The foot. German—Der Fuss. French—Le pied.

English—The gums. German—Die Gaumen. French—Les gensives.

English—The genital organs. German—Die Zeugungsgileder. French—Les organes genitaux.

English—The hair. German—Das Haar. French—Le poil.

English—The heel. German—Der Abatz. French—Le talon.

English—The head. German--Der Kopf. French—La tete.

English—The heart. German—Das Herz French—Le coeur.

English—The han German—Die Hand. French Le main.

English—The joint. German—Die Fuge. French—Jointure.

English—The knee. German—Das Knie. French—Le genou. English—The kldney. German—Die Nierc. French—La rcin.

English—The knee-pan. German—Die Kniescheibe. French—La rotule.

English—The lips. German—Die Lippe. French—La levre.

English—The liver. German—Die Leber. French—Le foie.

English—The leg. German—Der Schenkel; Das Beln. French—La jambe.

English—The lungs. German—Die Lungen. French—Les poumons.

English—The man. German—Der Mench; Mann. French—L'homme.

English—The muscles. German—Die Muskeln. French—Les muscles.

English—The month. German—Der Mund. French—La bouche.

English—The naiis. German—Dageln. French—Les ongles.

English—The neck. German—Der Nacken. French—La cou.

English—The nose. German—Dic Nase. French—Le nez.

English—The ribs. German—Die Rippen. French—Les cotes.

English—The skin. German—Die Haut. French—La peau.

English—The stomach. German—Der Magen. French—L'estomac.

English—The side. German—Der Seite. French—Le cotc. English—The shoulders. German—Die Schulter. French—L' epaule.

English—The shoulder-blade. German—Schulterblattern. French—L'os de l'epaule.

English—The skull. German—Der Schadel. French—Le crane.

English—The teeth. German—Die Zahne French—Les dents.

English—The temples. German—Die Schlafen. French—Les tempes.

English—The tongue. German—Die Zunge. French—Les gensives.

English—The toe. German—Die Zehe. French—L'ortell.

English—The thigh. German—Der Schenkel; Das Dickbein. French—La hanche.

English—The thumb. German—Der Daumen. French—Le pouce.

English—The throat. German—Der Hals. French—La gorge.

English—The veins. German—Die Adern. French—Les veines.

English—The wrist. German—Das Handgelenk. French—Le poignet.

## FOOD AND DRINK.

104—English—Apple. German—Der Apfel. French—Pomme.

> English—Bacon. German—Der Spek. French—Lard.

English—Bread. German—Brod. French—Pain. English—Beef. German—Das Rindfleisch. French—Boeuf.

English—Beef tea. German—Bouillou. French—Le bouillon.

English—Beans. German—Die Bohne. French—Feve.

English—Butter. German—Die Butter. French—Beurre.

English—Beer. German—Das Bier. French—Biere.

English—Brandy. German—Der Branntwein. French—Eau-de-vin.

English—Cheese. German—Der Kase. French—Fromage.

English—Cabbage. German—Der Kohl. Freneh—Chou.

English—Celery. German—Der Cellerie. French—Celeri.

English—Coffee. German—Der Koffee. French—Cafe.

English—Cauliflower. German Der Blumenkohl. French—Chou-fleur.

English—Chocolate. German—Chocalade. French—Chocolat.

English—Cucumber. German—Die Gurke. French—Coneombre.

English—Chicken. German—Das Kuchlein; Huhn. French—Poulet.

English—Duck. German—Die Ente. French—Canard.

English—Eggs. German—Eier. French—Oenfs. English—Fish. German—Der Fisch. French—Poisson.

English—Flour. German—Das Mehl. French—Farine.

English—Ham. German—Der Schenkel. French-Jambon.

English—Ice-water. German—Eiswasser. French—L'eau glace.

English—Lamb. German—Lammfleisch. French—Agneau.

English—Lobster. German—Meerkrebs. French—Hemard.

English—Mutton. German—Das Schopsenfleisch. French—Mouton.

English—Milk. German—Die Milch. French—Lait.

English—Mustard. German—Der Senf. French—Moutarde.

English—Cil. German—Das Oel. French—Huile.

English—Oyster. German—Die Auster. French—Huitre.

English—Oysters. German—Austern. French—Huitres.

English—Peas. German—Die Erbse. French—Pois.

English—Pepper. German—Der Pfeffer. French—Poivre.

English—Pork. German—Das Schweinfielsch. French—Porc.

English—Radish. German—Der Rettig. French—Rave. English—Riee. German—Der Reis. French—Riz.

English—Salad, German—Der Salat, French—Salade.

English—Salt. German—Das Salz. French—Sei.

English—Soup. German—Die Suppe. French—Soupe.

English—Spinaeh. German—Der Spinat. Freneh—Epinards.

English—Tea. German—Der Thee. French—The.

English—Toast. German—Gerostetes Brod. Freneh—Rotie.

English—Veal. German—Das Kaibfleiseh. Freneh—Veau.

English—Vegetables. German—Die Pflanze. French—Les vegetaux.

English—Vinegar. German—Essig. French—Vinaigre.

English—Water. French—Eau.

English—Wine. German—Wein. Frei.ch—Vin.

English—Whisky. German—Der Whisky. French—Eau de vin de grain.

#### OCCUPATIONS.

105.—English—A brewer,
German—Ein Bierbrauer.
French—Brasser.
English—A baker.
German—Ein Bacher.
French—Un boulanger.
English—A butcher.
Genman—Ein Fleischer.
French—Un boucher.

English—A bookbinder. German—Ein Buchbinder. French—Relieur.

English—A blacksmith. German—Fin Huffschmied. French—Forgeron.

English—A carpenter. German—Ein Zimmermann. French—Un charpentier.

English—A clerk. German—Ein Schreiber. French—Un clerc.

English—A civil engineer. German—Ein Ingenieur. French—Un ingenieur.

English—A fireman. German—Ein Feuermann. French—Un pompier.

English—A farmer. German—Ein Pachter. French—Fermier.

English—A lawyer. German—Ein Advocat. French—Avocat.

English—A laborer. German—Ein Arbeiter. French—Un ouvrier.

English—A mason. German—Ein Maurer. French—Un macon.

English—A miller. German—Ein Muller. French—Un meunier.

English—A musician. German—Ein Musikus. French—Un musicien.

English—A physician. German—Ein Physikus. French—Un medicin.

English—A shoemaker. Gerran—Ein Schumacher. French—Un cordonrier.

English—A saddler. German—Ein Sattler. French—Sellier.

English—A tailor. German—Ein Schneider. French—Un tailleur.

#### TIME.

106.-English-The afternoon. German-Der Nachmittag. French-Apres-midi. English—To-morrow afternoon. German—Morgen Nachmittag. French—Demain apres midl. English—At half-past two. German—Um halb Drei. French-A deux heures et demi English-At two o'clock German-Um zwei Uhr. French-A deux heures. English—At three o'clock. German—Um drei Uhr. French-A trois heures. English-At half-past three. German-Um halb vler. French-A trois heurs et demi. English-At four o'clock. German-Um vier Uhr. French-A quatre heures.

English—At half-past four, German—Um halb funf Uhr. French—A quatre heures et demi

English—At seven o'clock. German—Um sleben Uhr. French—A sept heures.

English—The evenlng. German—Der Abend. French—Le soir.

English—The morning. German—Der Morgen. French—Le matin; la matlnee.

English—The day. German—Der Tag. French—Le jour; matin.

English—The nlght. German—Die Nacht; Abend. French—La nuit.

English—A month. German—Ein Monat. French—Un mois.

English—A year. German—Ein Jahr. French—Un an; annee,

English—An hour. German—Ein Uhr. French—Un heure. English—Half an hour. German—Halb-Uhr. French—Une demi-heure.

English—The minute. German—Die Minute. French—Minute.

English—The time. German—Die Zeit. French—Le temps.

English—A week. German—Ein Woche. French—Un semaine.

English—To-day. German—Heute. French—Aujourd'hul.

English—To-morrow. German—Morgen. French—Demain.

English—To-night. German—Heute Abend. French—Ce soir.

## NATIONS.

107—English—An American. German—Ein Amerikanisch. French—Un Americain.

English—An Englishman. German—Ein Englander. French—Un Anglais.

English—England. German—England. French—Angleterre.

English—A Dane German—Ein Danisch. French—Un Danois.

English—Denmark. German—Danemark. French—Danemark.

English—An Italian. German—Ein Italiener. French—Un Italien.

English—Italy. German—Italien. French—Italie.

English—An Irishman. German—Ein Irlander. French—Un Irlandais. English—A Scotchman. German—Ein Schottlander. French—Un Ecossais.

English—Scotland. German—Schottland. French—Ecosse.

English—A Frenchman. German—Ein Franzose. French—Un Francals.

English—France. German—Frankreich. French—La France.

English—A Spaniard. German—Eln Spanler. French—Un Espagnol.

English—Spain. German—Spanien. French—Espagne.

English—A Russian. German—Ein Russich. French—Russe.

English—Russia, German—Ruszland, French—Russie,

English—A Swede. German—Elne Schwede. French—Un Suedols.

English—Sweden. German—Schweden. French—La Suede.

English—A Swiss. German—Ein Schweizer. French—Suisse.

English—Switzerland. German—Die Schweiz. French—Suisse.

English—A Dutchman. German—Ein Hollander. French—Un Hollandais.

English—Holland. German—Holland. French—Hollande.

English—German. German—Ein Deutscher. French—Allemand.

English—Germany. German—Deutschland. French—Allemagne.

## HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

408—English—Bed. German—Bett. French—Couche.

> English—Chair. German—Stuhl. French—Chaise.

English—Cup. German—Becher. French—Coupe.

English—Fork. German—Gabel. French—Fourche.

English—Glass. German—Trinkglass. French—Verre.

English—Knife. German—Messer. French—Couteau.

English—Lamp. German—Lampe. French—Lampe.

English—Mattress. German—Matress. French—Matelas.

English—Pillow. German—Kopfkissen. French—Oreiller.

English—Saucer. German—Untertasse. French—Sauciere.

English—Spoon. German—Loffel. French—Cuillere.

English—Sheet. German—Bett-tuch. French—Drap.

English—Towel. German—Handtuch. French—Serviette.

English—Table. German—Tafel. French—Table.

English—Tablecloth. German—Tischtuch. French—Nappe.

#### RELATIONS.

109—English—Aunt. German—Tante. French—Tante. English-Brother. German-Bruder. French-Frere. English-Child. German-Kind. French-Enfant. English-Cousin. German-Vetter. French-Cousin. English-Daughter. German-Tochter. French-Fille. English-Father. German-Vater. French-Pere. English-Family. German-Familie. French-Famille. English-Grandfather. German-Grosvater. French-Grand-pere. English-Grandmother. German-Grosmutter. French-Grand-mere. English-Husband. German-Ehcmann. French-Mari. English—Marriage. German—Heirath. French-Mariage. English-Mother. German-Mutter. French-Mere. English-Sister. German-Schwester. French-Soeur. English-Son. German-Sohn. French-Flls. English -Uncle. German-Onkel. French—Oncle. English-Wife.

German—Frau. French—Femme

(marlee).

#### THE DRESS.

110—English—Coat. German—Rok. French—Habit.

> English—Cloak. German—Mantel. French—Manteau.

> English—Comb. German—Kamm. French—Peigne.

English—Hat. German—Hut. French—Chapeau.

English—Handkerchief German—Tuch. French—Mouchoir.

English—Stocking. German—Strumpf. French—Bas.

English—Shoe. German—Schuh. French—Soulier.

English—Shirt. German—Hemd. French—Chemise.

English—Trousers. German—Pumplosen French—Pantalon.

English—Waistcoat. German—Weste. French—Gilet.

#### THE HOUSE.

111—English—Bed-room.

German—Schlafzimmer.

French—Chambre a coucher.

English—Cellar. German—Keller. French—Cave.

English—Door. German—Thur. French—Porte.

English—Dining-room. German—Speisesal. French—Salle a manger. English-Garden. German-Garten. French-Jardin.

English-House. German-Haus. French-Maison.

English—Kitchen. German—Kuche. French—Cuisinc.

English—Room. German—Zimmer. French—Espacc.

English—Roof. German—Dach. French—Toit.

English—Staircase. German—Treppe. French—Escalier.

English—Wall. German—Wand. French—Mur.

English—Window. German—Fenster. French—Fenetre.

# SALUTATION.

112—English—Good morning, Good evening, Good-bye. . German—Guten Morgen, Guten Abend, Lebe Wohl. French—Bon jour, Bon soir, Adieu.

113—English—How do you do? German—Wie befinden Sie Sich? French—Comment vous portez-vous?

# ACCIDENTS, ETC.

114—English—Have you any pain? Where?
Here? There?
German—Haben Sie Schmerzen? Wo?
Hier? Da?
French—Avez-vous des douleurs? Ou?
Lei? La?

115—English—Does it hurt? German—Thut das Weh? French—Cela fait-il mal? 116—English—Have you any pain in the back? In the side?

German—Haben Sie Schmerzen im Rucken? In der Seite? French—Avez-vous des douleurs dans le dos? Dans le cote?

- 117—English—Which side? Left? Right? German—Welche Seite? Links? Rechts? French-Quel cote? A gauche? droite?
- 118-English-Let me see your head. German-Lassen Sie Mich Ihre Kopf Sehen.

French-Montrez-moi vos tete.

119-English-Do you feel dizzy? Answer yes or no.

German-Ist Ihnen schwindelig? Ant-

worten Sie nur Ja oder Nein.
French-Avez-vous le vertige? Ne repondez que, oui ou non.

- 120-English-Did a stone hit you? German—Hat ein Stein Sie getroffen? French—Vous a-t-on lance une pierre?
- 121-English-Did it pain you much at the time? German-Haben Sie gleich damals arge

Schmerzen gespurt?

French-Avez-vous eprouve beaucoup de douleurs alors?

- 122-English-Is it much worse now? German-Ist est jetzt schlimmer? French-Est-ce pire maintenant?
- 123-English-Did anything get into your eye?

German-Ist Ihnen etwas ins Auge geflogen?

French-Quelque chose yous est entre dans l'oeil?

- 124—English—Let me see you eyes? German—Lassen Sie Mich Ihre Augen sehen. French-Montrez-moi vos yeux.
- 125-English-Look up. Look toward your nose.

German-Sehen Sie hinauf. Sehen Sie Ihre Nase zu.

French-Regardez en haut. Regardez vers votre nez.

126-English-Look down, Cannot you open your eye?

Konnen Sie German-Sehen Sie hinab. Ihr Auge nicht offnen?

French-Regardez en bas. Ne pouvezvous pas ouvrir l'oeil?

127—English—Have you any water? Warm water. Cold water. German—Haben Sie Wasser? Warm

Wasser. Kalt Wasser.

French-Avez-vous de l'eau? Eau chaude. Eau froide.

128-English-Bathe with warm water. Bathe with cold water.

German-Baden Sie das in Heisses Badeu Sie das in Kaltes Wasser. Wasser.

French-Baignez avec de l'eau chaude. Baiguez avec de l'eau froide.

129-Euglish-Are you warm? Are you cold? German-Siud Sie Warm? Sind Kalt?

French—Avez-vous chaud? Avez-vous froid?

130—English—Have you any nose-bleeding? German—Haben Sie Nasenbluten? French-Salgnez-vous du nez?

131—English—Did a bee sting you? Did a dog or eat blte you?

German-Hat Sie eine Biene gestochen?

Hat Sie eiu Hund oder Katz ge-French-Une abeille vous a-t-elle pique?

Uu ehien ou chat, vous a-t-il mordu?

132—English—Did you prick yourself with a pin or needle?

German -Haben Sie Sich mit einer Steeknadel oder Nahnadel tochen?

Freueh-Vous etes-vous pique avec une epingle ou aiguile?

133-English-Does it irritate much? German-Ist es Sehr reichbar? French-Cela irrite beaucoup?

134—Euglish—Did you burn yourself? German—Haben Sie sich Verbraunt? French-Vous etes-vous brule?

135.—English—Did you sleep a few hours? German—Haben Sie einige Stunden Geschlafen?

French-Avez-vous dormi quelques

136.-English-Did you sprain your hand? German-Haben Sie Ihren Hand Ver-

French-Vous etes-vous foule le main?

137 .- English-Did you take anything for

German-Haben Sie etwas dafur genom-

French—Avez-vous pris quelque chose pour cela?

## DIRECTIONS TO PATIENT.

138.-English-Have you taken the medicine?

German-Haben Sie Die Medicin genom-

French-Avez-vous pris la medecine?

139.—English—Take three tablespoonfuls three times a day. German—Nehmen Sie Drei Eszloffelvoll

drei mal Taglich.

French-Prenez-en trois cuilleres a bouche trois fois par jour.

140.—English—Take a teaspoonful three times a day, in water. German—Nehmen Sie drei Theeloffelvoll

drei mal Taglich, in Wasser.

French—Prenez-en trois cuilleres a the
trois fois jour, dans de l'eau.

141.-English-After meals. Before meals. Every half-hour.
German-Nach Mahlzeiten. Bevor Mahl-

zeiten. Alle Halb-uhr.

French-Apres les repas. Avant les repas. Chaque demi-heure.

142.-English-Every hour. Every two hours. Every four hours.

Every four hours.

German—Alle Stunden. Alle Zwei Stunden.

Alle Vier Stunden.

French-Chaque heure. Toutes les deux heures. Toutes les quatre heures.

143.-English-At noon, At night, In the German-Mittags. Abends. Des Morgens.

French-A midi. Le soir. Le matin.

144.-English-Three times daily. Four times daily. German-Drei mal Taglich. Vier mal

Taglich. French-Trois fois par jour. Quatre

fois par jour.

- 145.—Er glish Bathe parts with alcohol. German—Baden Sie das in Alcohol. French-Baignez avec l'alcohol.
- 146.-English-Paint the swelling with io-

German-Pinseln Sie das Gesehwulst mit

French-Vous devez peindre l'enflure avec jodine.

147.-English-You may eat two eggs. German-Sie durfen Essen ein Paar Eier. French-Vous pouvez manger des oeufs.

- 148.—English—You may eat bread, etc. German—Sie durfen Essen Brod, etc. French—Vous pouyez manger du pain,
- 149-English-You may drink wine, water, ice water, etc. German—Sie durfen Wein

Trinken. Wasser, Eiswasser, etc.

French-Vouz pouvez boire de vin, l'eau, l'eau glace.

150-English-Are you thirsty? Are you hungry? German-Haben Sie Durst? Haben Sie

Hunger?

French-Avez-vous soif? Avez-vons

151-English-I will leave you a prescription.

German-Ich werde Ihnen ein Recept lassen.

French-Je laisserai une prescription.

152-English-Come to my office to-morrow morning.

German-Kommen Sie Morgen Vormit-

ags auf Mein Bureau.

French-Venez a mou burcau le matin.

153-English-I will give you something for that.

German-Ich werde Ihnen etwas dafur geben.

French-Je vous donnerei quelque chose pour cela.

154-English-Keep very quiet. You must not talk.

German-Verhalten Sie Sich sehr Ruhig.

Sie durfen nicht Sprechen.

French-Restez bien tranquille. Vous ne devez pas parler.

155—English—Take a pill three times a day. Powder.German—Nehmen Sie ein Pille Drei

Mai Taglich. Pulver.

French-Prenez-en pilule trois fois par jour. Poudre.

156-Take a pill every hour. Take a pow-

German-Nehmen Sie ein Pille Alle Stunden. Nehmen Sie ein Pulver.

French—Prenez-en une pilule chaque heure. Prenez-en une poudre.

157-English-Take a bath. Use an injec-

Gern an-Nehmen Sie ein Bad. Nehmen Sie ein Spritzungen.

French-Prenez un bain. Injectez.

158-English-Gargle. Snuff. At bed-

German-Gurgeln Sie. Schnupfen Sie. Vor dem Schlafengehen.

French-Gargarisez. Prisez. A l'heure de se coucher.

159—English—Apply a bandage. Apply a

powder. Ointment, etc.
German—Anlegeu Sie ein Bandagen.
Anlegen Sie ein Pulver. Salbe, etc.
French—Appliquez\*un bandage. Appliquez une poudre. Onguent, etc.

160-English-Take a sponge bath. A soda

bath. A bran bath.

German—Nehmen Sie ein Schwamm

Bad. Ein Soda Bad. Ein Kleie Bad. French-Prenez un bain a l'eponge. Un bain a la soude. Un bain au son.

161-Drop into one eyc. Drop into both eves.

German—Traufcln Sie in das Eine Auge. Traufeln Sie in Beide Augen. French—Laissez degoutter dans un ocil. Laissez degoutter dans chaque oeil.

## ORDINAL NUMBERS.

162-English-First. German-Der, die, das erste. French-Premier.

English-Second. German—Der, dic, das zweite. French—Deuxieme (scconde).

English-Third. German-Der, die, das dritte. French-Troisiemc.

English-Fourth. German-Der, die das vierte. French-Quatrieme.

English-Fifth. German-Der, die, das funfte. French-Cinquieme.

English-Sixth. German-Der, dic, das sechste. French-Sixieme.

English-Seventh. German-Der, die, das siebente. French-Septieme.

English-Eighth. German-Der, die, das achte. French-Huitieme.

English-Ninth. German-Der, die, das neunte. French-Neuvieme.

English-Tenth. German-Der, die, das zehnte. French-Dixiemc.

English—Eleventh. German—Der, die, das elfte. French—Onzieme.

English—Twelfth. German—Der, die, das zwolfte. French—Douzieme,

English—Thirteenth. German—Der, die, das dreizehnte. French—Treizieme.

English—Fourteenth. German—Der, die, das vierzehnte. French—Quatorzieme.

English—Fifteenth. German—Der. die. das funfzehnte French—Quinzieme.

English—Sixteenth. German—Der, die das sechzehnte. French—Seizieme.

English—Seventeenth. German—Der, die das siebenzehnte. French—Dix-septieme.

English-Eighteenth. German-Der, die, das achtzehnte. French-Dix-huitieme.

English—Nineteenth. German—Der, die. das neunzehnte. French—Dix-neuvieme.

English—Twentieth. German—Der. die das zwanzigste. French—Vingtieme.

English—Twenty-first.
German—Der, die, das ein und zwanzigste.
French—Vingt et unieme.

English—Twenty-second. German—Der, die, das zwei und zwanzigste. French—Vingt-deuxieme.

English—Thirtieth. German—Der, die, das dreiszigste. French—Trenticme.

English-Thirty-first. German-Der, die das zwei und dreistigste

French-Trent et unieme.

English—Thirty-second.
German—Der, die das zwei und dreisstigste.

French-Trente-deuxieme.

English-Thirty-third. German-Der, die, das drei und dreistigste.

French-Trente-troisieme.

English-Fortieth. German-Der, die, das vierzigste. French-Quarantieme.

English-Forty-first. German-Der, die, das ein und vierzigste. French-Quarante et unieme.

English-Forty-second. German-Der, die, das, zwei und vier-French - Quarante deuxieme.

English-Fiftieth. German-Der, die, das funfzigste. French-Cinquantieme.

English-Fifty-first. German-Der, die, das ein und funfzigste. French-Cinquante et unieme.

English-Fifty-second. German-Der, die, das zwei und funfzigste. French-Cinquante-deuxieme.

English-Sixtietii. German-Der, die, das sechzigste. French-Soixantieme.

English-Sixty-first. German-Der, die, das ein und sech-

French-Soixantieme.

English-Sixty-first. German-Der, die das ein und sechigste. French-Soixante et unieme.

English-Seventieth. German-Der, die, das siebenzigste. French-Soixante et dixieme.

English—Seventy-first. German-Der, die, das ein und sieben-

French-Soixante-onzieme.

English-Seventy-second. German-Der, die, das zwei und sieben-

French-Soixante-douzieme.

English—Seventy-sixth.
German—Der, die, das sechs und siebenzigste.
French—Sojxante-seizieme.

English—Seventy-seventh. German—Der, die, das siehen und siebenzigste. French—Soixante-dix-septieme.

English—Eightieth. German—Der. die. das achtzigste. French—Ouatre-vingtieme.

English—Eighty-first. German—Der, die, das ein und achtzigste. French—Quatre-vingt-unieme.

English—Ninetieth. German—Der, die, das neunzigste. French—Quatre-vingt-dixieme.

English—Ninety-sixth.
German—Der, die, das sechs und neunzigste.
French—Quatre-vingt-seizieme.

English—Ninety-ninth. German—Der, die, das nein und neunzigste. French—Quatre-vigt-dix-neuvieme.

English—Hundredth. German—Der. die, das hundertste. French—Centieme.

English—Hundred and first. German—Dér, die, das hundert und erste. French—Cent-unieme.

English—Hundred and twentieth. German—Der, die, das hundert und zwanzigste. French—Cent-vigtieme.

English—Hundred and twenty-first. German—Der, die. das hundert und ein und zwanzigste.

£1

French—Cent vingt et unieme. English—Thousandth. German—Der, die, das tausendste. French—Millieme.

### EXAMINATION OF FEMALES.\*

463-English-Are you married? Have you any children?

German-Sind Sie Verheitrathet? Haben Sie Kinder?
French-Etes-vous marie? Avez-vous

des enfants?

164-English-Are they living yet? Are you a widow?

German-Sind Sie noch am Leben? Sind Sie eine Wittwe?

French-Vivent-ils encore? Etes-vouz une veuve?

165-English-How are your menses? Are they regular?

German-Wie ist die Monatliche Reini-gung? Ist er regelmassig?

French—Comment sont vos menstrues? Sont-elles regulieres?

- 166—English—Have you noticed their color? German—Haben Sie die Farbe bemerkt? French—Avez-vous remarque la couleur de vos menstrues?
- 167—English—Have you any pain? In the abdomen? Show me where. German—Haben Sie Schmerzen? Im Lieb? Zeigen Sie Mir wo. French—Avez-yous des douleurs? Dans le ventre? Montrez moi ou.

you the "whites?" 168-English-Have

Since when? German—Haben Sie der Weise Flus? Seit wann?

French-Avez-vous des fleurs blanches? Depuis quand?

169—English—That will do. German—Das ist genug. French-C'est bien.

#### EASY PHRASES.

170—English—Can you eat? Not much? German—Konnen Sie Essen? Nicht viel? French-Pouvez vous manger? Pas beaucoup?

<sup>\*</sup>See also Paragraphs 1 to 100.

- 171—English—Did you take cold? German—Haben Sie Sich Erkaltet? French-Avez-vous pris froid?
- 172-English-You must be very careful. German-Sie mussen Sehr vossichtig sein. French-Prennez bien des precautions.
- 173-English-Don't be afraid. It is nothing serious.

German-Haben Sie keine angst. Es Ist

nichts Gefahrliches.

French-N'avez pas peur. Ce n'est rien de grave.

174-English-Speak slower. In a few days

you may take food. German—Sprechen Sie langsamer. einigen Tagen durfen Sie Essen. French—Parlez plus lentement. En quelques jours vous pourrez manger.

175-English-An operation will be required. German-Eine Operation Ist nothwendig. French-Il sera necessaire de faire une

176.-English-Let the operation be made. German-Lassen Sie die Operation machen. French-Laissez faire 'loperation.

You will? 177.-English-It is necessary. German—Es Fignt.

German—Es Ist durchaus nothig. Sle
Wollen? Das Ist Recht.

French—Il le faut. Yous voulez bien?
C'est bien. That is right.

178.—English—You will not? A widower. German—Sie Wollen Nicht? Ein Wittver. French-Vous ne voulez pas? Un veuf.

179 .- English-Since when is your urine that color? German-Seit wann hat Ihre Wasser iene Farbe?

French-Depuis quand votre urin a-t-elle

cette couleur?

180.-English-Let me see. Stand up. German-Lassen Sie sehen. Stehen Sie anf. French-Laissez-moi voir. Levez-vous.

181.—English—Sit down. Use it regularly. German—Setzen Sie Sich. Gebrauchen Sie es regelmassig.

French-Assayez-vous. Servez-vous en regulierement.

182.-English-Look here. You must not

lose courage. German—Schen Sie hierher. Sie durfen

den Muth nicht verlieren. French-Regardez ici. Vous ne devez pas perdre courage.

183 -- English-Early in the morning, Say it again.

German-Fruhmorgens. Sagen Sie das wieder.

French-Le matin de bonne heure. Dites cela encore fois.

184.-English-A wound, Nausea, The hear-

ing. Your memory.
German—Eine Wunde. Ueb
Gehor. Ihr Gadachtniss. Uebelkeit. Das

French-Une plaie. La nausee. L'ouie. Votre memoire.

185.-English-A corn. Toothache. You will

get better. German-Ein Huhnerauge. Zahnschmer-

zen. Es wird besser werden. French-Un cor. Le mal aux dents. Cela ira mieux.

186.-English-Swallow small pieces of cracked ice.

German-Schlucken Sie Stuckchen Els. French-Avalez des petis morceaux de glace.

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## CHAPTER XV.

## NOTES AND PRESCRIPTIONS.

#### ABSCESSES.

(390) R-Calcii sulphidi, gr. j.
Sacch. lactls, gr. x.
M. et, ft. chart, no. x. S. One every
two hours.

(391) R—Ungt. belladon., oz. J. Pulv. campher., dr. J. M. S. Apply locally, with slight friction. (Abscess of breast.)

tion. (Abscess of breast.)
(392) R—Todoformi, dr. jiss-v.
Aetheris, oz. vj.
M. S. Inject oz. jii-v after aspirating ab-

(393) R—Cerati resinae co., oz. j.
Olei olivae, dr. i-ij.
M. S. Apply on soft linen. (When suppuration threatens in breast.)

seess. (Cold.)

## ABORTION.

(894) R—Tr. opii deod., m. lx.
Sod. bromid., dr. iij.
Chloral hydrat., dr. iss.
Syr. acaeine, oz. j.
Aquae q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr ij in water every four hours.
—E. Wilson.

(395) R—Mist. asafoetidae, oz. viij.
S. oz. ss several times a day, in habitual abortion.

-Negri.

(396) R-Tr. opii, m. xx-xxx.
S. Mix with oz. i-iss of boiled starch and inject into the rectum.

## ACIDITY OF STOMACH (See Pyrosis).

#### AGUE.

(397) R-Ferri redacti, Quininae sulph., aa dr. ss. Acid. arseniosi, gr. j.

Acid. arseniosi, gr. J.
M. Ft. in pil. no. xv. S. One two or
three times a day after meals. (To
restore to blood its normal constituents.)

-Bemiss.

(398) R—Ferri et quin, citrat., scr., i—dr. ss.
Infus gentian., oz. iv.
M. S. oz. ss two or three times a day.

(399) R—Quininae sulphat., scr. j.
Tr. ferri chloridi, dr. ij.
Aquae cinnamom., dr. vj.
M. S. dr. j two or three times a day in
sweetened water.

-Bemiss.

(400) R-Ferri ammonio-sulphat., scr., ij. Quininae sulphat., scr., i.
Quininae sulphat., scr., j.
Acid sulphur. dil., dr. j.
Aquae cinnamom., dr. vij.
M. S. dr. j in sweetened water twice a
day. (Where there is a tendency to

serous effusion.)

-Bemiss.

(401) R-Magnesii sulphatis, oz. 1-ij. -Magnesii surphatis, oz. 14.
Ferri sulphatis, scr., IJ.
Acid sulphur, dil., dr. J.
Syr. aurant, cort., dr vij.
Aquam, ad oz. vj.
M. S. dr. j in water twice daily (Restorative and eliminant).

-Bemlsa.

#### ALBUMINURIA.

Where true albuminuria exists, the indications are: 1. To remove the venous congestion of the kidneys. If it depends on cardiac disease, give digitalis, etc.; when on pregnancy, etc., the prone position lessens it. 2. To diminish the flow of blood to the kidneys, diuretics, purgatives, warm baths, warm clothing are necessary. 3. The anemir must be freated and removed. Give light, digestible food, iron, etc.

—T. Lauder Brunton.

(402) R—Acid. gallici, dr. ij. Acid. sulphur. dil., dr. 68. Tr. lupulini, dr. j.
Infus. lupuli, ad. oz. vj.
M. A. oz. ss td. (Checks the waste of albu-

men, especially in the acute and recent

-Altken.

(403) R-Ammon. muriat., dr. ij. Tr. ferri chloridi, dr. iss.

Aquae, oz. vj.
M. S. oz. ss. td. (Anemic albuminoid degeneration of the kidneys or liver.).

-Da Costa.

(404) R—Acid. benzoic., dr. ij.
Potass. bicarbonat., oz. ss.
Spts. aether, nit., oz. j.
Syr. limonis, oz. ij.
Liq. ammon. acetat., oz. ij.
M. S. oz. ss. four or five times daily.
(Albuminuria of pregnancy).

(405) R—Acid tartrate of potash, oz. j.
Syr. limonis, oz. j.
Aquae, O j.
M. S. Drink for child. (Acute albuminuria following scarlet fever).

—Haviland Hall.

### ASTERMA.

In the spasmodic form, inject hypodermatically atropine into the mape of the neck; inhalation of smoke of stramonium leaves; fl. ext. nux vomica, internally, alcohol, ether, opium, chloral; inhalation of chloroform cautiously given; inhalations of ethyl iodide (gtt. xv-xx), repeated three or four times daily, etc.

(406) R—Potass, nitrat, Pulv. anisi, aa, oz. ss. Pulv. stramon. fol., oz. j. M. S. A thimbleful of the powder is placed on a plate in a conteal form and ignited, the fumes to be inhaled.

(407) R-Potassii iodidi, dr. iij.
Ext. bellad., il. dr. j.
Ext. lobeliae fl. dr. ij.
Ext. grindeliae fl. oz. ss.
Glycerinae.
Aquae destil., aa oz. iss.
M. S. oz. ss. every two, three or four hours as necessary.

-Bartholow.

(408) R-Ext. euphorbae piluifera (P. D. & Co.),
Glycerini, aa dr. ij.
M. S. dr. j every three hours.
-Aulde,

(409) R—Amyl, nitrit., (pure), m. xxxv.

Ethylic alcohol (sp. gr. \$30), dr. v.

Glycerin, (pure), oz. iss.

M. S. To make a mixture of twelve doses,

dr. j in a wineglassful of warm water.

—Richardson.

(410) R—Ext. cannabis ind., gr. v.
For ten pills. (During paroxysm).
—C. Handfield Jones.

#### ANGINA PECTORIS.

For inhalation—Chloroform, or a few drops of nitrate of amyl. Internally—nitroglycerine (gr. 1-100); place fect in hot water; mustard to precordial region; dry cup between the should-

ers; hypodermatics of morphine and atropine; timulants; anodynes.

(411) R—Tr. digitalis, dr. iiss.
Spts. chloroformi, dr. vj.
Ext. buchu fl. oz. j.
Spts. juniperi co., q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. dr. ij td.

-Fothergi

(412) R—Aether, chloridi, oz. iss.
Aq. camphorae, oz. ij.
Syr. amygdalae, oz. ss.
M. S. dr. ij in water every three hours.
—Evans.

(413) R—Chloroformi,
Spts. anmon. aromat., aa dr. ij.
Spts. aether. co.,
Tr. camphor. opii.
Mucil. acaciae, aa oz. ss.
M. S. dr. j at a dose.

-Hartshorne.

(414) R-Tr. digitalis,
Tr. belladonnae,
Tr. valerianae,
Spts. aether. co., aa dr. j.
M. S. Dose, gtt. x-xx during the access
of pain.
—Gallols.

### ALCOHOLISM.

(415) R—Tr. nucis vom., m. x.
Tr. gentian. co., dr. ss.
Ess. limonis, m. j.
Spts. chloroformi, m. xv.
Aquae, ad oz. j.
M. S. Take three or four times a day.
Reinduces sleep where chloral causes a
sleepless condition, after having been
carried beyond a certain time.
—Atkinson.

(416) R—Potass, bromidi, oz. j.
Chloralis, dr. iv.
Tr. digitalis,
Tr. capsici,
Tr. zingiberis.
Spts, aromat, ammon.,
Syr. aurant, cort., aa oz.
Aquae destil., q. s. ad oz. viij.
M. S. oz. ss every three hours.
—Bellevue Hosp. "D. T." mixture.

(417) R.—Tr. nucis vomicae, gtt. v-xv.
Tr. gentian. co.,
Tr. columbae co., aa dr. j.
M. S. Take before meals. (Rum stomach.)
—Loomis.

(418) R-Sodii bromidi, oz. ss. Chloral hydrat., dr. liss. Syr. aurant. cort., oz. ss. Aquae, oz. iliss.

M. S. oz. ss at night; repeat in two hours if required, for sleeplessness.

## ANASARCA. (See Dropsy.)

## ANOREXIA.

(419) R-Fel bovini pur., scr. iv. Ferri carbonat., dr. ss. Rhei,

Ext. gentianae, aa scr. iv. M. Div. in pil. no. 120. S. Six or ten per diem. (To combat a want of ap-

-N. Gallois.

(420) R-Extract. cinchonae flav., dr. ss. Tr. nucis voiu., gtt. v.

Syr. aurant, cort., oz. iss. Claret wine, oz. viij. M. S. Several tablespoonfuls at the beginning of meals. (To stimulate the appetite.

-Foussagrives.

(421) R-Tr. cinchonae co., oz. iv. S. dr. ii, in water, td. after meals. -Bemiss.

(422) R-Tr, cinchonae co., oz. vj. Acid. muriat. dil., oz. ss. M. S. dr. ij td. after meals, weli di-Inted.

## ANURIA.

A temporary suppression of urine, due to an excess of uric acid in the urine. The symptoms are discomfort, then micturition takes place, and pain. The urine is highly acid. The affection lasts but a short time (few hours or so). Hot fomentations should be applied to lower part of aldomen, or give (to children) drop doses of tr. belladoma every 15 or 20 minutes (watch effect on pupilis).

-Wm. M. Powell.

### APHONIA.

(423) R-Zinci sulphat., gr. i-vj.

Aquae, oz. j. M. S. Use as an inhalation. (Catarrhal form.)

-Da Costa.

(424) R-Ammonii chioridi, oz. ss.

Syr. prun. virg. oz. ii].
M. S. dr. j td. Give with it 1-50 gr. strychnina td., to give tone to the relaxed laryngeai muscles.

-Da Costa.

(425) R-Pulv. benzoini, oz. ss. S. Place a portion on some live coals, and inhale the vapor, by deep inspiration.

-O. Reveil.

(426) R—Balsami tolutani, dr. v. Aether, sulphuric., oz. iss.

M. S. Put in a wide-mouthed bottle and inhale for a few minutes every half hour.

-M. Roziere.

# ANESTHETICS, ACCIDENTS IN GIVING.

Tr. digitalis hypodermatically; draw tongue out and see that respiration is not mechanically impeded; invert patient quickly and temporarily; use forced inspiration; apply external warmth and stimulation; avoid alcoholics. (See emergencies.)

## ANESTHESIA, LOCAL.

(427) R—Cocaine, grammes 5.
Antipyrin, grammes 15.
Aquae destil., grammes 80.

-Struver.

(428) R—Chloroformi, 10 parts.
Sulphuric ether, 15 parts.
Menthol, 1 part.
M. S. Use with atomizer. Anesthesia
lasts from two to ten minutes.

(429) R-Chloroformi, 1 part. Cerae, 1 part. Adipis, 3 parts. M. S. Salve.

-Kittel.

(430) R—Eugenol-acetamide is recommended as an anesthetic. As crystallized from water it occurs in lustrous scales; from alcohol it occurs in fine needles, melting at 110 F. It is applied in form of a fine powder.

#### ASPHYXIA.

In drowning hold patient's head downward for a few seconds. In hanging or choking, bleed from the jugular. If there is obstruction to passage of air through the mouth or nose, open trachea. Artificial respiration at once, and to be continued. Friction, warmth, warm bath (100 F.), ammonia to nostrils, galvanizing of phrenic nerve.

#### AMENORRHOEA.

(431) R—Ferri et ammon. citrat., dr. 1j. Syr. limonis, oz. j. Aquae, oz. ij. M. S. dr. j every four hours. (432) R—Pulv. salinac. Pulv. zingiberis, aa gr. vij. Sod, boratis, gr. xv. Ft. Pulvis. S. Take twice a day.

(433) R—Ferrl et potass, tartrat., gms. 5. Ext. artemesiae, Ext. absinth, aa gms. 2. Aloes, gm. 1. Sufficient for fifty pills. S. Two pills after meals.

(434) R—Potass. carbonat., dr. ss.

Myrrhae, dr. j.
Tere simul, dein adde;
Ferri sulphatis,
Sacehar. albi, aa dr. ss.
Ft. Massa et div. iu pil. no. xl. S. Two
or three pills td.

—Hulse.

## ACNE.

#35) R—Sulphur, praecipitat., dr. iss.
Pulv. tragaeanthae, gr. XL
Spts. camphorae, dr. ij.
Liq. calcis, q. s., ad oz. iv.
M. S. Use as a lotion.

-Stellwagon.

-Lutand.

(436) R—Ichthyol,
Saponis viridis,
Sulphur. praecip.,
Lanolin, aa dr. j.
M. S. Used cautiously in sluggish cases.
—Stellwagon

M. S. Used cautiously in sluggish case
—Stellwagon.

[437] R.—Mucilag. acaciae, dr. ilj.
Glycerinae, dr. ij.
Sulphur. praccip., dr. ilj.
M. S. For acne rosacca.

-Stellwagon.

(438) R—Calcis, oz. ss.
Sulphur. sublimat., oz. j.
Aquae, oz. x.
M. Boil down to oz. vj. and filter. S.
Apply diluted with one to ten parts of
water. (Rosacea).
—Vleminck's solution.

#### ANTISEPTIC FORMULAE.

(439) R—Hydrarg, chlor, cor., 2.
Sod. chloridi, 1.
Acid. acetlei dil., 1.
Aquae, 16.

Aquae, 16.
M. This makes a 10 per cent. bichloride solution; by adding water in appropriate quantity solutions of 1-2000 or 1-1000 are easily made.

-Ed. Martin.

(440) R—Acid. boric. pulv., Cerae albae, aa. 1 part. Olei amygdal. expr., Paraffini, aa. 2 parts.

M. Rub the almond oil with the boracio acid to a smooth mass in a warm mortar; then add the melted wax and paraffin, and triturate until cold.

(441) R—Iodoform, 5. Vaseline, 30. Oil\_almonds, 10. M. Ointment.

-Martin.

(442) R-Acid. boric., 3. Paraffine, 10. Vaseline, 5. M. Ointment.

-Martin.

(443) R-Purified shellac, 279 grms.
Purified benzoin, entirely soluble in alcohol. 10 grms. Balsam of tolu, 10 grms. Crystallized carbolic acid, 100 gms. Chinese essence of canella, 6 grms.

Saccharone, 6 gms.
Alcohol enough to make a litre.
M. This antiseptic varnish called "steresol" is employed in regions which cannot be bandaged in the ordinary fashion.

-Berlioz.

(444) R-Strengths of various other antiseptic solutions:solutions:—
Carbolic acid, 1-20 or 1-40.
Salicylic acid, 1-300.
Boric acid, 1-30.
Chloride of zinc, 1-10 or 1-20.
Permanganate, 1-1000.
Carbolized oil, 1-10.
Creolin, 1-20 or 1-40.

-Lister.

## ALOPECIA.

(445) R—Acid. gallic., 3 grms. Ess. lavend., 1 grm. Vaselini, 30 grms. Ol. ricini, 20 grms. M. This ointment is used by means of friction upon the scalp.

(446) R-Fxt. jaborandi fl., Tr. cantharidis, sa oz. ss. Glycerin.,

Glycerin., Olei vaselin., aa oz. f.
M. S. Apply locally with a spouge at night. (Alopecia following continued fevers.) -Bartholow.

#### BRONCHITIS.

(447) R—Alum, dr. ss.
Vini ipecac., dr. lss.
Syr. tolu, oz. ss.
Aquac, q. s., ad. oz. lij.
M. S. dr. i-li every three hours. (Chronic form in children).

—Powell.

(448) R—Ammon, carbonat., gr. xxiv.
Syr. tolu, dr. vj.
Spts. vini gallici, dr. lij.
Syr. senegae, dr. iliss.
Syr. acaciae, q. s., ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. j evry three hours, for children. (Capillary form).

449) R-Vini ipecae., dr. j.
Potass, citrat., dr. ss.
Tr. opii camph., dr. ij.
Elix. simpl., oz. j.
Aquae destil., q. s., ad oz lv.
M. S. dr. j every two hours to an infant
one month old. (Broncho-pneumonia).
-F. S. Parsons.

(450) R—Vini ipecae, dr. ij. Liq. potass. citrat., oz. iv. Tr. opii camp., Syr. acacine, aa oz. j. M. S. dr. j id.. in the first stage of ordinary bronchitis.

## BILIOUSNESS.

(451) R-Ext. hydrastis, fl., dr. iss.
Tr. rhei, dr. vj.
Tr. cinchonae co., oz. iij.
M. S. Two drachms two or three times
a day.

-Nlemcyer.

(452) R-Pulv. lpecac., gr. iij.

Massae hydrarg., gr. viij.

Ext. colocynth. co., gr. xvj.

M. Et div. in pil. no. viii. S. One plll

P. M. and A. M.

-Pendlcton Tatt.

## (BOILS (See Abscess).

Regulate the diet. Remove the small head and insert a drop of glycerinum acidi carbollet; may ease the pain and arrest the extension of the slough. Give internally maltine, stout, calcium sulphide, etc.

-Powell.

### BUBO.

(453) R-Unguent, hydrarg., oz. ij.
Ammonii chloridi, dr. j.
Misce bene. S. Apply twice a day.
-Dupuytren.

(454) R—Hydrarg, biniodidi, dr. ss-jss.

Adipis, oz. ij.

M. et ft. ungt. S. Apply twice daily.

—Lucol.

(455) R-Iodi.

Terebinthinae Caraden., aa dr. j.

Colledii oz iv

Collodii, oz. iv.

M. S. Apply with soft camel's-hair brush once a day until rubefaction is produced.

-Shinn.

(456) R—Cadmil iodidi, dr. ss.
Aetheris, m. xl.
Tere simul, et adde:—
Adipis, oz. j.
M. et ft. ungt. S.

M. et ft. ungt. S. Once or twice daily.

-A. B. Garrod.

### BURNS AND SCALDS.

(457) R—White glue, oz. viiss.

Water, cold, O j.
Glycerine, oz. j.
Carbalic acid dr. ii

Carbolic acid, dr. jj.
Soak glue until soft; then heat on water-bath until melted; add the glycerine and carbolic acid, and continue heating until, in the intervals of stirring, a glossy, strong skin begins to form over the surface. When needed for use, heat on water-bath until melted, and apply with a flat brush over the burnt part.

(458) R—Bismuth, submit., gr. ix.
Pulv. acid boric., gr. ivss.
Lanolin, gr. lxx.

Ol. olivae, gr. xx.

M. Apply on muslin in burns of children. Before applying this preparation, the parts are washed with boric acid water; then covered with several thicknesses of gauze, impregnated with a mixture of one and one half oz. each of lime-water and linseed oil, with one and three-quarters to one-half grains of thymol. At the end of 13 days, the above prescription is applied.

(459) R—Sod. borat., dr. iiss. Sod. chloridi, dr. ss. Aquae destil., oz. xij. Aquae camphor., oz. iv.

Aquae camphor., oz. iv.

M. S. Instil vinegar, at first, and then
apply the lotion. (Severe lye-burn of
the eye.)

—Reynolds.

(460) R—Acid. tannici, dr. ss.
Spis. vin. rect., dr. iss.
Collodion, dr. v.
Tr. benzoln., dr. ss.
M. S. Paint upon the surface.
—Snalfeld.

(461) R—Europhen, gr. xiv.
Olei olivae, gr. cv.
Vasclini, oz. ii.
Lanolini, oz. j.
M. S. For external usc.

-Siebel.

(462) R—Plumbi carbonatis, oz. iv.
Olei lini, q. s.
Tere simul et fiat plaguentum. S. Apply liberally on lint or linen.
—Gross.

(463) R—Acid. salicylici, dr. f.
Olci olivac, oz. viij.
M. S. Apply and cover with lint or
linen.
—Bartholow.

(464) R—Cerati resinae, oz. ii.
Ol. terebinth, dr. ij.
M. S. Apply on lint or linen.
—Kentish.

#### BLACK-EYE, ETC.

Paint over the bruised surface a fincture or infusion of capsicum annuum, mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage or gum Arabic, with the addition of a few drops of glycerine. Apply two or three coatings. (Also of service in stiff or sore neck.)

## BITES OF INSECTS, ETC.

(465) R-Liq. ammon., gtts. xlv.
Collodii, gtts. xv.
Acid. salicyl., gr. iss.
M. S. Apply a drop upon cach bite.
--E. Lang.

(466) R—Naphthaline,
Vaselin, aa q. s. ad. saturand.
M. S. Rub in a few drops every three
or four hours. (For bites of insects and
bec-stings.)
—Pepkow.

## BLADDER, IRRITABLE.

(467) R—Acid benzolci, Gms. 4.
 Borax, Gms., 4.5.
 Aquae, Gms. 120.
 M. S. Three large spoonfuls a day. (Relieves frequent desire to urinate.)

(468) R-Potass, citrat., gr. iv Ext. triticum repens, fl., Tr. hyoscyami, aa oz. j. Ext. buchu, fl., oz. ss. Aquae, q. s. ad oz. jij. M. S. One drachm in wineglassful of

water td.

## BRUISES, MARKS, ETC.

A poultice made of black bryony-root (deprived of its bark, and scraped), and bread crumbs or flour, should be inclosed in a thin muslin bag, and applied over the injured part. It will generally cause the ecchymosis to disappear within 24 hours, in a child. If the bryony-root cannot be procured, the poultice may be made with a solution of the hydrochlorate of ammonia. (Also for black-eye, etc.).

—Tyrrell.

## BAD BREATH.

(469) R-Acid salicyl.,

Saccharine,

Sod. bicarb., aa gr. xv.
Alcoholis, oz. j.
Ess. pip. menth., gtt. x.
M. S. One drachm in wineglassful hot water, and gargle once or twice daily.

(470) R-Potass, permangarat., gr. vj.
Aquae, dr. vj.
M. S. Gargle frequently. (Also good for the sweat of the feet, etc.).

-Palmer.

## BLADDER, CATARRH OF.

- (471) R-Ammon, benzoat., cz. j. S. grs. x-xxx td.
- (472) R—Borax, oz. j. Glycerine, oz. vj. M. S. oz. ss to a j of water. (Used as injection. (Ch. cystitis.)
- (473) R-Acid boracic., dr. ij. Syr. limonis, Syr. zingib., aa oz. j. M. S. Half an ounce every two or three hours, in water.
- (474) R-Pulv. opii, gr. xij. Camphorae, gr. xxx. Ext. belladon., gr. iij. Cacao, q. s. M. et div. in suppos. no. vj. S. One each night before retiring.

## BLISTERING FLUID.

(475) R-Aq. ammon. fort., dr. iv. Spts. rosemary, dr. iij. Spts. camphor., dr. j.

Produces vesication in from three to ten minutes.

-Granville's Blistering Lotion.

(476) R-Aq. ammon. fort., dr. v. Spts. rosemary, dr. ii.

Spts. camphor., dr. j.

Cut a piece of linen the shape and size to be vesicated, saturate with above, and apply. (Is stronger than

-Granville's Blistering Lotion.

#### BED-SORES.

(477) R-Alum, oz. ss. White of 4 eggs. Tr. Camphor., oz. ij. M. S. An excellent application.

Use charcoal poulties; wash and dress anti-septically; avoid pressure on parts. The char-coal poulties will clear away the sloughs.

#### BLEPHARITIS.

An inflammation of the hair-follicles along the An inflammation of the hair-follicles along the edge of the cye-lid; may involve other structures. In treating, cleanliness is of the utmost importance. Wash away the crusts with warm water or use an alkaline solution (soda, gr. x-oz, j). Moisten the uargins of lid with the following ointment: Yellow oxide of mercury, gr. ss. and white vascline, oz. j. Repeat this once or twice a day. Solutions of nitrate of silver (along the roots of lashes) are also useful (along the roots of lashes) are also useful.

#### BALANITIS.

(Sce also Gonorrhea.)

(\$78) R—Sodii boracis, dr. v.

Aq. bullientis, oz. viij.

M. Et ft. lotio. S. Retract the prepuce and cleanse thoroughly with the lotion. While still wet apply No. 479.

—Faison.

(479) R—Bismuth, subnit., oz. j. S. Dust plentifully over thust plentifully over and around the glans and then pull the prepuce forward to its natural position, and allow it to remain thus covered for 12 or 24 hours. Repeat.

#### COLIC, GALL.

Give hypodermatic injection of morphine; inhalations of chloroform; hot applications to the abdomen.

## COMA.

Keep the head high and cool; dark room; head shaved; low diet; croton oil; if due to compression, antiseptic trephining; if due to anemia, pllocarpine and hot baths,

#### CHOREA.

(480) R-Morphin. sulphat., gr. iv (!).

Aquae destil., oz. j.

M. S. One drachm or more, pro re nata.

—'Trousseau.

- (481) R-Ext. cimicifug., fl., Elix simpl., aa oz. iss. M. S. Two drachms four times a day. (In cases about the age of puberty.)

  --Bartholow.
- (482) R Liq. potass. arsenit., dr. iss. Vini ferri amari, q. s. ad oz. iij. M. S. One drachm td. after meals -Powell.
- (483) R-Zinci sulphatis, gr. ii. Ext. conii, gr. iij. M. Et ft. pil. S. Take every night. -Andrew.
- (484) R-Zinci valerian., gr. xl.
  Cinchoniae sulphat., gr. xx.
  M. Ft. in pil. no. xx. S. One thrice daily. -Da Costa.
- (485) R-Strychninae sulphat., gr. ii. Aquae, 02. j.

  M. S. gtt. v td. to a child from 10 to 15 years. -Hammond.

#### COLIC.

- (486) R—Tr. asafoetidae, oz. ss.
  Tr. opii, dr. j.
  Decocti hordei, O ss.
  M. Et. ft. enema. S. One injection. (For adults with flatulence.) -Hooper.
- (487) R—Chloroformi, 15 parts.
  Ol. hyoscyami, 15 parts.
  Tr. opli camph., 5 parts.
  Ol. chamenuli, 150 parts.
  M. S. Liniment. Rub upon belly. (Renal
- (488) R-Chloroformi, (pure). Spts. camphor., aa oz. ss. Spis. campnor., as .w., ss.
  Spis. aether. nit. co.,
  Spis. aether. co., as oz. iss.
  M. S. dr. ss.-j of water containing dr.
  j spis. frumentl, every half hour. For
  three doses. (For menstrual colic.) -Da Costa.

(489) R—Sodii bromidi, gr. xiviii-xevj. Chloralis, gr. xxiv-xlviij. Syr. lactucarii., q. s. ad oz. iij. M. S. Infantile colic.

-Hare.

(490) R—Strychninae sulphatis, gr. j.
Confectionis resae, dr. ss.
M. Et. ft. pil. no. xx. S. One pill td.
(Lead palsy.)

-Hazard.

(491) R—Aluminis, dr. ii.

Magnesii sulphat., oz. j.

Syr. simpl., oz. iij.

Aquae rosarum, oz. v.

M. S. oz. j in two wineglassfuls of water daily, early in the morning. (Colica pictonum.)

-Aldridge.

(492) R—Radicis rhei, gr. 71.
Foliorum sennae, dr. ilj.
M. et ft. infus. ad oz. iv. Dein adde
Magnesii sulphatis, oz. j.
M. S. oz. ss every two hours until purging ensues, then every six hours.
(Colion pictonum.)

(Colica pictonum.) -Gerhard.

## CONDYLOMATA.

(493) R—Acid acetici giacialis, dr. j. S. Apply a drop every day. (Common form.)

-Gerhard.

(494) R—Acid. carbolici, dr. j. S. Apply locally once every day or two. (Venereal form.)

-Bartholow.

(495) R—Hydrarg, chlorid, mit., dr. ii. S. First wash with solution of chlorinated soda, then dust with the calomel.

-Ricord.

(496) R-Acidi chromici, dr. iss. Aquae destil., oz. j
M. S. Apply with a small stick of wood
every other day. (Also for syphilitie warts.) -Wooster.

## CONJUNCTIVITIS.

(497) R-Acidi borici. gr. x. Pulv. aluminis, gr. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S. Drop in eye two or three times a
day. (Catarrhal form.) -Keyser.

(498) R—Acidi boriol, gr. xxx Zinci chloridi, gr. ii, Aquae destil, oz. iv. M. S. Use as a lotion in the simple form, of the affection.

-Gould.

(499) R—Cupri sulphatis, gr. iij. Aquae camphorae, oz. iv. M. S. To be dropped in the eye. (Purulent form.)

-W re.

(500) R—Acid, tannici, dr. ss.
S. Evert eyelids, and by means of a small rubber-bag insufflator dust over them the tannin finely powdered. (Granular form.)

-Hamilton.

(501 R—Cadmii sulphatis, gr. iij.
Vini opii, dr. j.
Aquae rosae, oz. ii.
M. S. Use twice daily. (In the chronio form, and for opacities of the cornea.)
—Frommæeller.
—Frommæeller.

(502) R—Hydrozone, oz. j.
Aquae, O iv.
M. S.—Wash the eyelids with this solution, and with a glass dropper apply to the inner portion of the eye, next the nose, one, two, or more drops of Marchand's Eye Balsam, every night before retiring, and the first thing in the morning.

(503) R—Hydrozone, cz. j.
Lukewarm water, O ij.
M. S. Cleanse eyelids with this solution td. Then use the Eye Balsam (Marchand's). For purulent conjunctivitis. etc.

(504) R—Hydrarg, oxidi flavi, gr. ¼-1. Adipis benzoati, dr. 1. M. Et. ft. ungt. exactum. S. Apply in the eye daily. (Phlyctenular form.)
Keyser.

#### CONVULSIONS.

(505) R.—Moschi, gr. xii,
Sacchari, gr. xl.
Spts. animon., m. xxx.
Infus. lini co., cz. iv.
M. S. An injection for infantile convulsions.

—Ellis.

(506) R—Ammon. bromidi, scr. iv.
Potass, bromidi, dr. vj.
Tr. calumbae, oz. j.
Aquae destil., q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. dr. ii every hour or two.
—Echeverria.

(507) R-Chiorai, hydratis, gr. 1-v. Syr. simpl., dr. j. M. S. One dose. (For infants and smail children.) -Waterhouse.

(508) R-Chloral hydratis, gr. xv. - Chroni alguratus, gr. xv.
Potass, bromidl, dr. j.
Syr. simpl., dr. v.
Aquae destil., oz. il.
M. S. dr. i every three hours. (During teething.)

(509) R-Tr. stramonn, oz. ss. S. dr. i every hour until relieved.

(510) R-Chlorai hydratis, gr. x. Fresh milk, oz. J. M. Rectal Injection for children.

## CHOLERA INFANTUM.

(611) R—Bismuth, subnit., dr. ss-iss.
Spts. myristicae, m. xx.
Spts. vini gal., dr. iij.
Syr. acaciae, oz. iss.
Aq. cinnam., q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. dr. i every two hours. (Arrests voniting and purging.) -Powell.

(512) R-Acid sulphurie aromat., m. xxiv.

Liq. morph. sulphat., dr. j. Elix. curaeoac, dr. ii. Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iij.

M. S. dr. j every three hours for a child of one year of age. (For vomit. and purg.) -Goodhart and Starr.

(613) R—Hydrarg, chlor, mit., gr. ½. Bismuth, subnit., gr. xxxvi. M. et. ft., chart. no. xii. S. One powder every hour or two.

-Powell.

(514) R-Liq. caieis. Aq. cinnam., aa oz. j. M. S. dr. j when required.

-Powell.

(515) R—Tr. opii, gtt. xii,
Mist. cretae, oz. iss.
M. S. dr. j every two or three hours to
an infant of one year, -J. Lewls Smlth.

(516) R—Hydrarg, chlorid, mitts, Plumbi acetatis, aa gr, j. M. et. ft. in pulv. no. iv. S. Ore powder every three hours, for a child from 10 to 20 months old. -T. D. Mitchell.

## CARIES.

(516) R—Cuprl sulphatis,
Zinci sulphat, aa 15 parts,
Liq, plumb, subacetat., 30 pts.
Aceti, 200 parts.
M. S. Inject thoroughly into the sinus.
—Villate.

(518) R—Syr. phosphat. co., cum ol. morrhuae, oz. vj. S. Dose, pro re nata.

-Parrish.

## CARBUNCLE.

(519) R—Farinae lini. Fermenti, aa q. s. Fiat cataplasma.

-Ellis.

(520) R-Ext. opii, oz. ss.
Glycerinee, q. s. ut. ft. magma.
M. S. Smear thickly over the swelling
td., and apply formula 521.

(521) R-Pulv, opii.
Ungt. bydrarg.,
Saponis durae, as oz. ss.
M. S. Apply spread on thick leather.
(Will sometimes abort a boil or carbuncle if applied early.

-Euxton Shillitoe.

(522) R—Tr. lodi, oz. j.

Apply so as to encircle the carbuncle
until it produces vesiccation.

—Jordan.

#### CATARRH.

(523) R—Morphin, sulphat., gr. ss.
Quin, sulphat., gr. x.
M. et ft. chart. S. Take at bed-time.
(Inciplent broncho-pulmonary catarrh.)
—Bartholow.

(524) R-Tr. eucalypti.
Syr. simpl., aa oz. j.
M. S. dr. j every three hours. (In chronic broncho-pulmonary form.)
-Gubler.

(525) R—Ammon. iodidi, dr. j.
Liq. potass. arsenit., dr. ss.
Tr. calumbae, oz. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. iss.
M. S. dr. j td. before meals. (Catarrh
of gall-ducts with jaundice.)
—Bartholow.

(526) R—Ol. terebinth, dr. siss.
Syr. simpl., oz. j.
Aq. cinnamoni, oz. jj.
Olei limonis, nl. vilj.
M. S. dr. j every three hours. (Genito-urinary catarrh.) -Mannsell.

(827) R—Liq. potass, arsenit., dr. ss.
Tr. nucis vomicae, dr. iss.
Tr. calumbae, dr. xiv.
M. S. dr. j every two hours. (Gastrointestinai catarrh with vomiting.) -F. G. Smith.

(528) R-Acid tannici, 'gr. x. Aquae destii., oz. iij. M. S. dr. j every two hours. (Gastro-intestinal catarrh with purging; acute form.) -Niemeyer.

(529) R-Zinci oxidi, dr. j. Sed. bicarb., gr. L. Piperinac, gr. xx.
M. et ft. chart. xx. S. One powder three or four times a day. (Gastro-intestinal catarrh of drunkards.) -Reviliout.

(530) R—Pulv. uvae ursi, dr. iss.
Sodii bicarbonatis, dr. j.
M. Et div. in chart. xii. Sig. One powder td. in sugar and water. (Genito-urinary catarrh.)

## CORYZA.

-Eliis.

-Powell.

(531) R-Iodoformi, dr. ss. Ol. eucalypti, oz. ss-j. Vaselin., q. s. ad oz. ii-iij. M. Antiseptic ointment. S. To keep the crusts moist in the "snuffics" of chiidren. -Goodhart and Starr.

(532) R-Puiv. acid. boracic., dr. ss. Glycerinae, oz. j. M. S. Drop two drops in each nostril td. (Coryza of children.)

(533) R-Tr. aconiti rad., dr. ii. Tr. opii deod., dr. vi. M. S. Eight drops in water every hour or two.

-Bartholow.

(534) R—Puiv. cubebae, 1 part. Puiv. sacchari albi, 2 parts. M. S.—Use by means of insufflation. -Wyeth. (535) R-Cocaine hydrochloratis, 2 parts.
Pulv. sacchari albi, 100 parts.
M. S. Insufflation.

-Wyeth.

-Brogg.

(636) R-Menthol., gr. v.
Camphor., gr. v.
Albolcne or benzoinal, oz. ij.
M. S. Use with atomizer every two or
three hours.

(537) R—Salol.

Antikamnia,
Quin. sulphatis.
Terpine hydratis, aa gr. xxiv.
M. Ft. capsules xii. S. One every four hours.

#### CHILBLAINS.

(538) R—Acid. nitrici.

Aq. menth. pip., part aeq.

M. S. Pencil the toes, at first daily,
then twice a day.

(639) R—Acid. carbolici (white), dr. j.
Acid. tannici, dr. j.
Tr. iodini, dr. ii.
Vaselin. (albolene), oz. iv.
M. S. Apply to affected parts three or
four times a day.

—Morrow.

(540) R-Ol. terebinthinae.

Balsam. copaib., as oz. 1.

M S. Apply to surface when not deuded.

(541) R—Acid. carbolici, m. xv.
Ungt. plumbi,
Lanolini, aa dr. v.
Ol. amyg. dulc., dr. ss,
Ol. lavand., gtt. xx.
M. S. Apply two or three times a day.
(Ulcerated form).

## CANCER.

(542) R-Arsenici iodidi, gr. j.
Ext. conii, gr. xl.
M. Ft. massa, et div. in pil. no. xvj.
S. One A. M. and P. M.
--Marsden.

(543) R—Liq. ferri subsulphatis, oz. j. Aquae destillatae, oz. iij. M. S. Inject into the utcus, in bemorrhage from cancer.

—Barnes. (544) R-Zinci chloridi, dr. ii.
Pulv. radicis althaeae, dr. vj.
Acquae destillatae, q. s.
M. et ft. magma. S. Apply to affected
part. (In epithelioma).
—Canquoin.

(845) R-Tr. confl.

Tr. byoscyami.
Ol. anisi, aa dr. fl.
Tr. gentianae, dr. fl.
M. S. gtt. xxxx after meals. (Cancer of stomach; for the pain).

(546) R—Natr. salicyl., dr. iss.
Acid. salicyl., m. xv.
Tr. eucalypt., oz. iss.
Acct. vin., oz. xvj.
M. S. Disinfectant injection. Inject per
vaginam dr. i-ii to o. j warm water.
(Cancer of uterus).
—Cheron.

(547) R—Syr. ferri et manganesit lod., oz. ss. Syr. simplicis, oz. iss. Aquae destillatae, oz. il. M. S. Take a dessertspoonful three times a duy.

-Stille.

## COUGH-MIXTURES.

(548) R—Ammon muriat., dr. fi.
Tr. henbane, dr. fi.
Syr. prun. virg., oz. f.
Brown mixture, oz. fi.
M. S. dr. f every two or three hours.

(549) R—Syr. tolut.
Syr. prun. virg.
Tr. hyoscyami.
Spts. ether. co.
Aquae, aa oz. j.
M. S. dr. j whenever necessary.
—E. G. Janeway.

(550) R—Tr. opii.
Tr. sanguinar, aa oz. j.
Balsam tolu., dr. ij.
M. S. gtt. xii on a lump of sugar td.
(Clergyman's sore throat).

(551) R—Acid. tannici, dr. j.
Pulv. sodii biborat., dr. j.
Tr. capsici, dr. ss.
Aquae rosae, oz. x.
M. S. Use as a gargle. (Hoarseness).

(552) R—Aramon, muriat, 'c. p.), oz. iii.
Morph, sulphat., gr. iii.
Spts. chloroformi, oz. j. Tr. scillae, dr. ti.
Syr. senegae, oz. j.
Sp. rock candy, q. s. ad. oz. iv. M. S.
dr. j in water every two or three

hours. -J. D. McGirk.

(553) R-Vin. antimonii, m. iii. - Vin. autimoni, in. in.

Syr. scillae.

Syr. lpecac., aa m. v.

Morph. sulphat., gr. 1-64.

Mist. glyc. co., q. s. dr. j.

M. S. Every two hours, for children.

(First stage).

W. H. Price. -W. H. Price.

(554) R-Ammon, chloridi, gr. iij. Syr. senegae, m. v.

Syr, prun. virg.

Mist. glyc. co., aa dr. ss.

M. S. Every three hours, for children.

(Second stage). -W. H. Price.

(655) R—Vini ipecac., dr. iss.

Tr. scillae, dr. j.

Syr. papaveris, dr. iii.

Mist. acaciae, ad. oz. ij.

M. dr. j every three bours, for a child
of two years. (Irritable cough with de-

of two years.
ficient expectoration).

-T. H. Tanner.

(556) R-Acid. hydrocyan. dil., gt Syr. simplicis, dr. liss. gtt. viii. dr. xv. Aquae destillatae, dr. xv M. dr. j every four hours. of children).

-MacDonald.

(557) R-Tr. opii camph. Spts. ammon. arom., aa oz. 8s. Ext. ipecac., dr. ss. Syr. pruni virg., oz. f. Aquae, q. s. ad. oz. 11. M. S. Dose, dr. f for infants.

(558) R-Acid. hydrocyanic. dil., dr. J. Tr. sanguinariae, oz. ss.

Syr. senegae, dr. iv.

4q. lauro-ceraci, dr. vii.

Syr. tolu., oz. ij.

M. S. From gtt. x to dr. j every four
bours, according to age of patient.

(Nervous cough).

-Bartholow.

(559) R—Acid. carbolicl, dr. J.
Pulv. sodii bor., dr. J.
Cocainae hydrochior., gr. xii.
Glycerini purif., oz. ss.
Aquae rosae, ad. oz. xii.
M. S. Spray or gargle the throat. (Refiex cough accompanying catarrhal sore

(560) R-Morphinae sulphat., gr. J. Aumon. muriatis, oz. 6s. Syr. ipecae., oz. J. Syr. prun. virg., oz. v. M. S. dr. il td. two hours after meals.

(631) R-Syr. scillae co., cz. ss.
Vin1 picts, oz. j.
Syr. prun. virg., oz. iiss.
M. S. dr. j every three or four hours.

## CHORDEE-(See also Gonorrhoea).

R-Potassii bromidi, dr. iss.
Tincturae opii, dr. ss.
Glycerinae, dr. iii.
Aquae, oz. v.
M. S. Inject four or five times daily, and
at bedtime.

R—Chioralis hydratis, oz. ss.
Camphorae, gr. xii.
Morphinae acetatis, gr. II.
Olei theobromae, q. s.
M. et ft. suppos. no. yl. S. One every
hour until relieved.

-M. Combillard.

-Mitschell.

R—Liq. plumbi acetatis, oz. iii.
Tincturae opii, oz. j.
M. S. Apply cloths moistened with this solution to the penis.

R—Vini colchici seminis.
Syrupi simplicis, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j at bedtime.

R—Camphorae,
Lactucarii, aa dr. j.
Misce et fiant pilulae no. xxx. S. One,
two or three pills at bedtime.
—Ricord.

R—Tincturae cantharidis, gtt. viii.
Syrupi simplicis.
Aquae destillatae, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td., as a preventive.
—Ringer.

## CROUP.

(562) R-Acid. lactici, dr. iliss.

Aquae destil., oz. x.

M. S. Apply often by means of a sprayproducer, or a simple mop. (To dissolve false membrare).

-Morell Mackenzie.

(563) R-Pulv. aluminis, dr. iiss.

Mellis albi, dr. x.

M. S. Dose, dr. ss every hour; and
powdered alum blown into the throat
every four hours.

-Trousseau

(564) R-Pulv. ipecac., gr. ss-j. Sacch. albl, q. s. M. This is a certain and mild emetic, and may be given to the youngest infant: repeat every twenty minutes until the dose may be doubled.

-T. H. Tanner.

(565) R-Vini ipecac., m. xl. Liq. ammon. citrat.. dr. iij.

Aq. menth. viridis. ad. oz. j.

M. S. Dose, dr. i-ii. (Also in catarrh
with mild fever). For a child of two vears.

-Tanner.

(566) R-Potass. iodidi, gr. viii. Tr. hyosocyami, m. xil. Tr. asafoetidae, dr. i-iii.

Decoct, senegae, ad. oz. iss.

M. Dose, dr. j. (Third stage of croup.

Dose is for a child between one and two years of age. Also good in acute bronchitis. etc.)

(867) R—Syr. ipecac., dr. ix. Syr. scillae co., dr. iss. Tr. opil camphorae, oz. ii. M. S. Dose, dr. ss every three or four hours.

-N. S. Davis.

## OYSTITIS-(See also Catarrh of Bladder).

(568) R-Potass. citratis, oz. ss. Fl. ext. triticum repens. The trans bellad, an, oz. J.
FI. ext. buchu, oz. ss.
Aquae ad. oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j in a wineglassful of water td. (Cystitis in women). (569) R-Camphorated lanolin, 30 gms. Extract of beliadon., 2 gms. M. S. Introduce into the vagina a tampon covered with this salve.

(570) R-Acid. oxal., gr. xvi.
Syr. aurant. cort., oz. j.
Aquae, q. s. ad. oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every four hours. -A. W. Marsh.

(571) R-Acid. borici, oz. ss.

Glycerin., oz. j. Aquae destil., oz. x.
M. S. For injection into the bladder. At the moment of employment, mix it with equal parts of warm (Chronio Cystitis).

-- Ultzmann.

(572) R-Amyl. nitrit., gtt. v. Aquae destil., oz. iv.

M. S. Add a oz. ss of this solution in the proper quantity of water for a vesicle injection. (Where the vesicle secretion is catarrhal and has a bad odor).

-- Ultzmann.

#### CONSTIPATION.

(573) R-Atropinae sulph., gr. 1-20. Aquae, oz. iii.

Gum mixture, dr. v.

M. S. Dose, dr. j twice a day. Continue a long time; watch pupils. (Obstinate constipution of chronic tuberculosis of peritoneum, intestines and mes-enteric glands in children).

—Escherich.

(574) R-Calcined magnesia. Powd. rhubarb.

Oleosaccharum of anise, aa 5 parts. M. Give a pinch td, to children of one to two years of age; if the infant is only some weeks old make both the rhubarb and magnesia three instead of five parts. (The oleosaccharum is made by intimately mixing one or two drams of the essential oil of anise with one oz. of finely powdered sugar.

(575) R-Colocynthine, gr. i-v. Powd. belladon, gr. j.
Bread crumbs, q. s.
Sufficient for ten granules. S. Two
granules after meals. (576) R-Ext. cascarae sagradae fl. Glycerinae, aa dr. i m. xx.
Aqure, qs. ad. oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j at bedtime to a young

(677) R—Resin, podophylli, gr. i. Alcoholis, dr. i. M. S. gtt. i-ii on sugar td. to infant one or two mouth old.

-Ringer.

## COCCYDYNIA.

(578) R-Ext. belladon., gr. 14.
Ext. byoscyami, gr. 34.
Iodoformi, gr. 34.
Ol. theobrounae, gr. xx.
M. Ft. suppos. S. Employ at bedtime;
will relieve pain and permit sleep.

## COLORING MATTERS IN WINE, AR-TIFICIAL.

Sulpho-fuchsine has been used as a coloring agent; may cause severe gastric disturbances, particularly in those whose digestive powers are weak; also causes colic and distribuca. "Bordeaux red" and safranine retard peptonization of muscular fibrin.

-C. Blarez.

#### RENDER, ETHER CORKS. TO TIGHT.

Coat the corks with a solution prepared from 4 parts gelatin, 52 parts boiling water and 1 part ammonium bichronate (added to the fil-tered gelatin solution), and then exposing them for a few days to the sunlight. The result will be absolutely tight stoppers.

#### CEMENT.

(579) R—Caoutchouc., oz. i. Mastic, oz. iii. Chloroform, oz. L. Misce. For attaching glass letters and ornaments to glass.

(580) R-White lead, oz. ix. Litharge, oz. xii.

Linseed oil, oz. xxvii.

Mastic, cz. ix.

M. Melt the mastic and linseed oil together and gradually rub in the litharge and white lead. Usc while hot.

## DIABETES.

(581) R-Potass. phosphat., 2 parts.

Aquae, 75 parts.

M. S. Dose, dr. j every two or three times a day in a little wine or hop tea. (Diabetic thirst).

(582) R—Aquae destil., gms. 8.
Alcohol., (40) gms. 4.
Pilocaro, nitr., gms. 0.48,
M. S. Moisten tongue with five or six
drops four or five times a day. (Assuaging thirst in diabetes).

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Tar for Diphtheria.—Take a dram each of turpentine and liquid tar; put in a tin pan or cuo, and set fire to the mixture, taking care to have a larger pan under it as a safeguard against the spread of the flames. A dense, resinous smoke arises, making the room dark. The patient at once finds relief, and the fibrinous membrane seems to dissolve or is detached.—Diethell. -Dletheil.

(583) R-Ol. eucalyp. Acid. carbol., aa oz. j.
Ol. terebinth., oz. iii.
M. S. Add oz. ss to O ii water and allow to simmer constantly near the patient.

-J. Lewls Smith.

(584) R—Acid. carbolici, dr. j. Glycerini, dr. li. Aquae, oz. 1.

M. S. Cauterize tonsils, throat and affected parts.

-Palcardy.

(585)R-Potass. chlorat., oz. j.
Tr. ferri chlor., oz. j.
Aquae, oz. viij.
M. S. Gargle or spray.

-Palcardy.

(586) R-Potass. chlorat., dr. 1-iv. Tr. ferrl chlorid., oz. ss.

Aquae. oz. iv.

M. S. Dose, dr. j every hour with beeftea, brandy, etc. Chloroform in dyspnosa, etc.

-Palcardy.

## DYSPEPSIA.

(587) R-Bismuth. subnit. Magnesii sulph.

Cretae prepar.

Sodii phosphatis, aa dr. iii. M. Div. in pulv. no. xi. S. One after meals.

-Dujardin-Beaumetz.

(588) R—Sodii salicylat., dr. j. Spts. vini gall., oz. ii. Solve et adde: Syr. aurantii cort., oz. j.
Vini albi fort., oz. iij.
M. Dose, oz. ss before meais. (In the

acid form).

(589) R-Glycozone, dr. j. Aquae, oz. ij. M. S. One dose. Take before or after meals. (Fermentative dyspensia).

(590) R-Aquae chloroform. (saturated), gms. 300.

Syr. columbo, gms. 100. Ext. cannab. ind., cgms. 10. M. S. Dose, dr. j every half hour until pain ceases. (Pyloric pain of dyspeptics).

-Coutaret.

(591) R-Tr. nucis vom., gtt. x. Acid. hydrochloric. dil., gtt. x. Aq. chloroformi, oz. ss.

Aq. chloroformi, oz. ss.

Aq. chloroformi, oz. ss.

(For pain in chest which comes half an Lour or so after food).

(592) R-Pulv. zingiberis, gr. xx. Magnesii carbonatis, gr. xl. Carbonis ligni, dr. J. M. et. div. in chart, iv. S. der td. (With acidity). S. One pow--Dunglison.

## DYSMENORRHOEA.

(593) R—Pulv. camph, gr. x.
Pulv. Doveri, gr. xx.
Ext. hyoscyami, gr. x.
M. et ft. pil. x. S. Two every two
hours until pain stops,

(594) R—Fl. ext. viburn. prunif., dr. iv. Sig. gtt. xx in a wineglassful of hot water, to which two drams of brandy have been added. Repeat in two hours if not relieved.

-G. F. M. Bond.

(595) R-Tr. opil deed., dr. ii. Ext. cimicifugae, oz. ss. Syr. simpl., dr. x. M. S. Dose, dr. j every three or four hours. (To restore flow after suddenly

(596) R—FI. ext. viburn, prunif., gtt. xxx.
FI. ext. Jamaica dogwood, gtt. xxx.
Elix. garns, dr. v.
Syr. simpl., oz. j.
Aquae, oz. ivss.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii every two hours.
—V. Cocq.

(597) R-Tr. asafoetidae, dr. li. Tr. belladonnae, gtt. xx.
Tr. opli, gtt. x.
Aquae tepid., oz. iliss.
M. S. Throw the whole into the rectum and retain.

-T. Gaillard Thomas.

(598) R-Chloral hydratis, dr. ii. Potassil bromidi, dr. ii. Morphinae suiphat., gr. iss. Syr. aurant. cort., oz. iij.

M. S. Dose, dr. ii in wineglassful of sweet water every four hours, while in

pain.

-Thomas.

(599) R-Ext. belladonnae, gr. i. Pulv. opli, gr. iij. Asafoetidae (gum), dr. ss.

Butvr cacao., q. s. M. Ft. supposit, no. vj. S. One by morning and evening, while suffering. -Thomas.

(600) B—Crotenis chiorai, gr. xxiv.
Pulveris tragacanthae.
Glycerini. aa q. s.
Misce et fant pilulae no. xii. S. Two
pills every two hours. (In the neu-

ralgic form).

-Louis Lewis.

#### DROPSY.

(601) R—Acid. arseniosi, gr. J. Sacchari albi, gr. x. Tere simui in pulverem subtilem, dein adde: Micae panis, q. s. Misce bene et divide in pilulas xx. Signa. One pill twice a day. (In swelling of feet of oid persons.

(602) R—Elaterii, gr. iii-vj.

Hydrarg, chlorid, mit.
Pulv. capsici, aa gr. xxiv.
Confectionis rosae, q. s.
M. et ft. in pil. no. xii. S. One pill
daily in the morning. (In cardiao
dropsy when diuretics fail.)

-Gregory.

(603) R-Antimon. et potass. tart., gr. ii. Pulv. scillae, dr. j.
Potass. sulphatis, oz. ss.
Potass bitartrat, oz. iss.
M. et ft. pulv. no. xx. S. One powder
four times a day. (In general dropsy).
Eberle. Pulv. scillae, dr. j.

(604) R—Resinae pod hilli, gr. iv.
Potassii bitartratis, dr. iij.
M. et div. in pulv. viii. S. One powder every two hours. (In anasarca.)
—V. C. Howe,

## DELIRIUM, TRAUMATIC.

(605) R-Chloral bydratis, dr. ss. Syr. aurant. cort. Aquae destillatae, aa oz. ss. M. S. One dose, to be repeated if required. (In maniacal delirium.) -Liebreich.

(606) R—Tr. belladonnae, dr. iss.
Syrupi simplicis, dr. viss.
Aquae cinnamomi, oz. j.
M. Sig. Dose, dr. j every two or three hours. (In fevers.) -S. G. Morton.

## DIARRHEA.

(607) R-Acid. sulphuric. aromat., gtt. xl. Morphin, sulphatis, gr. ss. Elix. simplicis, gr. ss.
Aquae purae, q. s. id oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j for a child of two years. -Wm. Pepper.

(608) R-Papain purae, gr. ix. Acidi lactici, dr. ss. Syrupi simpl., oz. iss. Aquae destil., oz. v.
Tinct. vanillae, q. s.
M. S. Coffeespoonful after each nursing.

(609) R-Vini pepsini, oz. iss. Bismuth, subnit., dr. ii. Glycerin., dr. iv. M. S. Dose, dr. j. (Irritative form.) (610) R-Pulveris alum. Catchin, an gr. v.
M. et ft, in pil. no. iv. S. Three to six pills daily. (Hemorrhagic form.)

(611) R—Benzonaphthol.,
Bismuth, subnit.
Resorcin, aa gr. iss.
M. S. For a child one to two years old. One powder every two hours until six

-Ewald.

(612) R-Liq. acid. carbol. (5 per cent.), dr. j. Bismuth. subcarbonatis. Pepsini sacchar., aa dr.

Aquae cinnamoni, oz. iii.
Aquae cinnamoni, oz. iii.
Syr, aurantii cort., dr. ij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two or three
hours until relieved. (Cholera infantum.

-Craig.

(613) R—Pulv. cinnamon, cloves, ginge spice, aa dr. ii.

Honey and glycerine, aa dr. vi. cloves, ginger, all-White of egg.
M. Spread on cheese cloth. May remain

on days without blistering, (Spiced plaster.)

-Craig.

(614) R-Tr. opii camph., oz. i. Mist, cretae, oz. iii. Ol. menth. pip., m. x. M. S. Dose, dr. 1 every three hours for an adult.

(615) R—Tr. krameriae, oz. j. Aquae calcis, oz. vi. M. S. Dose, oz. ss td.

-Reece.

(616) R—Tr. opii, oz. ss. Tr. capsici, oz. ss.

Tr. capsici, oz. ss.
Spts. camphor., oz. ss.
Chloroformi, oz. iss.
Alcoholis, q. s. ad. oz. iiss.
M. S. gtt. xx-xl in a wineglassful of water, every two or three hours, according to necessity.

-Squibb.

## DYSENTERY.

(618) R-Bismuth. subnit., gr. xv. Pulv. lpecac. et opii, gr. ii.
Pulv. aromat., gr. ii.
M. S. Every third hour. (Chronic form).

(619) R—Pulv. ipecac. co., gr. xx.
Pulv. ipecac., dr. iss.
M. et ft. chart. no. v. S. One after each
action until relieved. (Epidemic form). -Happel.

## DENTITION.

(620) R-Magnesii sulph., dr. j.
Tr. rhei, dr. ii.
Syr. zingiber., dr. j.
Aquae menth., dr. ix.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours for baby ten months old.

(621) R-Cocain. hydrochlorat., gr. ii. Tr. croci, m. x.
Syrupi, dr. iii.
M. S. Apply several times daily. (Not to be swallowed).

-Vigier.

(622) R—Tr. camphor, co., m. x.

Aquee, dr. j.

M. S. Rub gently at intervals. (For pain and hardness of gums).

(623) R—Cocain. muriat., gr. iss.
Tr. conii, dr. ij.
M. S. Rub on gums several times daily.

#### DEPILATORY.

(624) R-Sod. carbonat., dr. j. Quicklime (fresh), dr. ss. Powd. charcoal, gr. viij. Glycerine. (Conc.), oz. j. Lard (dehydrated), dr. viij. M. S. After this has been applied for ten days the skin assumes a rose tint, and the hair may be drawn out with-out pain.

(625) R-Sulphide of barium, 50 parts. Starch. Oxide of zinc, an 25 parts.

Mix with water so as to form a soft paste and spread upon the face. In ten minutes time it is scraped off, leaving the skin smooth.

#### DENGUE.

(626) R-Tr. colchici sem., dr. i. Spts, ether. nitros., dr. iv. Potass. nitratis, gr. xl.
Aquae, ad. oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every hour or two well

diluted until profuse diaphoresis occurs. For relief of the violent pains.

-Carpenter.

(627) R—Potass, acetatis, dr. j.
Morphinae sulphatis, gr. j.
Tr. aconiti, dr. ss.
Aquam, ad. oz. yj.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every two or three

M. S. Dose, oz. ss every two or thre hours.

-Porcher.

## EARACHE.

(628) R-Morph, nuriat., gr. v. Atropin, sulph., gr. j. Ol. olivae, dr. j. Glycerinne, dr. iss. M. S. gut. jii-v in ear and retain with cotton. Repeat every hour.

(629) R—Camphor. chioral, m. v.
Glycerin, m. xxxiij.
Almond oil, m. xxx
M. S. Three drops of this mixture on
absorbent cotton to be placed in the ear
twice a day.

(630) R-Zinci sulph., gr. fi-iv.
Acid. borscic., gr. x.
Aquae destil., oz. j.
M. S. Instillation.

-Bacon.

(631) R—Acidi borici, gr. xv. Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M. S. Instillation.

#### EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES.

1. Hypophosphite of lime, chlorate of potash, and sulphate of iron, mixed in equal proportions. 2. A solution of one part of chromic acid and two parts of glycerine are explosive. 3. Potassium chlorate and dental powders containing earbon explode in the moith. 4. A pillular mass containing permanganate of potash mixed with vegetable extracts and iron easily inflames. 5. Do not triturate potassium chlorate, or the permanganate, or other explosive substances with glycerine. 6. Potassium chlorate and tannin explode if triturated; so do potassium chlorate and asugar; todine or an iodide and a nitrate may explode, etc.

#### ENTERITIS.

(632) R—Argenti nitratis.
Pulv. opii.
Ext. nueis vom., aa gr. v.
M. et. ft. pil. no. xxx. S. One td. after
meals. (Chronic follicular form).

- (633) R—Hydrarg, chlorid, mit., gr. j.
  Tr. rhel,
  Tr. cinchon., aa oz. j.
  M. S. Dose, dr. j twice a day. (In chronic cases).

  —Sir Astley Cooper.
- (635) R—Ext. chrysophylli, dr. ss.

  Aquae destil., oz. iii.

  Tere simul, cola, et adde:

  Syr. acacine, oz. j.

  M. S. Dose, dr. i every four hours.

  —Trousseau.

## EPILEPSY.

- (636) R—Potass. bromid, oz. ii.

  Amnon. bromidi, oz. i.

  Ammon. carb., gr. xl.

  Aquae, oz. xiv.

  M. S. Dose, dr. j td. with three on retiring. For adults.

  —Carpenter.
- (637) R—Potass. bromid, oz. j.
  Ammon. bromidi, oz. ss.
  Ammon. carb., gr. xl.
  Aquae, oz. xiv.
  M S. Dose, dr. j. with two or three on
  going to bed. For children.
  —Carpenter.

## FEVER, HECTIC.

- (638) R—Quininae hydrochlor., dr. ss.
  Acid. nitrohydrochlor, dil., dr. iss.
  Syr. acidi citrici, dr. viss.
  Aquae anisi, oz. iij.
  M. S. Dose, dr. ii every four hours.
- (639) R—Syr. calcii lacto-phosphatis, oz. ij.
  S. Dose, dr. j every four hours.
  —Gerhard.
- (640) R—Syr. phosphat. co., oz. iij.
  S. Dose, dr. j every four hours.
  —Parrish.

## FISSURE OF NIPPLES AND ANUS.

R-Ext. krameriae, grm. 1. Glycerin, grm. 40. Aquae, grm. 120.

M. S. Inject every morning for anus. -Gallois.

(641) R-Liq. ferri subsulphat., dr. ji. Glycerini, dr. vj. M. S. Apply with camel's hair brush to affected parts. (For nipple.) -Bartholow.

(642) R-Plumbi nitratis, gr. x. Glycerini, oz. J. M. S. Apply after each nursing, carefully washing before next nursing. (Excoriated and fissured nipple.) -Bartholow.

(643) R-Potassii bromidi, dr. j. Glycerini, dr. v. M. S. Apply locally. (For anus.) -Bartholow.

(644) R-Iodoformi, Acid. tannici, as dr. ii. M. et ft. chart. S. Expose fissure and dust over. -Bartholow.

## FROSTBITE.

(645) R—Iodi, gr. xx.
Potass, iodidi, gr. iv.
Aquae destii., m. vj. Adipis, oz. j.
M. S. Apply once daily. (With unbroken skin.)

-Hebra.

(646) R-Fellis bovis recentis, dr. iii. Balsami Peruviani, dr. j.
M. S. Apply two or three times a day.
(With broken or unbroken skin.) -Hugh Smith.

(647) R-Fellis bovini, Oss. S. Rub and warm in well daily. (May be procured at any butcher's shambles.) -Gerhard.

(648) R-Acid. sulphurosi, dr. iii. Glycerini. Aquae, aa dr. j.

M. S. Apply to affected part. -Bartholow.

## FURUNCLE.

(See CARBUNCLE.)

## FLATULENCE.

- (649) R—Tr. asafetidae, dr. ss.
  Aquae destil., oz. ij.
  M. S. Dose, dr. j every hour or two.
  (For children.)
  —Ringer.
- (650) R—Spts. armoraciae. Elix. simpl., aa oz. ss. M. S. Dose, dr. j.

-Ringer.

- (651) R—Sodii sulpho-carbolat., dr. iii.
  Syr. zingiberis, oz. iss,
  Aquae destil, q. s. ad oz. iv.
  M. S. Dose, dr. ii before meals. (Extreme flatulence.)
  —Sansom.
- (652) R—Napthol, dr. j.
  Magnes, carb., dr. j.
  Ligui carb., dr. j.
  Ess. pip, menth., gtt. ii.
  M. ft. in pulv. no. xv. S. One at the
  beginning of meals.

## FISTULAE.

- (653) R—Argent, nitratis, gr. ii.

  Aquae destil., oz. viii.

  M. S. Inject once daily (in ano).

  —Druiti
- (654) R—Hydrarg, chlorid, mit., gr. 11.

  Aquae destil., oz viii.

  M. Ft. collyrium. S. Apply to inner canthus of eye twice daily. (Lachrymal fistula,

  —Druitt.

#### FEVER. TYPHOID.

The following plan of treatment causes the fever to abate; tongue to moisten, and clean off within forty-eight hours, and the patient improves wonderfully.

(655) R.—Spts. aether. nit., dr. ss. Quininae sulphat., gr. j. M. S. Give in a little water three to four times a day, then follow with No. 656. —Ramsey. (656) R Hydrarg, iodi,

Pulv. ipecac.

Fixt, hyoscyaml, aa gr. 88.
Pulv. camph. (gum).
Ext. colocynth. comp., aa gr. 1.

Sympus, q. s. M. ft. pil. no. i. S. One every twenty-four hours. -Geo. M. Ramsey,

## REVER MIXTURES.

(657) R-Quininae bisulph., gr. xxx. Camphorae, gr. xv. Ungt. simpl., dr. vj. M. S. Rub a small quantity in groin or

(658) R-Antipyrine, gr. viii, Aq. cinnanoni.
Syr, aurant. cort., aa oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two hours until
the fever subsides. (For children one

(659) R—Spts, ether, nitrosi,
Syr. limonis, an m. x.
Liq. ammon, acctat., q. s. ad. dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every three or four
hours. (For a child of two years.)

(660) R-Quininae sulphat., gr. j. Acid. sulphurici dll., m, 1. Syr. zingiberis, dr. ss. Aquae, q. s. ad. dr. j. S. Dose, dr. j td. (For a child of

year old).

S. Dose, two years.) M.

## GANGRENE.

(661) R-Pulv. Ilgni carbon. Micae panis, aa q. s. Lactis, q. s. M. ft. cataplasma. S. Apply to correct

-Hazard.

(662) R-Acid, carbolici, oz. ii. Glycerini, oz. viii. M. S. Apply on lint.

## GLANDS, ENLARGED LYMPHATICS.

(663) R-Zinci iodidi, dr. j. Adipis, oz. j. M. S. Apply to swelling.

-Ure.

(664) R—Baril iodidi, gr. iv. Adipis, oz. j. M. S. Apply to scrofulous tumors.

(665 R-Jodi.

Terebinth, Canadensis, aa dr. j. Colledii, oz. iv. M. S. Paint over diseased part.

-J. T. Shinn.

(666) R-Hydrarg, protiodidi, gr. vj. Morphinae acetatis, gr. viii. Adipis, oz. j. M. S. Apply to swelling.

-Pelletan.

## GUNPOWDER STAINS.

May be removed by painting the parts with the following: Biniodide of ammonium, distilled water, of each equal parts; then dilute hydro-chloric acid, to reach the tissues more deeply. For the burn, bicarbonate of scda is efficient to allay the pain; it is dusted over the surface.

#### GONORRHEA-(See also Chordee. Gleet, etc.)

R-Potassii bicarbonatis, dr. vi.

Tincturae hyoscyami, dr. iv.
Mucilaginis ulmnis, oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss in a gloss of vichy
water every three bours. (Ardor urinae). -Martin.

R-Extracti hamamel, fluidi.

Aquae, aa oz. iv. M. S. Apply locally. (For swelling and edema of the penis).

R-Sulphocarbolate of zinc, gr. v. Bichloride of mercury, gr. ii. Hydrogen peroxide (Marchand), oz. iss. Water, q. s. oz. vili. M. S. Injection. Given after height of

inflammatory stage is past. (This injection must be given in such strength that it does not cause severe pain or excite marked inflammatory reaction).

R-Salol, gr. x. Balsam of copaiba, m.

Encapsulat.

Take one such capsule four times a day. (Give from beginning of attack; renders urine aseptic, and thus inhibits S. the growth of the germs. -Martin.

R-Ungt. cucumis, oz. j.
Aluminis, dr. j.
Acidi tannici, gr. xl.
M. Ft. unguentum. S. Smear a quantity
on a pledget of cotton and pass into
the vagina, over night. Remove in the morning, and use an injection, consisting of decoct, quercus alb., O. j; sodii boratis, oz. ss. (For females). -Horwitz.

R-Liquoris potassac, dr. j. Baisami copaibae, oz. ss. Tincturae cubebae, dr. vi. Liq. morphinae sulphatis, oz. j.
Aquac camphorae, q. s. ad. oz. vj.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss four times a day.
—D. Hayes Agnew.

R—Zinci sulphatis, oz. j.
Aluminis, oz. iii.
M. S. Dissolve a dram in one pint of
water, and inject three times a day. (In females).

-Hazard.

R-Bismuthi subnitratis. Glycerini, na oz. ss. Aquae destillatac, oz. iil. M. S. Inject twice daily. (In chronic -Ringer.

R-Zinci chloridi, gr. i-ii.
Aquae destillatae, oz. vj.
M. S. Inject once or twice daily. -R. J. Levis.

R—Ichthyol, 1. Aquae, 100. ·M. S. Inject daily. Also give salol internally.

R-Tincturae belladonnae, oz. j. Tincturae arnicae rad., oz. j. Olei cajaputi, dr. j. M. S. Locally. (Swelled or painful testicle).

R-Extracti belladonnae fluidi, oz. j.
Extracti arnicae fluidi, oz. ii.
Extracti opii fluidi, oz. is.
Extracti opii fluidi, oz. is.
Aquac destillatae, ad. O j.
M. S. Appiy to testicle on soft flannel,
old linen, etc. (Swelled testes)

## GLEET-(See also Gonorrhea).

R—Hydrastinae, dr. j.
Mucilaginis acaciae, oz. iv.
M. S. Injection (oz. ss). Also in chroniogonorrhea).

R-Zinci sulphatis.

Acidi tannici, aa gr. xv. Aquae rosae, oz. vj.

M. S. Injection (oz. ss). Use two or three times a day.

—Ricord.

#### HEADACHES.

- (667) R—Magnesii sulphatis.
  Sodii sulphatis,aa oz. i.
  Acid. sulphuric. dil., dr. ii.
  Tr. cardamom. comp., oz. iss.
  Syr. aurantii cort., oz. ss.
  Aquae cinnamomi, oz. j.
  M. S. Dose, dr. ii twice a day. (Plethorlo headache of pregnancy).
  —Wright.
- (668) R—Ferri sulphatis, gr. xxxii.

  Magnesii sulphatis, dr. x.

  Acidi sulphurici dil., dr. ii.

  Tr. cardamoni comp., oz. ii.

  Syrupi.

  Aquae pimentae. aa oz. j.

  M. S. Dose, dr. ii in water twice a day.

  (Congestive form).
- (669) R—Potassii carbonatis, dr. iss.

  Ammonii carbonatis, gr. xl.

  Tr. serpentariae, oz ss.

  Aquae camphorae, oz, iiiss.

  M. S. Dose, oz. i to be added to water
  and lemon juice (oz. ss aa) and to be
  taken effervescing twice or three times
  a day. (Gouty headache).
- -Wright.

  (670) R-Acidi nitro-muriatici dil., dr. ii.
  Strychninae, gr. ¼-ss.
  Spts. chloroformi, dr. vl.

Strychninae, gr. ¼-ss.
Spts. chloroformi, dr. vl.
Tr. zingiberis, dr. iii.
Aquam, ad oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j in water, td. (In the rervous form).

—T. H. Tanner,

(671) R—Antikamnia, gr. xxx.

Quininae sulphat., gr. xxiv.

Morphinae sulphat., gr. j.

M. Ft. chart. no. x. (Also good in pain
of grippe, neuralgia, rhcumatism, ctc.)

—Cammerer.

(672) R-Caffein, citratis, gr. iss. Phenacetin, gr. il. Sacchar, lactis, gr. iv. M. Ft. in chart, no. i. S. To be repeated if necessary in two hours. (Migraine).

(673) R-Caffein, citratis, gr. xx.
Sodil bromidi, dr. ss.
Elix, guaranac, oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours.
(Sick and nervous headaches).

(674) R—Quininae sulphat., gr. xlviii. Ext. byoscynni, gr. vi. M. et ft. Capsul. no. xli. S. One every four bours. (Neuralgie form).

(675) th—Sodii chloridi, cz. j.
Spts. campliorac, cz. j.
Aquae ammoniac, cz. iss.
Aquae, O j.
M. et ft. lotio. S. Eau Sedatif. (For external use).

- Raspail.

(676) R—Caffelnae, gr. vii.
Acid. hydrochloricl, m. ii.
Syr. aurautii flor., oz. ss.
Aquae destil., oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss very hour or two, as
required. (Hemicrania).

# HEMORRHAGE--(See also Emer-

Pulmonary he sorroage. When severe, raise the thorax, give an epate: gallic acid (gr. xv) every fifteen innures; egocin (gr. vx) hypodermatically, two or three times a day; ice-bags to chest; as a last resort a ligature may be thrown around the larger limbs.

-Tyson.

Hemorrhage from stomach or bowels.—Tannic acid (gr. x-xv) if due to capillary oozing. If from ulcer of the stomach or typhoid fever, treat as for pulmonary hemorrhage.

(677) R-Ol. terebinth., dr. iii.
Ext. digitalis At., dr. i.
Mucil. acaciac, oz. ss.
Aq. menth. plp., oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours.
(In passive hemorrhage).

- (678) R—Ammonii carbonatis, dr. ii.

  Tr. opii deod., oz. iss (!).

  Ext. glycyrth fl., dr. vi.

  Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad. oz. vj.

  M. S. Dose, oz. ss every two hours.

  (After hemorrhage ad deliquum).

  —Carson.
- (679) R—Acid. gallici, gr. xv-xxii.

  Syr. opii.

  Syr. aurant. amar. cort., aa oz. j.

  Aquae destillatae, oz. ii.

  M. S. Dose, dr. j every hour. (Hemorrhage from bladder).

  —Poussend.
- (680) R—Ferri sulphat., gr. xv.
  Solve in:
  Aquae destil., dr. liss.
  Dein adde:
  Cocain. hydrochlor. (10 per cent. sol.),
  dr. liss.
  F. S. A. External use. S. Inject m.
  xx-dr. j into each tonsil. and no bleeding follows extirpation of the glauds.
  —W. Ward.

## HEMETEMESIS.

- (681) R-Liq. ferri subsulphat., gtt. xx.

  Aquae destillatae, oz. ii.

  M. S. Dose, dr. j every half hour or
  hour, in ice-water, allowing the patient
  to swallow cracked ice.

  -Bartholow.
- (682) R—Plumbi acetatis, dr. ss.

  Hydrarg, chlorid, mit., gr. v.

  Confectionis rosae, q. s.

  M. et. ft. pil. no. x. S. One pill every
  two to four hours. (From ulcer).

  —Ellis.

## HEMATURIA.

- (683) R-Acid. gallici, dr. ss.
  Acid. sulphur. dil., dr. j.
  Tr. opii deod., dr. j.
  Inf. rosae co., oz. iv.
  M. S. Dose, oz. ss every four hours or
  oftener.

  --Bartholow.
- (684) R—Ol. tcrebinthinae, dr. x.
  Magnesii sulph., oz. j.
  Puly, uvae ursi, dr. j.
  Aq. camphorae, oz. viii.
  M. S. Shake well. Dose, oz. j every
  two hours.
  —Smith

## HEMOPTYSIS.

- (685) R—Inf. digitalis, oz. iii.
  S. Dose, oz. ss or more every hour until the pulse is reduced.

  —Brinton.
- (686) R—Sodii chloridi, oz. j. S. Dose, dr. ss, dry, occasionally repeating until nausea is produced. —Gerhard.

## HAY FEVER.

(687) R—Chloroformi. Acid. carbolici. Camphorae, aa aeq. part. M. S. Inhale.

-Fairman.

(688) R—Tr. aconiti rad., dr. iss.

Glyeerini, dr. iiss.

M. S. Apply to outside of nose.

—Ringer.

## HEART DISEASE.

- (689) R—Sodii arseniat., gr. 1-64.
  Potass, iodidi, gr. %.
  Pulv. nucls vom., gr. 1-3.
  Pulv. rhei, gr. %.
  Ext. dulcamar., gr. iss.
  M. et. ft. in pil. no. i. S. One pill
  daily. (Fatty heart).
  —A. Robin.
- (600) R-Pulv. digitalis, gr. x.
  Pulv. colchici sem., gr. xx.
  Sodil bicarb., gr. xxx.
  M. et ft. pil. no. xx. S. Take one
  three or four times daily at first. (For
  irregular heart action).

  --Bowditch.
- (691) R—Potassii todidi, gr. xv-xx.
  Chloral hydratis, gr. xxx-dr. j.
  Syr, acneiae, oz. iv.
  M. S. Dose, oz. ss every two hours.
  —See.
- (692) R—Tr. digitalis, oz., iss.
  Ext. ergot., fl. oz., iii.
  M. S. Dose, dr. j. td. (In simple enlargement.)
  —Bartholow.

## HEMORRHOIDS.

(693) R-O1. theobromae, or ss.
Ext. krameriae, gr. xl.
Pulveris opii, gr. v.
Misce secundum artem, et fiant suppositoria no. x. S. Use one A. M. and P.
M.

-Jos. Pancoast.

(694) R—Plumbi tannatis, dr. j.
Unguenti simplicis, oz. j.
M. S. Apply twice a day.

-MacDonald.

- (605) R—Chrysarobin, gr., xv.
  Iodoforni, gr., v.
  Ext. bellad., gr., viii.
  Ol. theobrom., dr., vj.
  M. ft. in supposit. no. x. S. One to be
  inserted into rectum every day. (Internal hemorrhoids.)
- (696) R—Bismuth. subnit., oz. j.
  Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., gr. xl.
  Morphinae, gr. iii.
  Glycerini, dr. ii.
  Vaselini, oz. j.
  M. S. Use in pile plpe.

—Allıngham. (697) R—Ungt. belladonnae, oz. ii.

- Camphorae, dr. j.
  Tr. camphorae co., dr. j.
  M. et ft. ungt. S. Apply to painful piles.

  —Nellgan.
- (698) R-Ext. ergotae fl., oz. j.
  Tr. nucis vom., dr. j.
  M. S. Dose, dr. j every four hours. (In bleeding piles.)

  -Bartholow.

# HEMORRHAGE, POST-PARTUM AND UTERINE—(See Menorrhagia).

## HICCOUGH.

(699) R—Seminis sinapis, dr. j. Aq. bullientis, oz. iv. M. et ft. infusum pro haustu. S. Take at one dose.

—Ringer.

(700) R—Hydrarg, chlorid, mit., gr. j.
Saccharl lactis, dr. ss.
M. et ft. char, no. xii. S. One powder
every hour. (In obstinate cases with
extreme debility.)
—Gerhard.

- (701) R-Pil. nitro-glycerin., gr. 1-150. No. xii. 8. One pill at intervals of three hours.
- (702) R-Ext, valerian, fl., dr. il.
  Olei capputl, m. xvl.
  Tere simul et adjee;
  Syr, acaciac, dr. vi.
  Aq. aurant, flor, oz. j.
  M. S. Dose, dr. j.

-Hazard.

## HYPOCHONDRIA.

(703) R—Potassii bromidi, oz. ss. Syrupi simplicis, oz. j. Aquae destiliatae, q. s. ad oz. iii. M. S. Dose, dr. ii td. (Where great despondency in subjects who live in town.)

(704) R—Liq. potass. arsenitis, dr. ss.
Tr. opii deod., dr. j.
Aq. cimamoni, dr. xivss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td. (In old people with gloomy fancies.)
—Lemare-Picquot.

## HEMIPLEGIA-(See Paralysis).

#### HYSTERIA.

(705) R—Tr. opii deed., dr. f.
Tr. nucis vom., dr. jj.
M. S. gtt. jii three or four times a day.
(In middle-aged people with flatulence,
flushings, weight on head, etc.)
—Ringer.

((706) R—Tr. avenae conc., oz. ss. S. gtt. xv in hot water (oz. j) at bed time, (Nervous tonic).
—Wayzh.

(707) R—Camphor, monobromat., gr. xlv.

15xt. quassia., gr. xxx.

Syr. belladon., dr. iss.

M. Sutlicient for thirty pills. S. One
to three per diem. (Also good in

(708) R-Tr. onli deod., dr. lss.
Tr. cnsty-rel, dr. liss.
Tr. valerian. ammon.
Spts. ether. co., aa dr. vj.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two hours in
water. (In young girls with "laughing
hysteries").

-Gerhard.

## INSOMNIA.

(709) R-Chloralamide, gms. 1. Liq. ammon. acetat. 12.

Syrupi, 20.
Aquae, 40.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every four hours for a child of three years. (Insemnia of in-

-M. Marcus.

(710) R-Potassii bromidi, dr. iii.

Ext. cocae, il. ez. j.
Celerinae, cz. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j in water every hour
to-night and every two hours to-

-Springer.

(711) R-Acetanilid., gms. 3. Mucil. acaciae, 40.

Syrupi, 40.
I. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours. (For children).

-McMechen.

(712) R—Chloral hydratis.
Potass. bromidi, aa oz. iv.

Potass, bromidi, an oz. iv.
Ext. cannalis ind.
Ext. hyoscyami, an gr. xvi.
Chlorformi, dr. ii.
Aquae bullicntis, ad O. ij.
M. Dissolve the canuabis in the chloroform and add the chloral. Pour the
boiling water on this and add the
bromide and the hyoscyamus. When
cold filter. A clear amber-colored solution results. (Insomnia following alcoholic excesses etc.) holic excesses, etc.)

-E. C. Hooved.

- (713) R—Sulphonal, gr. xv.
  S. Repeat dose in one or two hours if necessary.
- (714) R—Tr. hyoscyami, oz. ii. S. Dose, dr. i-iv. (Where opium is not borne). -Campbell.

## INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

(715) R—Tr. belladonnae, oz. j.
S. gtt. vj at eight in the evening, and increase every evening by one drop, until it flushes the face, after which decrease one drop, and continue until relieved. Then diminish dose two drops every week. -S. E. Woody.

(716) R-Lithii citratis, dr. ii.

Aquae, oz. j.
M. S. gtt. vj each hour before meals,
and increase by one drop every day until
the urine turns red litmus blue, after
which diminish by one drop, and continus: until relieved. Then diminish dose one drop each week.

-S. E. Woody.

(717) R—Tr. ferri chloridi.
Tr. nucis vomicae, aa oz. ss.
Tr. cantharidis, dr. vj.
Syrupi simplicis, oz. ii.
Aquae, q. s. ad. oz. vj.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td. for adults.

(718) R—Tr. beliadonnae.

Tr. cubebae, aa dr. ii.

Tr. nuels vom.

Tr. rhois aromat., aa dr. j.

Tr. cascariliae, dr. ii.

M. S. gtt. xii at bedtime, for a child of seven to twelve years.

(719) R-Ext. ergotae fl., gtt. Tr. nucis vomicae, gtt. xv.
Tr. belladonnse, gtt. x.
M. S. Three times a day on an empty stomach, for girls.

(720) R-Potassii bromidi, gr. iii-v. Tr. beliadonnae, gtt. i-iii. Inf. digitalis, gtt. xv-xxx.

Aquae, q. s. ad. oz. ss.
M. S. At one dose, for a child.

(721) R—Tr. cartharidis, m. ii.
Tr. hyoseyami, m. v.
Aquae destil., dr. x.
Fiat hanstus. S. kepeat the dose four
times a day. (For middle-aged and old

women).

-Gregory.

(722) R-Collodii, oz. j. Sig. Pull forward the prepuce and smear over to form a cap. Continue for a fortnight. Is easily picked off with the fingernail.

-Sir D. Corrigan.

# INDIGESTION-(See Dyspepsia).

## INGROWING TOENAIL.

(723) R—Liq. potassae, dr. fl. Aquae destil., oz. j. M. S. Apply with pledgets of cottonwool.

- Norton.

(723½) R—Acid. muriatici,
Acid. nitrici, aa dr. j.
Zinci chloridi, cz. j.
M. S. apply gtt. j to part once a day.

#### IRITIS.

- (724) R—Atropinae sulphat., gr. ii. Aquae destillatae, oz. ss. M. S. Drop into eye twice a day, continuing for a week.

  —Keyser.
- (725) R—Hydrarg. biniodidi, gr. ii.
  Potassii iodidi, dr. iii.
  Solve in:
  Aquae destillatae, oz. ss.
  Dein adde:
  Syr. stillingiae co., oz. iiss.
  M. S. Dose, dr. j after meals.
  —Keyser,
- (725) R.-Atropinae sulphat., gr. 1-iii.
  Morphinae sulphat., gr. iv.
  Zinci sulphatis, gr. ii-viii.
  Aquae destillatae, oz. j.
  M. S. Apply as a lotion.
  -Bartholow.

#### INTUSSUSCEPTION.

- (727) R—Sodil blearb., gr. xl-dr. j.
  Aquae, oz. vj.
  Solve et fiat enema.
  S. Inject, and follow immediately with
  next prescription.
  —Rartholow.
- (728) R—Acid. tartarici pulverizati, gr. xxx-xlvij.
  Aquae, oz. iv.
  Solve et fiat enema. S. Inject. (The effervescence will cause the bowel suddenly to distend.

  —Bartholow.

## IMPOTENCE.

(729) R-Perri arseniatis, gr. v.
Extracti ergotae aquosi, dr. ss.
Misce et finnt pilulae no. xxx. S. Onc
pill night and morning. (With sper-

(730) R—Tincturae cantharidis, gtt. vj. Tlucturae ferri chloridi, gtt. xv-xx. M. S. Thrice daily in water.

—H. C. Wood.

-Hazard.

(731) R-Pulveris cantharidis, gr. xvlli. Pulverls opli. Pulveris camphorae, aa gr. xxxvj. Confectionis rosae, q. s. Misce et fiant pllulae no. xxxvj. Sig. Take one pill at night. (From general debility.)

(732) R -Phosphorl, gr. ss. Aetheris, oz. ss. Theturne cantharidis.
Tineturne uncis vomicne, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Take gtt. xxx three or four times
a day. Solve, et adde:

(733) R-Extracti vaniliae fluidi, oz. xtracti vaniliae fluidi, oz. j. Fig. Dose, dr. j at night. (For old people.)

## REPATITIS.

Diffuse, ron-supporting inflammation of the cornea is usually secondary to other conditions, such as trachoma, syphilis, etc. If due to a specific cause, the real cure will be due to general treatment. [Acally, keep the eye cleansed with antiseptic lotion, the pupil dilated with a solution of atropine, and the eye quiet with a light bandage.

-Geo. M. Gould.

(734) R-Atropinae suiphatls, gr. il. Aquae destillatae, oz. ss. M. S. Drop in the eye.

## KIDNEY, HYPEREMIA OF.

In addition to general hygienic measures, use vaseline inunctions and sponging the surface with hot water and alcohol. The use of the hot water or Turkish bath, and the most easily digested and highly nutritions food, such as milk and kumyss, is recommended. An aperlent is to be given and a uniform temperature maln-

tained by keeping the patient in bcd. Massage is advantageous, stimulating the circulation. Should the symptoms of celampsia come on we must have recourse to chloroform and bleeding. -Prof. Montrose Pallen.

## LABOR.

(735) R—Vini opii, gtt. x1-lx.
Sig. Inject with a little starch water,
in two or three doses, in the course of
a couple of hours. (To prevent premature labor.)

-Cazeaux.

(736) R-Quininae bisulphatis, gr. Sig. Fiat chartula. Sig. One dose. (In atony of womb.)

-Gerbard.

(737) Antimonii et potassii tartratis, gr. iij. Magnesii sulphatis, dr. j. Syrupi zingiberis, oz. ss.
Infusi sennae, oz. viiss.
M. S. Dose, oz. j every hour or half
hour. (In rigid og.)

-Hull.

(738) R—Potassii bromidi, dr. ss.
Chloral hydrafis, gr. l.
Syrupi aurantii corticis, oz. ss.
Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad, oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, the one-half. (In false

-Gerhard.

(739) R—Tincturae nucis vomicae, m. v. Extracti errotae fluidi, m. xxx. Elixivis simplicis, dr. iij. M. S. Repeat every three hours. (In re--Lonibe Atthill.

(740) R—Pulveris ergotae, dr. ss. Syrupi simplicis, oz. ss. Aquae merthae piperitae, oz. j. M. S. One-third part every twenty minutes. (In lingering labor). -Soubeiran.

(741) R-I plyeris ergotac, dr. ii. Aquae, oz. xii. Coque, et cola, ut fiat enema. Inject into rectum. (To accelerate deliv--Foy.

(742) R—Tincturae opil deodoratae, gtt xiv.
Tincturae lactucarii.
Syrupi papaveris, aa dr. iii.
Aquae aurantii florum, oz. iss.
M. S. Dose, the one-third part. (In pro-

tracted labor, due to irregular, tetanio spasms).

—Velpeau.

## LAVATIVES AND PURGATIVES.

(743) R—Ferri sulphatis, gr. 11. Magnesii sulphatis, dr. ii. Aquae, oz. J. M. S. Dose, oz. ss. (In constipation of anomia).

(744) R—Tinct, aloes et myrrhae, m. x. Ferri sulphatis exsiceat., gr. 1-6. Syr, rhei aromatici, q. s. ad. dr. j. M. S. Dose, dr. j td. (For a child of two years).

(745) R—Olei rlcinl, m. x.
Glycerini, m. xx.
Ole; cinnamoni, m. ½.
Tinct. camph. opii, m. v.
Aquae, q. s. ad dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours.
(For a child).

(746) R-Pulveris aloes, gr. lx.
Extracti colocynth. co., gr. xxx.
Extracti lyosocyaml, gr. xxx.
Extracti nucis vomicae, gr. xv.
M. Divide Into 60 pllls.

-Segur.

(747) R—Magnesii sulphatis, gr. v.
Tinct. rhei dulcis, m. x.
Syr. zingiberls, m. x.
Aquae, q. s. ad, dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two or three hours. (For a child of two years).

(748) R—Syrupi rhei, m, xx. Tinct. myrrhac, m. ii. Syrupi zingiberis, m. x. Syrupi, q. s. ad, dr. j. M. S. Dose, dr. j td. (For children).

(749) R-Olei ricini.
Glycerini, aa dr. ss.
Olei cinnamomi, m. 1/s.
M. S. Dose, dr. j. (For children).

(750) R-Resinae podophylll, gr. 1-48. Alcoholis, m. ii. Syrupl, q. s. ad. dr. j. M. S. Dose, dr. j two or three times a day. (For children).

- (751) R-Infusi sennae, m. xv.
  Infusi gentianae comp., q. s. ad dr. j.
  M. S. Dose, dr. j for children td.
- (752) R-Hydrarg. chlorid. mitis, gr. j. Sacchari, gr. ii. M. et ft. chart. no. j. Sig. Dose, one powder, for children.
- (753) R-Pulv. ipecacuanhae, gr. ¼. Pulv. rhei, gr. j. Sodii bicarbonatis, gr. ii. M. et ft. chart. no. j. Sig. Dose, one powder, td. for children.
- (754) R—Pulv. rhei, gr. j. Magnesii carbonatis, gr. v. Pulv. zingiberis, gr. 1-6. M. et ft. chart. no. j. Sig. Dose, one powder td.

## LINIMENTS.

- (755) R—Tinct. aconiti. Chloroformi, aa m. xv. Liniment. saponis. q. s. ad oz. j. M. S. External use. (For children.)
- (756) R—Olei succini. Olei olivae, aa oz. ss. M. S. For children.
- (757) R—Saponis viridis, oz. j.
  Alcoholis, oz. j.
  M. S. For children.

## LIQUORES-(For Children).

- (758) R-Liq. plumbi subacetatis, m. xv. Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. j. M. For children.
- (759) R—Aluminis, gr. iv.
  Aquae rosae, oz. j.
  M. S. For a child.
- (760) R-Atropinae sulphatis, gr. iv. Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M.
- (761) R-Hydrarg, chloridi corrosivi, gr. 1-6. Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M.
- (762) R—Argenti nitratis, gr. ss. Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M.
- (763) R-Acidi tannici, gr. viij. Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M.

## LOTIONS-(For Children).

(764) R—Sodii hyposulphitis, dr. ll. Aquae destillatae, oz j. M.

(765) R -Tinct, cocculi indici. Alcobolis, an oz. ss. M. S. To be diluted. R-Ammonil chloridi, dr. ss. Tinct. opli, dr. ss. Alcoholis, aa dr. j. Aquae, q. s. ad oz. j. M.

## LICE-(See also Skin Diseases).

(766) R—Sodil hyposulphitis, oz. iil. Acid. sulphurosi dil., oz. iv. Aquae, q. s. ad oz. xvj. M. S. Apply once daily. (In scabies and head lice.) -Startln.

(767) R-Hydrargyrl eleatis, gr. v. Acidi oleici, gr. xev. Aetheris, gtt. xij. M. S. Make two applications twentyfour hours apart (In crab lice.) -Marshall.

## LEUCORRHEA.

(768) R-Acidi tannici, oz. iv.
Clycerin., oz. rvj.
M. S. oz. ss to O J tepid water. inject
for five minutes into the vagina night and morning. --T. G. Thomas.

(769) R—Cupri sulphatis. Zinci sulphatis. Alum. sulph., an dr. iss. Glycerini, oz. vj. M. S. Injection.

-T. G. Thomas.

(770) R—Acidi borac., dr. Aq. tepid., O j. M. S. Injection.

-T. G. Thomas.

(771) R—Ext. pinus Canadens. oz. ss. Aq. tepid., O j. M. S. Injection, -T. G. Thomas.

(772) R-Cupri sulphatis, gr. xv. Aquae, oz. viii.
M. S. Injection. At the same time give
a ferruginous tonic and general baths. (Chronic form.) -Gallols.

(773) R—Acidi salicyli, dr. iss. Glycerinae, cz. iv. Aquae, O ii.

M. Dissolve the acid in the glycerine over a fire, then add the water. Sig. To be used in six injections. (In cases due to inflammation or irritation in the neighborhood of the uterus or vulva.)

(773) R-Zinci sulphatis.
 Aluminis, an dr. iss.
 Glycerini, oz. vj.
 M. S. Add oz. j to water O j, and inject night and morning.

-Hazard.

(175) R—Potassii permanganatis, gr. xx.
 Aquae destillatae, O j.
 M. S. Inject a small quantity several
 times a day. (In fetid discharge from
 cancer.)

-Girwood.

-Mackenzie.

(776) R—Creasoti, m. xii.

Mucilaginis trag., cz. ii.
Aquae ferventis, cz. xiv.
Fiat mistura. Sig. After washing out
the vagina with warm water, use the
injection. (In vitiated discharges from
puerperal fever.)

(777) R-Liquoris sodae clorinatae, oz. j. Aquae, oz. x. M. S. Inject once or twice daily. (In infection due to retained placenta.) -Trousseau.

# LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA. (See also Sclerosis).

- (778) R—Extracti physostigmatis, gr. x.
  Pulveris zingiberis, gr. xx.
  M. et. ft, pil, no, xx. Sig. One pill td.
  —Ringer,
- (770) R-Argentl nitratis, gr. vi-viii. Extracti nucls von., gr. xii. M. et. ft. pii. no. xxiv. Sig. One after cach nical. -A, M. Hamilton.
- (780) R—Acidi phosphorici dil., dr. vi. Syrupi, oz. iii.
  M. S. Dose, dr. j in water td., gradually increasing to dr. ii, together with the application of electricity.
  —Austin Filnt.

(781) R-Extracti beliadonnae, gr. iv. Olei terebinthinae, dr. ii. Butyri cocoae, q. s. M. et, ft. capsuls, xil. Sig. One td. (Refieves pain and helps vesical vesicai troubie).

-A. M. Hamilton.

### LUMBAGO.

(782) R-Extracti cimicifugae, fl., Syrupi acaciae, aa oz. sa. Aq. amarae amygdaiae, oz. iii. M. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours. -Bartlett.

(783) R-Urguenti belladonnae. Unguenti iodi co., aa oz. 1. M. S. Rub in twice daily, and apply heat

-Gerhard.

(784) R-Collodii. Tr. lodi. Llq, auruon., aa equal parts.
M. S. Apply freely ver the affected
parts with a camel's half brush and
instantaneous relief will be afforded.

(785) R-Potassii iodidi, dr. ii. Vini colchici sem., oz. Syrupi zingiberis, oz. iss. Aquae destil tae, q. s. ad oz. iv. M. S. Dose, dr. ii every three hours. -Gerhard.

#### LUPUS.

- (786) R-Liquoris potassii arsenitis, dr. j. Aquae destiliatae, oz. j. M. S. Use as a lotion. (In mild cases,) -Hooper.
- (787) R-Acidi arseniosi, gr. i-ii. Hydrarg, chlorid, mitls, gr. c. M. et ft. pulvis. S. As a caustic. -Burgess.
- (788) R-Arsenici iodidi, gr. 1-6. Hydrargyrl biniodidi, gr. 1-12.
  Confectionis rosae, q. s.
  M. et ft. pilula. S. Two pills daily after meals. (In lupus exedens.) -Thompson.
- (789) R-Iodi, gr. ss. Olei olivae, dr. ii. Ol. amygdalae dulc., oz. ss. M. S. Dose, the one-third part td. -Duncan.

(790) R-Acidi chromlei, dr. v. Aquae destillatae, cz. M. S. Apply to diseased part. -Wooster.

(791) R-Phosphori concisi, gr. il. Glycerini, oz. j. Solve cum leni calore. Sig. Dose, gtt. x td. -Crawcour.

## MANIA, ACUTE.

(792) R—Potassii bromidi, dr. j. Tinct. cannabis Ind., dr. j (!) Mucilag. acaciae, dr. ii. Aquae cinnamomi, oz. j. M. S. Take immediately after mixing. -Clousden.

(793) R-Extracti geisemii fluidi, dr. ili. Syrupi acidi citrici, dr. ii. Aquae destillatae, dr. xj.

M. S. Dose, dr. j every two or three
hours until physiological effects are
produced. (With great motor excite ment.) -Bartholow.

(794) R-Coniae, gr. ii. Spiritus rectificati, dr. ss. Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. ss. M. S. Dose, dr. j. -Fronmueller.

(795) R-Potassii bromidi, gr. xxv. Tincturae hyoscyaml, dr. ss. Spiritus chloroformi, m. x. Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. lss. M. S. Take at once. -Tyler Smith.

## MANIA, CHRONIC.

(796) R-Extracti ergotae fl., oz. iss.
Syr. aurantii corticis, oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. iliss.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss. three or four times
a day. -Crichton Browne.

(797) R-Tincturae ferri chloridi, dr. ii. Syrupi zingiberis, oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. vii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss three or four times
a day. (In anemic cases.) -Buckniil.

## MANIA, PUERPERAL.

(798) R—Potassii bromidi, dr. il. Chloral hydratis, oz. ss. Syr. aurant. cort., oz. j. Aquae foenkuli, q. s. ad oz. yi. M. S. Dose, oz. ss. every two hours. -Quain.

(799) R-Extracti cimicifugae fl., oz. iss. Mucilaginis acaciac, oz. j.
Aquae destillatac, oz. lilss.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every three bours. -Ringer.

## MAMMARY INFLAMMATION - (See also Abscess).

(800) R-Morphinae, gr. x. Hydrargyri oleatis, dr. ss. Acidi oleici, dr. lxss. M. S. Anoint parts td.

-Marshall

(801) R-Extracti belladonnae. Syrupi fusci, aa dr. ii.
Pulveris opil, dr. ss.
M. S. Rub in three times a day. -Debreyne.

(802) R-Tr. belladonnae, dr. if. Liniment. saponis camph., oz. vlli. Fiat linimentum.

-Neligan.

(803) R-Extracti belladonnae, dr. j. Liq. plumbi subacetatis dil., O j. M. et ft. lotio.

-Graefe.

## MARASMUS.

(804) R—Iodl, gr. iss, Olei morrhuae, oz. v. M. S. Dose, dr. ss-j for a child, —Fleischmann.

(805) R—Syrupi ferri lodidi, dr. 1. Syrpui acaciae, dr. vii. Aquae foeniculi, oz. j. M. S. Dose, dr. J td.

-Dupasquier.

## MELANCHOLIA.

(806) R-Moschi optimi, dr. iij. Theturae castorei, oz. iss.
Syrupl zingiberis, oz. j.
Aquae destillatae, qs. ad oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii td.

-E. J. Clark.

(807) R—Camphorae,

Extracti byoscyami, aa gr. xlv.

M. et ft. pil. no. xl. S. Two pills td.

--Gooch.

## MENORRHAGIA AND HEMORRHAGE FROM THE UTERUS.

(808) R—Tinct, cannabis ind., m. xxx.

Pulveris tragacanth, co.

Spits, chloroformi, aa dr. j.

Aquam ad oz. ii.

M. S. Dose, oz. j every three hours.

—Brown.

(869) R—Acidi gallici, gr. xv.
Acid. sulphuric. aromat., m xv.
Tincturae cinnamomi, dr. ii.
Aquae destillatae, oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, take at once, every four hours until bleeding ccases. (In profuse bleeding).
—Hazard.

(810) R—Aloes, gr. v.
Olei lanaccti, gtt. xl.
Cantharidis, gr. vii.
Ferri lactasis, gr. lxvx.
Ft. massa; in pil. xxviii div. S. One
noon, evening and night, as an emmenagoguc.
—Ellerslie Wallace.

(811) R—Plumbi acetatis, gr. xviii.
Acidi, acetici, m xx.
Morphinae testatis, gr. j.
Aquae destillatae, oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, oz. j every hour. (Accidental hemorrhage during pregnancy).
—J. G. Swayne.

(812) R—Ergotinae, gr. xv.
Glycerinae,
Aquae destillatae, aa dr. ss.
M. S. Dose, gtt. xv. (Severe cases).
—Ruben.

(S13) R—Extracti ergotae fluidi, m. xx-vl.
Syrupi acacine, dr. ii.
Syrupi aurantii floris, oz. ss.
Aquae. oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss four times a day.
—Dillnberger,

(814) R—Tinet, hydrastis canad., oz. j. Extract, hydrastis canad., fl. dr. iv. M. S. gtt. ax td. (Painful menorrhagia),

(815) R—Aluminis, dr. ii-ivss. Aquae, oz. xv. M. S. Vaginal injection. (Passive hemorrhage). (816) R-Tinct, cannable indicae, gtt. xxx, Mucilaginis,

Spts. chloroformi, aa dr. J.

Aquae, ad oz. ii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every three hours. A
few doses are sufficient.

-Philips.

(817) R—Acidi tannici, dr. ss-iv.

Aquae destillatae, oz. xv.

M. S. Vaginal injection. (Passive hemorrhage).

-Dillnberger.

(818) R—Olei terebinthinae, oz. ss.

Tincturae capsici, dr. ss.
Tincturae ergotae, dr. j.
Tinet, lavendulae co., oz. ii.
M. S. In cases of uterine hemorrhage
give from half a dram to a dram of
this mixture in milk, after shaking the
bottle. In severe tooding after parturition, from half an onnee to an
onnee may be given in plenty of milk,
with good results.

—John Tilk.

-John Tilt.

(819) R-Potassii bromidi, gr. x. Tinct. cannabis ind., m. x. Inf. gentian. co., q. s. ad oz. j.
Fiat hanstus. S. To be taken three
times a day. (At climacteric and with uterine fibroid), -Greenhalgh.

## METRORRHAGIA-(See Menorrha-

gia, etc.)

#### METRITIS.

(820) R—Tincturae aconitl radicis, gtt. xvi. Extracti gelsemii fluidi, dr. j. Extracti ergotae fluidi, dr. vii. M. S. Dose, dr. j every two to hours. (Also in uterlne tumor). -Bartholow.

(821) R-Potassae, dr. v. Calcis, dr. vi.
Calcis, dr. vi.
Alcoholis, q. s. ut flat magma. Apply
locally with extreme caution. (In induration of cervix and chronic metritis).

-Bennett.

## MUMPS.

(822) R-Tincturae belladonnae. Tincturae opii. Etheris, aa dr. j. Liniment. saponis camphor., oz. iii. M. S. Rub frequently.

-Hazard.

## MYALGIA.

(823) R—Extracti xanthoxyli fluldi, oz. j. Sig. Dese, m. xv-dr. ii. (In torticollis, lumbago, etc.)

-Bartholow.

(824) R-Unguenti iodi compositi. Unguenti belladonnae, aa oz. j. M. S. Rub In twice a day and apply heat.

-Gerhard.

## MAGENDIE'S SOLUTION.

To prevent the formation of a sediment in this solution, add two drops of carbolic acid to each ounce of the solution. Prevents abscesses, cellulitis, etc. The deposit is a vegetable fun-gold, which causes irritation.

-Gillette,

## MILK, SUPPRESSION OF SECRETION OF.

(825) R-Cocaln. hydrochlorat., 5.0. Aquae destillatae. Giycerini, aa 50.0. M. S. Apply with soft brush five or six times daily to nipples.

-Joise.

(826) R—Potassil iodidl, 2.0. Syrupl, 20. Aquae destillatae, 100. M. S. Dose, oz. ss td. Raspberry syrup may be used above as a vehicle.

## MILK, SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S.

(827) R-Cow's milk, O J. Water, O 34. Cream, oz. liss. Milk sugar, oz. iss. M. Almost Identical with normal moth er's milk.

## MISCELLANEOUS FORMULAE.

(828) R—Ex. confi alc., gr. xx.
Ex. seammon. alc.
Ex. opfi, au gr. v.
M. et ft. pli. no. x. Sig. One pili td. -Garrigues.

(829) R-Aeeti eantharidis, dr. ii. Spts. camphorae, oz. iii. M. et ft. liniment. Sig. Apply to chest at night (Counter-irritant in chest diseases.)

(830) R-Powdered soap, dr. xv. Glycerine. Water, and dr. vii.
Corros, sublimate, gr. 1-3.
M. A lubricant for urethral sounds, catheters, etc.; is antiseptic, not irritant; renders introduction of instru-

ments easier. -Guyon.

(831) R-Green soap (best commercial), O iii. Alcohoi (95 per eent.), O j. Glycerine. Water, aa O j. Oil rose geranium, dr. I to each pint of alcohol.

M. Surgical soap. An excellent detergent for the hands previous to an operation.

- Hanks.

(832) R—Quininae sulphatis, gr. xv. Acid. sulphurici dil., m. xv. Spts. menth. pip., dr. iiss. Sol. saccharin. saturand., dr. v. Aquae destillatae, oz. vi. M. S. Non-bitter quininc.

(833) R-Potassii acetatis, oz. ii. Acidi salleylici, oz. ss.
Syrupi limonis, cz. ii.
Aquae menth. pip., oz. viii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every three hours. (An agreeable salicylic mixture.)

(834) R-Acidi salicylici, gr. viii. Bismuthi subnitratis, dr. ii. Amyli, dr. lss.
Unguent. rosae, oz. j.
M. S. Dusting powder. (Exceriations in children.) -Pritchard.

(835) R—Bismuthi subn'tratis, gr. iiss. Unguent. hydrargyri, gr. iss. Extracti belladonnae, gr. iv-v. Olei theobromae, q. s. M. ct ft. supposit, no. i. S. Use two a

day. (Painful defecation.) -Murray.

(836) R—Apiol, dr. ii. Liq. potassii arsenitis, dr. j.

Tinct, ferri chloridi, dr. ii.
Syrupi, dr. iii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td., before meals, for one week, and alternate with simple chalybeate treatment.

(837) R-Olei chamomill., gtt. i-ii. Tincturae opii, gtt. L Sacchari lactis, dr. iiss. M. et ft. in chart. no. x. S. One pow-der every two hours. (Flatulence in

(838) R-Potassii carbonatis, gr. xxx. Glycerinae, dr. iii. Aquae destillatae, dr. iv. M. S. Inject into the ear. (To remove wax.) -Brubaker.

(839) R—Olei ricini, oz. j. Syrupi rhei, dr. iv. Alcoholis, dr. iv. Ess. pip. menth., gtt. ii. M. Shake well. S. Emulsion of castor oil.

(840) R—Salol, gms. 2.

Menthol, gms. 3.

Ol. menth. pip., gms. 3.

Spirit. anisi. gms. 9.

Alcohol, gms. 200.

M. S. Antiseptic mouth wash.

(841) R-Tincturae benzoin.

.—Tincturae benzoin.
Glycerini, aa gms. 5.
Lanolin., 20.
M. et ft. unguent. Wash the hands in tepid water; then, without having dried them, but merely shaking the water off, apply the salve and rub it in the morning and evening. Gloves are to be worn during the night. (For chapped hands, rough, or fissured hands).

(842) R-Acidi carbolici, gms. 2.5. Tincturae iodini.
Glycerini, aa 125.
M. S. To be painted over the fissures.
(Fissures of tongue). (843) R—Acidi carbolici, dr. ss.

Tincturae nucis vomicae, dr. li.

Tincturae cinchomae rubrae, oz. f.

Tincturae cantharidis, dr. ss.

Aquae coloniensis.

Olel cocao, an q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. Apply once or twice a day to the
scalp by means of a soft sponge. This
will prevent the hair from falling out.
(An excellent hair-tonic).

(Mil excellent half-tome).

(844) R-Tincturne belladennae, dr. 1. Aquae coloniensis, oz ii. M. S. Add a little glycerine at moment of using, and with the mixture rub the hands strongly. (For sweating hands).

(845) R-Lanolin. . Adipis benzoat., aa oz. ss. Oief amygdal. amar., gtt. li. M. S. Gently rub in td. (For dry hands).

#### MILK SICKNESS.

(846) R—Infus, sennae foliarum, O J.

Magnesiae sulphatis, oz. xii.

M. S. Of this give from one to two
ounces, which will be vomited; then
immediately give a second dose, and
so continue until retained.

—J. O. Patton.

(847) R—Tincturae aconiti radicis, gtt. xx.

Antimon, et potass, tart., gr. ii.

Spts. aetheris nitrici.

Syrupi simplicis, aa oz. j.

Aquae auranti flor., oz. ii.

M. S. Dose, dr. J in a wincglassful of sugar and water, every two hours,

—Fordyce Barker.

## NEPHRITIS-(See also Albuminuria).

(848) R—Extractl Jaborandi fluidi, oz. J.
Elixiris simplicis.
Syrupi simplicis, an oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. i-ii. (With uracmia).
—Bartholow.

(849) R—Tincturae ferri chloridi, dr. iii.
Acidi acetici dilutt, dr. iss.
Syrupi simplicis, oz. ss.
Liquor ammonii acetatis, q. s. ad oz.
iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii every three or four hours.

-Basham.

(850) R—Potassii tartratis, dr. j.
Potassii nitratis, dr. ss.
Mannae, oz. j.
Decocti taraxaci, oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every hour or two.
(After scarlet fever).

-Phoebus.

(851) R—Potassii nitratis, gr. xv.
Pulveris scillae.
Pulveris pimentae, aa gr. x.
M. et ft. chartulae no. iii. S. One powder td.
-Swediaur

#### NEURALGIA.

- [852] R—Ammonii chloridi, dr. iii. Tincturae gelsemii, dr. it. Ext. glycyrhiz. liq., oz. ss. Aq. chloroformi ad. oz. vi. M. S. Dose, oz. ss every four hours until the pain is relieved.
- (853) R-Butyl-chloral hyd., dr. i.
  Ext. cocae liq. (miscible), dr. vi.
  Glycerini, dr. ii.
  Tincturae aurantii, dr. ii.
  Aquae destil., q. s. ad. oz. vi.
  M. S. Dose, oz. ss every four hours.
- (854) R—Antipyrini, dr. II.
  Tincturae cascarili.,
  Tiucturae card. co.,
  Glycerini, aa oz. ss.
  Aquam, ad oz. vi.
  M. S. Dose, oz. ss every four hours.
- (855) R—Exalgini, Sacchar, lact., aa gr. xxiv. Ess. menth. pip., m. iii. Misce bene et divide in partes duodecim. Sig. One powder every four hours.
- (856) R-Phenacetin, dr. j. Quininae sulphat., dr. ss. M. et. div. in pulv. vi. Sig. One every four hours.
- (857) R.—Veratrinae.

  Morphinae sulphatis, aa gr. x.

  Adipis, oz. j.

  M. S. Rub in td.

  —Kennard.

#### NYMPHOMANIA.

(858) R-Pulveris camphorae, Extracti lactucarii, aa dr. ss. M. et ft. pil. no. xv. S. From four to six pills daily. -Ricord.

(859) R—Potessil bromidi, dr. vl.
 Aquae destillatae, oz. v.
 M. S. Dose, dr. iil before dinner and four at bedtime.

#### NEVUS.

(860) R—Ferri chloridi, dr. viss.
Sodii chloridi, dr. iilss.
Aquae destil.. oz. il.
M. S. gtt. j to be Injected. Repeat at
Intervals of eight days. -Piazza's Fluid.

(861) R—Hydrargyrl chloridi corros., gm. 1. Colloddi, 15. M. S. Apply with a brush locally to small superficial birthmarks. -S. D. Gross.

#### ONYCHEA.

- (862) R—Unguenti hydrargyri, oz. ss.
  Sig. Apply for ten minutes every hour,
  applying poultices at other times.
  —Ringer.
- (863) R-Pulveris plumbi nitratis, oz. ss. Sig. Dust on diseased tissue night and morning. -Scott and McCormack

#### OBESTTY.

(864) R-Potassii permanganatis, gr. iv-xvj. Aquae destillatae, oz. iv. M. S. Dose, dr. ii td.

-Bartholow.

(865) R-Phytolene (Walker's), oz. j. Sig. Take gtt, x in water before and afte: meals.

#### ORCHITIS.

(806) R—Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. iii. Pulveris ipecac., gr. x. M. S. Take at once.

-McElroy.

(867) R—Hydrargyri ammoniat., dr. j.

Cerati simplicis, oz. j.

M. Ft. ungt. S. Apply as directed.

—McElrov.

(Sta) R-Ammonii muriatis, dr. ii. Spts. vin. rect. Aquae, aa oz. ii. M. S. Use as lotion.

(869) R-Morphinae sulphatis, gr. viij. Hydrargyri oleatis (10 per cent.), oz. j. M. S. Apply twice a day. (For the subsequent induration).

-Marshall.

(\$70) R-Iodi, gr. fi.
Potassii iedidi, dr. f.
Aquae d's illatac, oz. iv.
Fiat lotio. S. Apply with camel's hair
brush. (After acute symptoms have subsided).

(871) R-Potassii iodidi, dr. j.

Potassii bromidi, dr. jii.

Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad. oz. iij.

M. S. Dose, dr. ii every four hours.

(In the more chronic form).

—Gerhard.

(872) R—Antimonii et potassii tartratis, gr. j. Potassii nitratis, dr. j. Magnesii sulphatis, oz. iss. Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad. oz. vj. M. S. Dose, cz. ss every four to six hours. (Acute).

-Erichsen

#### OPHTHALMIA.

(873) R—Argenti nitratis, gr. x.
Aquae destillatar, ez. j.
Fiat collyrium. S. One or two drops
into the eye every second day. (In
Egyptian ophthalmia).

(874) R—Argenti ni\*atis, oz. ss.
Potassii nitratis. oz. j.
M. S. For cauterization. (In infantile
purulent ophthalma).
--Liebreich.

(875) R—Coninae, 2 parts.
Alcoholis, 12 parts.
Aquae destillatae, 200 parts.

Fiat solutio. S. Drop in the eye and rub around the orbits several times a day. (In scrofulous ophthalmia with

-Fronmueller.

(876) R-Argenti nitratis, gr. ii-x. Liq. plumbl subacetatis, m. x-xx.

Cerati cetacei, oz. j.
M. S. The size of a pin's head to be
put within the eyclids, and repeated
according to the degree of inflammation produced .. (In opacity of the eornea). -Guthrie.

(877) R-Hydrargyrl ehloridi eorrosivi, gr. j. Aquae destillatae, oz. lv. Fiat collyrlum. (In gonorrheai ophthaimla.) Eli is.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cleanse eye.ids thoroughly with hydrozone (oz. 1) and lukewarm water (O li) three times a day, then apply Marehand's "eye balsam."

#### OZOENA.

(878) R—Broml, dr. ss.
Alcoholis, oz. lv.
M. S. Warm be wide-mouthed bottle
In the hand, and snuff the vapor well
into the nese.

-Bartholow.

(879) R-Extraetl hydrastis fluidi. Aquae destillatae, aa oz. J. M. S. Dose, gtt. x-xx td.; also as an Injection into the nares. -Bartholow.

(880) R-Potassli chloratl, 6. Glyecrini, 30. Aquae destillatae, 300.

M. S. To be injected, several times daily. Small rolls of eotton wet with a solution of glyeerine (1 ln 3) are also introduced thrice daily, and allowed to remain for one hour each time.

-Sidlo.

(881) R-Potassii permanganatis, dr. ss. Tincturae myrrhae, oz. ii.
Aquae destillatae, O i.
M. S. Use with a Thudichum douche td. -Hazard.

## OTITIS AND OTORRHEA-(See Purulent and Infiam. Dis. of the Ear).

(882) R-Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis rubri, OZ. SS. Sig. Apply a small amount to the in-tegument. (Chronic inflammation of the external meatus). -Bartholow.

(833) R-Glyceriti acidi tannici, oz. ss.
Sig. Fili the meatus and plug with
cotton-wool. (In the chronic form). -Ringer.

(884) R—Hydrargyri bichloridi, gr. ss.
Acidi tartarici, gr. xx.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. xi.
M. S. Wash out the ear first with warm
water, then fill the ear with the above solution.

(885) R-Tincturae aconiti radicis, dr. iss. Giycerini, dr. ilss.
M. S. To be warmed and dropped into the ear. (In earache). -Gerhard.

(886) R—Acidi carbolici. Zinci sulphatis. Plumbi acetatis, aa gr. x.
Aquae destillatae, oz. vili.
M. S. Inject twice a day (When discharge is offensive). -Hazard.

#### OXALURIA.

(887) R-Acidi Lydrochlorici diluti, oz. ss. Tincturae ferri chioridi oz. ii. Syrupi simplicis, oz. liss, Aqua: destillatae, oz. iii. M. S. Dose, oz. ss td. through a glass tube. (With anemia and nervous atony). -Hazard.

#### OVARITIS.

(888) R Sulphate of soda, dr. vi.

Sulphur, dr. j.
Sugar, dr. v.
Essence of peppermint, q. s.
S. Dose, dr. j at bedtime, in a
glass of water, for the constitution. -Winternitz.

(889) R—Ichthyol.

Lenolin, an equal parts.

M. S. This cintment is rubbed into the abdomen. Also give vaginal injections of warm salt water; scarify the os uterl

-Winternitz.

## ODONTALGIA (Foothache).

(890) R. Cocaine hydrochlorate. Acophine hydracellorate, as gr. iv. Creusote, sefficient to make a paste of creamy consistence.

M. S. Introduce a bit of cottou impregnated with this mixture into the cavity

of the carlous tooth. (When due to acute

(891) R—Acidi arseniosi, gr. ii. Morphinae sulphatis, gr. j. Creasoti, q. s. Fiat pasta. S. Apply by a bit of cottonwool to earious portion.

-Bartholow.

## PERIOSTITIS (Nodes).

(892) R-Icdi.

Terebinth, Canadensis, aa dr. i. Collodii, oz. iv.

M. S. Paint over with a brush.

-J. T. Shinn.

(893) R Zinci iodidi, dr. j.

M. ot 1t, unguentum, (Apply twice a day).

(894) R—Potassii iodidi, gr. xx. Syrupi aurantii corticis, ez. j. Aquae aurabtil flor m, oz. v. M. S. Dose, oz. ss proming and night in hop-tea.

(895) R-Hydrargyri biniodidi, gr. vii.

Potassii iedidi, gr. xx. Adipis, oz. j. M. et ft. unguentum. S. Apply to

#### PARALYSIS.

(806) R-Spts. rectificat.,

Acidi acetici.,
Tincturae capsici, aa equal parts.
M. S. Wet a cloth with it and by along
the spine; a good rubefacient lotion.
(In the spinal form).

-Plant.

(897) R-Extracti ergotae aquosi, gr. xv. Syrupi aurantii corticis, oz. j.

Aquae destillatae, oz. iii.

M. S. Dose, oz. ss three or four times
a day. (In paralysis of the sphincter
ani and vesicae).

-Bonjean.

(898) R—Escrinae, gr. ii.

Aquae destillatae, oz. j.

M. S.—Instil into the eye. (In ocular spasm and paralysis).

—Wharton Jones.

(809) R—Acidi sulphurici, dr. j.
Adipis, oz. j.
M. S. Acts as a powerful irritant.
—Napheys.

(900) R—Strychninae sulphatis, gr. j. Quininae sulphatis. Ferri pyrophosphatis, aa dr. j. Acidi phosphoriel diluti, Syrupi zingiberis, aa oz. ii. M. S. gtt. xvi contain gr. 1-120 of strychnina. (Infantile paralysis).

(901) R—Potassii İodidi, dr. ii. Extracti ergotae fluidi, oz. j. Extracti nucls vomicae, dr. j. Tincturae cardamomi co., oz. j. Syrupi, q. s. M. S. Dose, oz. ss night and morning. (Due to lead poisoning).

(902) R—Phosphori, gr. i.

Aetheris, m. c.
Glycerini, oz. v.

Aquae dostillatae, q. s. ad oz. xiiss.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td. (In paralysis agitans.)

(903) R—Extracti buchu fluidi.
Extracti uwae ursi, aa dr. ii.
Syrupi acaciae, oz. ss.
Aquae menthae viridis, oz. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii every three hours.

#### PHAGEDENA.

(904) R-Hydrargyri chlorid. corros., gr. 1.
Iodoforni.
Ferri redacti, aa gr. xx.
M. et ft. pil, vx. S. One pill td. (In
sloughing phagedena.)

-Bartholow. (905) R-Acidi nitrici diluti, m. x.

Extracti opii, gr. v.
Aquae, oz. j.
Fiat iotio. (In sloughing incised wounds.)

#### PHARANGITIS.

(906) R-Tincturae iodi.
Thecturae opii, aa dr. j.
Aquae, oz. yj.
M. S. Gargie; shake well. Use three or
four times a day. (With ulceration.)
--Eilis.

(907) R-Ergotin, gr. xv.
Tincturae lodini, dr. j.
Glycerini, oz. j.
M. S. To be applied three times a day
by mens of a brush. (Chronic form.)

(908) R—Ammonii chloridi, dr. i.
Acidi acetici, dr. ii.
Mellis, oz. i ss.
Aquae, oz. xii.
M. S. Gargle. (For inflamed fauces.)
—Ratler.

(909) R-Tincturae ferri chloridi, m. xxiv.
 Potassil chloratis, gr. xxiv.
 Syrupi zingiberis, oz. j.
 Aquae, q. s. ad oz. lij.
 M. S. Dose, dr. j every two hours for a child of two years.

-Powell.

(910) R-Tincturae aconiti rad., gtt. xv.

Acidi hydrocyanici dii, gtt. xx.
Liq. ammonii acetatis, oz. ij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every two or three
hours, according to severity of attack. (Acute or subacute.)

## PHLEGMASIA DOLENS.

(911) R-Lard (purified), gms, 30.

Extract opium.

Extract helladonna,

Extract hyoscyamus,

Extract henlock, aa dr,

M. Ft. unguentum. S. Apply over infamed veins dally.

(912) R-Extracti hamamelis fluidi, oz. j. Efficies simplicis,
Syrupi simplicis, an oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. i-ii three or four times
a day.

-Preston.

#### PROSTATITIS.

(913) R-Tineturae cantharidis, m. xvi. Syrupi simplicis, oz. ss.

Aquae destillatae, oz. iss.

M. S. Dose, dr. j. every four hours. (In actual inflammation.)

-Ringer.

(914) R-Iodoformi, dr. ss. Olei theobromae. Cerae flavae, aa. q. s. Misce et flant suppositoria no. v. Signa. Use two daily, (In chronic enlargement.) -Moretin.

(915) R-Carbonis animalis, gr. iii. -Carbonis animalis, gr. 111.
Ammonii cbloridi, gr. xx.
Extracti conii, gr. ii.
Pulveris glycyrrhizae, q. s.
Flat bolus, S. One td. (In swelled and scirrhous prostrate.)

(916) R.—Ammonii chloridi, cz. ss. i. Syrupi glycyrrbizae, cz. ii. Aquae destilatae, q. s. ad cz. vj. M. S. Dose, cz. ss. three or four times a day.

-Vanove.

#### PROLAPSUS ANI.

(917) R-Ext. bamamelis Virg., oz. j.
Glycerit. ac. tannic., oz. j.
M. S. Apply in rectum with the little
finger, or small mop, two or three
times a day. (For adults or children).

#### PTYALISM.

(918 )R—Sulphuris praecipitati, gr. xi-lxxx.

Potassii chloratis, gr. xi-dr. j.
Liq. morphine sulphatis, oz. i-lss.

Misturae amygdalae, oz. vii.

M. S. Dose, oz. j every three or four
bours. Shake well. -Styrap.

(919) R-Potassii iedidi. Aquae destillatae, aa oz. ii. M. S. Dose, dr. ss td.

-Hammond.

(920) Iv—Potassii chloratis, dr. ii. Inf. rhois glabri rad., Oj. M. S. Mouth-wash.

-Fahnestock.

(921) R-Potassii permanganatis, gr. fi-x.

Aquae destillatae, oz. j.

M. S. Month wash. No correct the foetor.

-J. E. Garretson.

#### PYROSIS.

(922) R—Sodii blearbonatis, dr. Iss. Aguae destillatae, Sympi aurea tii florum, aa oz. j. Olei anisi, gtt. j. M. S. For one dose.

Plorry.

(923) R—Fxtracti nucls vonicae, gr. iss.
Argenti nitratis, gr. ii.
Extracti lupuli, gr. xii.
M. Div, in pil, vi. S. One thrice dally.

(024) R—Acidi carbolici, gr. 1.
Alcoho'is, dr. 1.
M. S. gtt. xxv in a wineglassful of water, an hour before each meal.
—Podmore Jones.

(925) R—Magnesiae, gr. iss.
 Bismuthi subnitratis, gr. iv-vii.
 Pulveris opii., gr. ss.
 M. S. For one dose; to be taken before meals. (In acid dyspepsia and with pyrosis).

-Piorry.

#### PYAEMIA.

(926) R—Acidi salicylici, oz. ss.
Sodii bilvoratis, dr. j.
Glycerini, oz. j.
Aquae menthae pip., oz. v.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss every two or three
hours.

-Bartholow.

# PURILENT AND INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Inject (use a hard rubber or glass syringe) into the aural cavity hydrozone full strength, morning and evening, and allow the remedy to remain in the cavity for two or three minutes; then apply into ear a dressing composed

of absorbent cotton impregnated with glycozone. In disease other than the chronic form, the hydrozone should be diluted with lukewarm water (oz. i-hydrozone to oz. ii water).

#### PREGNANCY, DISEASES OF.

- (927) R—Ammonii bromidi, oz. j. Aquae, oz. iii. M. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours, in daytime. (Puerperal mania).
- (928) R—Extracti acoriti fluidi, gtt. xxiv-lxxii.
  Potassii broundi, oz. ss.
  Aquae, oz. iv.
  Spts. lavandulae co.. dr. j.
  M. S. Dose, oz. ss every two hours.
  —Hepburn.
- (930) R-Sulpho-carbolate of sod., gr. xxx. Sig. Dose, gr. x after meals. (For nausca and vomiting).
- (921) R—Tineturae iodini, dr. ii.
   Chlorofo.nli, oz. ii.
   M. S. Dose, gtt. v night and morning in seltzer water. (For vomiting).
- (932) R-Cocain. bydrochlorat., gr. xvi.
  Extracti belladonnae, gr. iv.
  Vaselini, oz. ss.
  M. S. Apply to the os uteri. (For the
  voniting).
- (933) R—Chloralis, gr. xv. Potassii bromidl, gr. xx. M. S. In syrup once in three hours. (Puerperal celampsia).
- (934) R-Pulveris calombo rad.,
  Pulveris zingiberis rad., aa oz. ss.
  Sennae fol., dr. j.
  Aquae bullient., O j.
  M. et ft. emulsio. S. Wineglassful before
  meals. (Inappetence of pregnant women).

-T.ot.Mood

- (935) R-Chloral, croton., gr. xij.
   Aq. menthae pip., oz. j.
   M. S. One dose in a glass of wine.
   (Odontalgia in pregnant women).
   Linduer.
- (936) R—Gutta percha., dr. j. Chloroform, q. s. to dissolve. M. S. Anoint the excertations. (Cracked nipples).

(937) R-Oiei theobromae. Oiel ricini, aa oz. 21/4. Zinci oxidi, gr. v.

Hydrarg, oxid. flav., gr. ii.
Ess. rosae, q. s.
S. Rub into affected parts twice
a day. (Plgmentations in pregnant women).

(938) R—Puiv. zinel oxidi, gr. iii. Hydrargyrl ammoniat., gr. iss. Olei theobromi,

(Uterine hemorrhage).

Olei rieini, aa dr. liss.

Olel rosae, gtt. x.
M. S. Apply to face morning and evening. (Cutaneous disorders during pregnancy).

(939) R-Ext. cannabis ind. fl. (assayed), gtt. xx. Ext. ergotae fluidi, oz. j. Ext. hamamelis fl. Tinct. einnamomi, aa oz. ss. I. S. Dose, dr. j every three hours.

(940) R-Extracti pilocarpi fl., oz. j. Sig. Dose, gtt. xii every half hour un-til diaphoresis is freely produced. (Galactogue).

#### PLASTER OF PARIS.

The unpleasant feeling left by the plaster, after applying the bandage, can be immediately removed by adding a little blearbonate of soda or potassa to the water in which the bands are to be washed.

-T. E. Wilcox.

Formula.-1. To make plaster set hard: Mix best plaster of Paris with about 10 per cent. (more or less, according to effect ascertained by prellminary experiment) of very finely powdered marble (calcium carbonate). Or add to it about 6 per cent. of powdered alum, or about the same amount of ammonium chloride, before mixing amount of ammonium chloride, before infxing with water. 2. To make plaster set slower: Mix it with 2 to 4 per cent, of powdered afthea root before adding the water. This not only retards the hardening of the plaster, but also enables it to be cut, filed, sawed and turned. An addition of 8 per cent, of althaea powder retards the setting of the plaster for about an hour, so that the mass can be used for any purpose where it is to remain plastic during at least a certifier of that time. a portion of that time. -American Druggist.

## QUINSY-TONSILLITIS.

(942) R-Potassii chloratis, dr. ii. Inf. rhois glabri baccarum, Oj. M. S. Gargie; use frequently. -Gerhard.

(943) R-Tincturae iodini co., 1-3. Glycerinae, 2-3. M. S. Paint every other day. (Chronic enlarged tonsils).

(944) R-Acidi citrici, gr. xv. Potassii bicarb., gr. xx. Tinct, guilatel, m x.
Mucil. acscine, cz. j.
M. S. One dose, To be taken while
effervescing. (For children.) -Hazard.

## RICKETS-RACHITIS.

(945) R-Syrupi ferri iodidi, dr. j. Syrupi zingileris, oz. j. Aquae, q. s. ad oz. ji. M. S. Dose, dr. j td., for a child of two years.

-Powell.

(946) R—Ammonii chloridi, gr. xxiv.
Syrupi ipecac., dr. iss.
Syrupi tolu., oz. j.
Liq. potass. citrat., q. s., ad oz. iij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j. every two hours for a child of two years.

-Powell. (947) R—Syrupi ferri iodidi, dr. iss.

Mist. ol. morrhuae et lactophos calcis,
q. s., ad oz. ilj.
M. S. Dose, dr. ss-f. td.

-Powell.

(948) R-Syr. Calcil lacto-phosphatis, oz. iv. Sig. Adult dose, dr. j. td. (May also be given to nursing mother.) -Bartholow.

#### RATTLESNAKE BITE.

(949) R—Ammon, carbonat., gr. xl. Aquae destillatae, oz. f. M. S. Inject (dr. ss) into one of the superficial yeins of left hand, or the cephalic vein.

(950) R—Spirit, frumenti, oz. xvj.
Animon, carbonat., gr. clx.
Ft. sol. S. Dose, oz. ss every two or
three hours in water. Keep also a
cloth wet with kerosene oil (oz. x.) and ammon. carb. (oz. ss.), until the swelling disappears.

(951) R-Hydrarg, chlorid, corros., gr. ii.
Potassii iodidi, gr. iv.
Aquae-destillatae, m. v.
Solve et adde:Broml, dr. v.
M. S. Dose, gtt. x in a tablespoonful
of wine or brandy, every fifteen or
twenty minutes.

--Bibron.

## SATYRIASIS-(See Nymphomania).

#### SEMINAL DISORDERS.

- (952) R Extract, hydrastis fl., oz. j. Sig. Dose, gtt, xx td. (Prostatorrhoea.)
- (953) R—Tinct, nucls vomicae, dr. j.
  Tinct, ferri chloridi, oz. iij.
  M. S. Dosse, gtt. xx td. (Prostatorrhoea
  in debilitated cases.)
  —Grass.
- (954) R—Tincturae cantharidis, gtt. vj. Tincturae ferri chlor., gtt. xv.xx. M. S. Thrice dally in water. (Impotence with spermatorrhoea.) —H. C. Wood.
- (955) R—Tincb. cantharidis, dr. j.

  Tinct. cannab. Indic.,
  Sol. morphinae, bi-mec., aa dr. ii.
  M. S. Dose, gtt. xv td. (Aphrodisiae.)
  —Bartholow.
- (958) R—Tinct. nucls vomicae, dr. j.
  Tinct. actea racemos., dr. iii.
  M. S. Dose, gtt. xx td. (Aphrodislae.)
  —Bartholow.
- (957) R—Argenti nitratis, gr. x.
  Aquae, oz. j.
  M. Prostatic injection.

-Bartholow.

- (958) R-Tincturae cimicifugae, oz. iij. Sig. Dose, dr. j td. (Spermatorrhoea.) -Morse.
- (059) R-Potassii hromidi, oz. j. Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. j. M. S. Dose, dr. j td. (Spermatorrhoea; in the strong and plethoric.)
  Bartholow,

#### SEASICKNESS.

- (960) R-Scill broundi, oz. j.
  Sig. Dose, gr. xx in water every three
  hours on the day before stilling, and
  continue for one or two days on the
  water.
- (961) R-Chloral hydratis, dr. ss.
  Aquae camphorae, oz. j.
  M. S. One dose,

-Priestley.

- (962) R—Cocaine hydrochloratis, 0, 15. Spts, vini rectif., q, s, ut. ft, sol. Dein adde: Aquae destillatae, 159.00, M. —Manassein,
- (963) R—Cerii oxalatis, gr. ii.

  Tinct. valerinae ammoniat, dr. j.

  Aquae destillatae, oz. j.

  M. et ft. haustus. Take every half hour.

  —Walsh.

## SEPTICAEMIA-(See also Pyaemia).

(964) R—Quininae sulphatis, gr. v-xx.
Sig. Take this dose every hour.
—Bartholow.

#### SCIATICA.

- (965) R—Morphinae sulphatis, gr. ½-2-3.
  Atropinae sulphatis, gr. 1-25.
  M. et ft. pulv. S. For one hypodermatic injection, in distilled water (gtt. xx).
  —Brown-Seouard.
- (966) R—Aquae ammoniae, dr. v. Olei terebinthinne. Olei amygdalue dulcis, aa oz. j. Ffat linimentum. S. Rub on three times a day. (In obstinate cases.)
- (987) R—Emplastri epispastici, 11,x5 inches, Sig. Apply over affected part for five or six hours, poulties, remove the enticle and dress with prescription No. 968, —Da Costa,
- (968) R—Morphinae sulphatis, gr. ¼. Pulveris narantae, gr. ii. Micee et flat charrbla. S. Sprinkle over blister. Ten grains Dover's powder at night.

-Da Costa.

(969) R-Chloroformi, m. v-xv. Sig. For one hypodermatic injection. Insert the needle at the Ischlatic notch deeply to near the trunk of the nerve.

-Bartholow.

### SCLEROSIS, POSTERIOR SPINAL-(See also Locomotor Ataxia).

(970) R-Tinct, ferrl chloridi. Tinct, nucls vomicae, Acidi phosphorici diluti. Syrupl sumplicis, as oz. 1.

M. S. Dose, dr. j in water about an hour before each meal.

-Sweringen. (971) R—Potassil iodidi, dr. vi-viij. Ferri et ammon, citratis, dr. il. Tinct, aurantii corticis,
Syrupt simplicis, aa dr. llj.
Aq. menthae plp., q. s. ad oz. lv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j ln water about an
hour before meals.

-Sweringen.

#### STRANGUARY.

Vesical, hypodermatics of morphine, followed by other remedies; enemata of starch water, and tlucture of oplum; follow by hot sltz-bath.

(972) R-Tincturae cannabis Indic., oz. j. Sig. Dose, dr. ss every few hours. (Especially with bloody urlne, and when due to spinal disease.) -Ringer.

(973) R—Acetl scillae.
Spts. etheris nitrosl, aa oz. ss.
M. S. Dose, dr. ss ln some demulcent
tea every hour or oftener.
—Waring.

#### SYNOVITIS.

(974) R-Unguenti lodi co. Unguenti belladonnae, aa oz. ss.

I. S. Apply twice a day until the skin
becomes irritated; after it is healed, begin anew. After rubbing in well apply dry heat for fifteen minutes. (In the more chronic forms.)

-Gerhard.

(975) R-Argentl nitratis, dr. j. Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M. S. Apply almost to vesication. (In acute form.) -Jordan.

#### SYPHILIS.

Wash the sore (chancre) several times daily with black-wash, and then dust with iodel, lodoform, subiodide of bismuth, or calomel. Begin the mercurial treatment when the secondaries appear. For the secondaries give protiodide of mercury; commence with ½ gr. three times a day; steadily increase the dose. For tertiary sphilis, give mercury and potassium iodide, or the latter drug alone, or with tonics. Begin with gr. x of potassium iodide three times a day, gradually increasing the dose until the desired effect is produced. In hereditary syphilis the mercury is best given by inunction, gr. x of the unquent, bydrarg, being rubbed into the abdomen, etc. See Colles' Law (Names of Diseases.)

- (977) R—Hydrarg, cum cretae, gr. xii-xxiv. Sodii bicarbonatis, gr. xxxyj. Sacchar, lactis, gr. xxiv. M. et ft. chart. no. xii. S. One powder night and morning. (For a child.) —Eustace Smith.
- (978) R-Mass. bydrargyri, gr. ii.
  Ferri sulbh, exsiccat., gr. j.
  M. . f ft. in pil, no. i. S. One pill td.
  Increase as required. (Where the protiodide causes irritation.)
  --Martin,
- (979) R—Hydrargyrl chlorid, corros., gr. iss-iii.
  Potassii iodidl, dr. iv-viii.
  Syrupi zingtberis, dr. iii.
  Aquae, q. s. ad oz, vj.
  M. S. Dose dr. j in water td.
  —-Martin.
- (980) R—Potassii iodidi, oz. j.
   Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. j.
   M. Each minim contains one grain; the required number of minims should be taken in milk, as it disguises taste of the iodide.
- (981) R—Hydrargyri bichloridi, gr. iii. Sodii chloridi, dr. ss. Aquac destillatae, dr. x. M. S. For hypodermatic use. Inject m. x-xx daily. (Where other means are not available.)

(982) R—Tincturae iodini, dr. ij. Syrupi simplicis, oz. ij. M. S. Doss, dr. j, dlutted with water, thrice daily, to be increased as required. (When ioolde is indicated, and patient cannot tolerate it.)

-Martin.

(983) R—Acidi boriel, dr. ii.
Glycerini, oz. ii.
Tinet, myrrh., oz. j.
Aquae rosae, q. s. ad oz. viij.
M. S. Gargle and month-wash. (Mucous

patches of mouth.)

(934) R-Pulveris salol.

Acidi bovic., aa dr. v. Sacchar.,

Menthol., as gr. iij.
M. S. Brush the teeth twice a day with
this mixture upon a soft brush. (Mercurial stomatitis.)

-Leonte.

#### SEDATIVES FOR BABES.

(985) R-Camphorae monobromat., gr. xvi. Extrecti hyoscyami ft., gtt. xvi-xxx. Sympi lactucarii (Aubergier's), oz. viij. M. S. Dose, oz. ss every hour till re-lieved. (Restlessness, spasms, deliria, anodyne, somniferant. etc.) anodyne, somniferant, etc.)

- You Goidtsnoven.

(986) R—Olci anisi, m. xxv. Alcoholis, cz. ii. Extract. valerian., fl., oz. j.

Extract, varieting, it, 02. J. Ol, icentiae pip, m. xv.
Tinet, camphorae, dr. ii.
Extract, glycyrchizae fl., oz. J.
M. S. Shak, the bottle, Pose, dr. 4/ or
4/ in water, repeat if necessary.
(Soothing syrup without opium.)

#### SPICE PLASTER.

(987) R Pulveris capsici. Pulveris caryonhalli, aa oz. ii.

> Honey, aa q. s. M. To be made into a cataphen by trit uration on a plate, and spending upon a close fabric. It should be nade up extemporaneously when required.

-Parrish.

#### STYES.

(988) R-Extract. belladonnae, fl., gtt. iii.
Aquae pluvialis, oz. ij.
M. S. Dose, dr. j every hour. Also give
sulphide of calcium (gr. ½) every hour until five or six doses are taken.

#### STOMACH, AFFECTIONS OF.

(989) R—Tinct. capsici, dr. il.

Tinct. cannabis ind., oz. ss.

Tinct. opii deod., oz. j.

Spts. chloroformi, oz. j.

Spts. lavandulae, q. s. ad oz. iv.

M. S. Dose, dr. j every thirty minutes until relieved. (Gastralgia.)

—Hare. -Hare.

(990) R-Sodii bicarbonatis, dr. iss. Sout bicaroonaus, ar. iss.

Tinct. nucis vomicae, m. xl.

Liq. morphinae, dr. j.

Spts. ammon, aromat., dr. iss.

Syrupi zingiberis, oz. j.

Aq. menth. pip., ad oz. viii.

M. S. Dose, oz. ss four times a day. (Gastrodynia.) -J. W. Martin.

(991) R—Spts. ammon. aromat., gtt. xx.
 Sol. cocain, (4 per cent.), oz. j.
 M. S. Dose, oz. ss; repeat in an hour if required. (Gastralgia.)

## TABES MESENTERICA-(See Marasmus).

#### TINNITUS AURIUM.

(992) R—Arnicae, dr. ii.
Aquae bullientis, O ss.
Macera per horas duas et cola. Dein adde: Tincturae arnicae, dr. ii.
Tincturae cardamomi, dr. vj.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss td. -Wilde.

## TRISMUS NEONATORUM-(See also Tetanus).

(993) R—Chloral hydratis, gr. i-v. Syrupi simplicis, dr. j. M. S. One dose.

-Bartholow.

(994) R—Extracti gelsemii, fl., m. viii-xvj. Syrupi simplicis, dr. j. Aquae destillatae, q. s. ad oz. ss. M. S. Dose, dr. as every two to four

-Bartholow.

#### TONGUE IN DISEASE.

1. The Elongated and Pointed Tongue indicates irritation and determination of blood to the stomach and intestines; the extremities are often cold; is also associated with excitation of the nerve centres. Found more especially among children. The indications are to allay irritation and divert the blood from the stomach and bowels. 2. The dications are to allay irritation and divert the blood from the stomach and bowels. 2. The Pinched and Shrunken Tongue indicates atony of the digestive organs, often found in dyspepsia, etc. Treatment is plain. 3. The Coating (saburra) or Fur should be well studied. It may be greater or less in thickness, dry or moist, or clanmy, more accumulated at the posterior portion. The liver is said to be at fault when the tongue is heavily coated at the base, with a yellow coat. This is not always the case. White-coated tongue has been observed in jaundice, etc. 4. The Dry Tongue has a very important significance. When we have patients who are suffering from some form of fever, pneumonia or any other acute disease, with such a tongue, they are in danger, and require close attention. In such cases nutrition and assimilation are suspended, and food cannot be properly assimilated. When given, it should be in fluid form, and always above the temperature of 100 degrees, and of a character nutritive and digestible. The digestible organs can do but little work, yet proper food, given at intervals, does work, yet proper food, given at intervals, does good; but these organs need all the rest they can get until the disease has subsided. Dryness of the tongue is also associated with vascular of the tongue is also associated with vascular exciterent, and particularly with excitation of the ganglionic and nerve centres. Hence the arrest of secretion and this dryness. Here we readily read the state of the nervous system. In many cases, the sympathetic nerve is not only excited and irritated, but there is involuntary centraction of muscular tissue, thus suspending the corrections of pending the secretions of the several organs.

The indications are, proper sedatives for the vascular excitement, and diaphoretics for contractions or excitement of the nerves, associated with other treatment. By this course we shall soon see our patient with a moist tongue, and some of the secretions re-established. 5. Often the tongue changes in the disease from the dryness above referred to, to a brown or black color, with sordes about the tecth. The common idea is that the system is in a typhoid condition. This is true, yet it undoubtedly means, also, that the

blood is in a septic condition—a very important fact for us to know. Then our best antiseptics should be given with stimulants and tonics. Thus we can readily read, from the appearance of the tongue, the condition of the digestive organs, the functions of nutrition and assimilation, the condition of the nervous system and the state of the blood. Of course, we must take all other symptoms jute consideration. Yet the aneather symptoms jute consideration. other symptoms into consideration. Yet the appearance of the tongue, as pointed out, seldom fails in giving us, at a glance, valuable information as to the true condition of the system. -Henning

### TYMPANITIS-(See also the Fevers).

(995) R-Olei terebinthinae, oz. j. Pulveris acaciae, q. s. Misce et adde: Decocti hordei, oz. xix. Fiat enema. (Listension of abdomen with gas.) -Hooner.

(996) R-Olei terebinthinae.

Olei ricini, aa dr. Olei cajaputi, m. vi. Magnesiae calcinatae, gr. xx. Aq. menthae piperitae, oz. iss. M. et ft. haustus. (Also in typhoid fever.) -Joy.

#### TONICS.

(997) R-Hydrargyri bichloridi, gr. i-ii. Liq. arsen. chloridi, dr. j. Acid. hydrochlor. dil.,
Tinet. ferri chloridi, aa dr. ii.
Syrupi zingiberis, oz. ii.
Aquae, ad oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii td. after meals. (Alterative tonic.)

-Goodell.

(998) R-Sod. et auri chlorid, gr. iii. Strychninae sulphatis, gr. i. Zinci phosphatis, gr. iii. Ext. damianae, dr. j. M. et ft. in capsul. no. xxx. S. One capsule td. (In impotence.)

(999) R-Strychninae sulphatis, gr. i. Acid. hypophosph. dil., oz. j.
M. S. Dose, gtt. x td. before meals in a
dram of fl. ext. of cocae. (Do not
take it immediately before retiring; causes emissions.) (For sexual organs in

impotence.) -- Hammond. (1000) R—Quininae sulphatis, gr. ii. Acidi arseniosi, gr. 1-30. Pulv. capsici, gr. i. Extract. taraxaci, q. s.
M. S. To be taken before each meal.
(Malarial cachexia.) -Palmar.

(1001) R-Ext. damian, fluidi.

Tinct. cincho. co., aa oz. iv.

M. S. Dose, oz. ss td. (For procreative organs.)

(1002) R-Ferri et quinidiae cit., dr. i. Vini xerici, oz. ii. M. S. Dose, dr. j.

(1003) R-Tinct, ferri chloridi, dr. iii. Acid, acetici diluti oz. ss. Liq. ammon. acetatis, oz. iiiss. Curacoae,
Syrupi simplicis, aa oz. j.
Aquam, ad oz. viii.
M. S. Dose, oz. ss after meals.
—Wm. Goodell.

(1004) R-Quininae sulphatis, gr. xxx. Acidi sulph. dil., q. s. Aquae, oz. ii. Tinct. ferri chlorid., oz. ss.

Spts. chloroformi, dr. vi.
Glycerinae, q. s. ad oz. iv.
M. S. Dose, dr. j.

-Loomis.

(1005) R-Ferri et ammon, citratis, Ammonii carbonatis, aa gr. xxii. Syrupi,

Aquae anisi, aa oz. ii. M. S. Dose, dr. j.

-J. Lewis Smith.

(1006) R-Magnesii sulphatis, oz. ii.
Ferri sulphatis, gr. xxiv.
Acidi sulphurici dil., dr. ii.
Infusi calumbae, ad oz. viii.
M. S. Dose, oz. j every night. (Ferruginous aperient.) -Farguharson.

(1007) R—One rennet washed and chopped,
Sherry wine, O J.
Macerate for twelve days, decant and
filter and add:
Acidi muriat. diluti,
Tinct. nucls vomlene, and dr. ii. Bismuthi subnitratis, dr. ii.

M. S. Dose, dr. j in a quarter of a tumbler of water before each meal. (Digestive tonic in metritis.) -T. Gaillard Thomas.

(1008) R-Hydrarg, bichlorid., gr. i-ii. Liq. arsenici chlorid., dr. j. Liq. arseniel chlorid., dr. j.
Tinct. ferri chloridi.
Acid. hydrochlorici dil.. aa dr. iv.
Syrupi, oz. iii.
Aquam, ad oz. vi.
M. S. Dose, dr. ii in a wineglassful of
water after each meal. (Anemic and
chlorotic patients will fatten and
thrive wonderfully on this mixture;
should be given only for two weeks
at a time.)

at a time.)

-A. H. Smith.

(1009) R-Ferri et ammon. cit., dr. j. Ammonii carbonatis, gr. xxx. Tinct. gentian. co.. Tinet. quassiae, aa oz, ii. Syrupi, oz. iss. Aquae, q. s. ad oz. viii. M. S. Dose, dr. ii.

-W. H. Thompson.

(1010) R-Ferri et ammonii citratis, gr. xx. Vini xerici, oz. ii. M. S. Dose, dr. j.

(1011) R-Quininae sulphatis, gr. xxx. Acidi sulph. dilut .. q. s. Aquae, oz. ii.
Tinct. ferri chloridi. dr. ii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j.

(1012) R—Tinct. ferri chlor..

Tinct. nucis vom., aa m. x.

Aquae, q. s. ad dr. j.

M. S. One dose, to be taken thrice
daily, after meals.

## URIC ACID DIATHESIS.

(1013) R—Acid. hydrochloric. dil., dr. j. Acidi lactici, dr. iii. Actor lacticity of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system -Bartholow.

(1014) R-Sodii bicarbonatis, dr. j. Tincturae calumbae, oz. Infusi quassiae, oz. iii. M. S. Dose, oz. ss four times a day. -Hazard.

#### ULCERS.

(1015) R—Hydrozone, oz. j.
Aquae, O iv.
M. S. As a beverage: a small quantity at each drink. (Ulcer of the stomach.)

- (1016) R—Glycozone, oz. j.
  Sig. Dose, dr. i-ii, diluted in a wineglassful of water, three or four times
  a day, before or after eating. (Used
  iu conjunction with prescriptiou 1015, for gastric ulcer.)
- (1017) R-Acidi nitrici dil., m. x. Extracti opii, gr. v. Aquae destillatae, oz. j. M. et ft. lotio. S. (in sloughing, in-cised wounds.) -Erichsen.
- (1018) R-Zinci sulpho-carbolatis, dr. vi. Aq. destillatae, oz. viii.

  M. S. Each portion to be used to be mixed with three parts of water. (For fetid ulcers.)

## UVULA, RELAXATION OF.

-II. Lee.

(1019) R—Acidi tannici, oz. ss. Glycerini, oz. ii. M. cum leni calore. S. Apply with a camel's hair brush. -Hillier.

(1020) R—Aluminis, dr. i. Infusi gallae, oz. vj. Fiat gargarysma. (Along with hypertrophicd tonsils.) -Waring.

#### VERTIGO.

- (1021) R-Hydrargyri chlorid, corros., gr. i. Glycerini, oz. J. Tinet. cinchon. comp., oz. ii. Olei menthae pip., m. xxv.
  M. S. Dose, dr. j in a wineglassful
  of water thrice daily. (in the vertigo
  and dizziness of old persons.)
  —O. Handfield Jones.
- (1022) R-Pulveris rhei, dr. j. Sodii bicarbonatis. Pulveris gentianae, aa dr. ii. Aq. menth. pip.,
  Aquae destillatae, aa oz. iii.
  M. S. Dose, oz. ss before meals. (When
  caused by indigestion.) -Ed. C. Mann.

#### Diseases VOMITING-(See also Pregnancy and Seasiekness).

(1023) R-Bismuthi subnitratis, dr. ii. Acid. hydrocyanici dil., dr. ss. Mucilaginis acaciae. Aquae menthae piperitae, aa oz. ii. M. S. Dose, oz. ss td. (With gastrio ulcer.) -Da Costa.

(1024) R—Acidi carbolici, gr. iv. Bismuthi subnitratis, dr. ii. Mucilaginis acaciae, oz. i. Aquae menthae piperitae, oz. iij.

M. S. Dose, oz. ss every two, three, or four hours. (Due to acute stomachal and intestinal disorder.)

-Bartholow.

(1025) R-Vini ipecacuanhae, oz. ss.
Sig. Dose, gtt. j every hour to thrice
daily. (In all cases.)

-Ringer.

(1026) R—Creasoti, m. vi. Pulveris tragacanthae, dr. ss. Aquae camphorae, oz. vi. M. S. A sixth part to be taken for a dose. (In obstinate cases.) -Kesteven.

(1027) R—Potassii iodidi, scr. iv. Infusi quassiae, oz. viij. <u>W</u> S. Dose, oz. ss td. (Sympathetic vomiting.) -Selkirk.

(1028) R-Potio riverius, oz. Morphinae sulphatis, gr. j. Syrupi aurantii, Salep., aa oz. j. M. S. Dose, dr. j. (Vomiting following use of opium.) -C. H. Avery.

(1029) R—Sol, morphinae (U. S. P.), oz. j.
Potassii bromidi, dr. j.
M. S. Dose, dr. j. (To prevent nausea and vomiting secondary to the use of opium.) -Metcalfe.

(1030) R-Cerii oxalat, Ipecacuanhae, aa gr. j. Creasoti, gtt. ii. M. S. Take every hour. (Vomiting of pregnancy.) -Goodell.

(1031) R-Chloral hydratis, gr. xv-xx. Milk, oz. ii.

Yolk of an egg, j.

Beat up well and inject into rectum.

(Reflex vomiting of pregnancy.)

-Kane,

#### WARTS-(See Condylomata).

#### WORMS.

- (1032) R—Olei chenopodii, m iv.
  Pulveris acaciae, gr. x.
  Syrupi, dr. ss.
  Aquae cinnamomi, q. s. ad dr. j.
  M. S. Dose, dr. j, td. for one day, to
  be followed by a laxative. (For a
  child of two years.)
- (1033) R—Oleoresinae aspidii, m. xv.
  Olei ricini, m. xv.
  Olei cinnamomi, m. ½.
  Syrupl acaciae, q. s. ad dr. j
  M. S. Dose, dr. j, td. for one day; follow with laxative if necessary. (For child of two years.).
- (1034) R—Santonini, gr. ss.
  Sacchari, gr. iss.
  M et ft. chart, no. j. S. One powder
  morning and evening, the second to
  be followed by a purge. (For a child
  of two years.)
- (1035) R—Tincturae rhei, gtt. xxx.

  Magnesii carbonatis, gr. iii.

  Tincturae zingiberis, gtt. j.

  Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iv.

  M. S. Warm and use as an injection.
  (Seat worms.)

#### WOUNDS.

(1036) R—Acidi tannici, oz. 11.
Alcoholis absolut., oz. ss.
Aetheris, oz. liss.
Collodii, q. s. ad oz. xii.
M. Styptic colloid.

-Millet.

(1037) R—Collodii, oz. j. Olei ricini. Acidi carbolici, aa dr. ss. Carbolized collodion.

-Millet.

(1038) R—Tincturae arnicae, dr. ii. Aquae destillatae, oz. iv. Fiat lotio.

-Graefe.

1039) R—Phenol sodique, oz. vi.
Sig. In all wounds and surgical operations.

-J. E. Garretson.

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

(1040) R—Thymol, gr. xx.

Acid. phenic., oz. ss.
Ess. sassafras,
Ess. eucalyptus,
Ess. turpentine,
Liquid tar, aa dr. ii.
Sulphuric ether, dr. ji.

Sulphuric ether, dr. f.
Alcohol, ad oz. iij,
M. S. Pour gtt. xxx on handkerchief
and tie around the child's neck. Inhale, and repeat every two-three hours.

—Beall.

(1041) R—Sodit Bromidi, gr. xx,
Extracti belladonnee, fl., gtt. ii.
M. S. Spray; also to be inhaled. In
the intervals push quinine. (To cut
short the paroxysms.)
—Da Costa.

(1042) R—Tincturae cantharidis, m. xlvii.
Tincturae oinchonae,
Theturae opii camphi., aa dr. ii.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s. ad oz. iii.
M. S. Dose, dr. j td., for a child of
one to two years. (Towards end of
spasmodic stage.)

(1043) R.—Aluminis, gr. xxiv.
Syrupi pruni vurg., oz. iiss.
Aquae, q. s. ad oz. iij.
M. S. Dose. dr. j every four hours.
For a child of one year. (Stage of decline.)

#### WICKERSHEIMER'S FLUID.

For preserving animal substances, pathological specimens, etc.

For Injecting. (1044) R-Arsenious acid, 16 grms. (dr. iv) Sodium chlor. 80 " Potass. sulph., 200 1.5 3.6 25 '' 20 '' Potass. nitrate, Potass. carb., 10 litres (qts. 101/2 -[-). Water, Glycerine, 4 3/4 Wood-naphtha, 66

For Immersing. (1044) R-Arsenious acid. grmø. Sodium chlor., 60 Potass. sulph., 150 Potass. nitrate, Potass. carb., 18 6.6 15 Water, 10 litres. Glycerine, 4 3/4 Wood-naphtha,

## POISONS.

## 1. LOCAL IRRITANTS.

These include the salts (metallic) and drastic cathartics of the pharmacopeia; also acids (oxalic, etc.). Symptoms: Burning pain in the esophagus and stomach; nausea; vomiting; great thirst; tenderness of the abdomen; cramps; straining and blood in stools; depression of the vital powers; death from exhaustion.

ARSENIC.—Symptoms: Burming pain in stomach; nausea; vomiting of brownish matter and blood-stained mucus; intense thirst; abdominal tenderness; purging with griping; straining; suppression of urine; great prostration; anxiety; fainting; palpitation; collapse, with cold and clammy skin; imperceptible pulse; sighing respiration, etc. Treatment: Stomach-pump and emetics; recently prepared ferric hydrate (oz. ss) every five or ten minutes; mucilaginous drinks; cataplasms; morphine; stimulants; warmth (hot-water bottles, flannels, friction).

NITRATE OF SILVER.—Symptoms: Local and constitutional. Treatment: Common salt in solution; emetics; stomachpump. (See Arsenic for subsequent treatment).

ZINC SALTS.—When the sulphate is taken (for Epsom salt by mistake), it acts as its own antidote. Treat collapse like Arsenic.

COPPER SALTS.—First effects are those of local irritants. Treatment: Flour and water; white of egg; milk; emetics if necessary. (See Arsenio for subsequent treatment).

SUGAR OF LEAD.—Symptoms: Usual gastric disturbances; vomit contains mucus mixed with the white chloride of lead; great tenderness in the abdomen; cramps; increasing prostration. Treatment: Emet-

ics or stomach-pump; sulphate of soda; sulphate of magnesia; or aromatic sulphurio acid in water. (See Arsenic for further treatment).

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—Symptoms: (Similar in its action to arsenic.) Gastrio and intestinal inflammation; collapse. Treatment: Egg-albumen; flour and water; milk; stomach-pump or emetics. (See Arsenio for subsequent treatment).

TARTAR EMETIC.—Symptoms: The direct depressing action on the circulation hastens the collapse. Treatment: Tartar emetic acts as its own antidote in evacuating the stomach. Give tannin (in solution); or infusion of green tea (freely); morphine to stop excessive vomiting, etc.; stimulants.

CROTON OIL, COLOCYNTH, ETC.—Patient is greatly exhausted. These drastic cathartics should be evacuated by means of the stomach-pump or emetics; opium; stimulants, etc.

OXALIC ACID.—Local irritant. Treatment: Whiting or chalk diffused in water; emetics; relieve the suffering, etc.

# II. IRRITANTS WITH A SPECIFIC ACTION.

Poisons in this class have, besides a local irritation, a specific action on certain other parts of the organism, as aconite, which benumbs sensation and tends to paralysis; or cantharidis, which effects the kidneys, causing strangury, etc.

ACONITE.—Symptoms: Burning sensation in the throat and stomach; nausea; vomiting; purging; intestinal pains; numbness and tingling of the muscles; paralysis; great depression; prostration; end in general collapse; sometimes convulsions and stupor. Treatment: Stomach-pump or emetics; stimulants (by rectum or hypodermatically); frictions; warmth; tincture digitalis (m. xv) hypodermatically, and repeat if necessary, etc.

CANTHARIDIS.—Symptoms: Those of irritant poisoning (gastro-enteric symptoms); irritant action on kidneys (strang-

ury and bloody urine); dellrium; convulsions. Treatment: Emetics, mucilaginous drinks (not oily); morphine; stimulants.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Symptoms. A burning feeling in throat, etc.; whitening of the mucous membrane of the throat and stomach; intense depression; feeble pulse; cold and clammy skin; insensibility; stupor; death from heart or respiratory failure. Treatment: White of egg; sulphate of soda or sulphate of magnesia; mills; flour and water, etc.; apomorphine hypodermatically; stimulants by enema; ammonia or brandy hypodermatically; warmth and frictions; atropine and artificial respiration if breathing fail, etc.

PHOSPHORUS.—Symptoms: Heat and swelling of throat and tongue; pain and distention of the abdomen; vomiting nucous or bilious; purging; anxiety; restlessness; cramps; convulsions; stupor; general collapse; jaundice may develop. Treatment: Suhhate of copper (gr. iii) in a tumbler of water every five minutes to produce vomiting; sulphate of magnesia (carries off poison by its cathartic action); mucilaginous (not olly) drinks; opiates; stimulants; cataplasms. (The sulphate of copper is only given once, with opium to promote its retention, when vomiting has already taken place).

## III. POISONS WHICH ACT ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

These have little or no action on the alimentary canal. In this class are included optium, prussic acid, belladonna, hyoscyamus (causes intense stupor), hemlock, tobacco, heliebore, chloral, digitalis, strychnine, etc.

OPIUM.—Symptoms: Drowsiness; stupor; death from respiratory failure. At first we have the following symptoms; face flushed; stertorous breathing; full and slow pulse; profound stupor, etc. The pupils are contracted; later, pulse becomes weaker, small, and imperceptible; diminished frequency of respiration; face pale; skin cold and clammy; extremities cold, etc. Treatment: Rouse patient with the cold douche; give emetics (apomorphine hypodermatically); stomach-pump; strong coffee; atropine; artificial respiration, etc.

PRUSSIC ACID.—(Cyanide of potassium). Symptoms: The muscular system becomes paralyzed. Treatment: Ammonia to the nostrils; cold douche; artificial respiration; frictions, etc. Paralysis of the heart and respiration, causes death very rapidly. When Bitter Almond Oil is taken, give emetics and stimulants. (The oil is not so rapid in its action).

BELLADONNA.—Symptoms: Constriction and dryness of throat; pain (burning) in stomach; dinness of vision; dilated pupils; rapid breathing; headache; delirium; stupor; feeble pulse; diminished respiration; cold extremities; occasionally a scarlet rash on skin. Treatment: Tannin; stomach-pump; emetics; coffee; mustard and friction to extremities.

#### HYOSCYAMUS .- (See Belladonna).

HEMLOCK.—Symptoms: Extreme muscular prostration; paralysis of respiration; death; no delirium or coma. Treatment: Tannin (green tea); stomach-pump or emetles; frictions; stimulants; atropine; artificial respiration.

TOBACCO.—Symptoms: Confusion of ideas; dizziness; faintness; nausea; vomiting; intense (muscular) prostration; fatal collapse, with or without stuper. Treatment: Tannin; stomach-pump; warmth; stimulants; frictions; strychnine (hypodermatically).

HELLEBORE—Symptoms: Acts as a depressant of heart's action; intense prostration; pulse imperceptible; skin cold and clammy; nausea; attempts at vomiting; faintness; collapse (fatal). Treatment: Tannin (green tea); stomach-pump or emetics; morphine; stimulants; ammonia; frictions; digitalis.

CHLORAL.—Symptoms: Gastric irritation; nausea; vomiting; profound narcotism; weak pulse, etc. It arrests the respiratory function, and also depresses the heart. Treatment: (See Opium poisoning). Give hypodermatically sulphate of strychnine (gr. 1-25), if death from heart failure seems impending.

DIGITALIS.—Symptoms: Nausea; vomiting; great prostration; cold sweats; feeble or imperceptible pulse; stupor or delirium; death from syncope caused by spasm of the heart. The heart is arrested in systole. Treatment: Tannin (green tea); emetics; cathartlos; keep patient in the horizontal position; opium; solution chloride of Iron; nitrite of amyl; nitro-glycerine; aconite; stimulants; etc. (The tr. aconite can be given subcutaneously, one or two minims at a time).

STRYCHNINE.—Symptoms: During a convulsion, the features are contorted; body bent rigidly backward; breathing impeded or stopped; tetanus; etc. The convulsions last from one to five minutes, with intervals of relaxation (may last half an hour). Asphyxia, during a convulsion etc. causes death. Treatment: Tannin at first; emetics; stomach-pump; tea and coffee; ether or chloroform inhalations; bromide of potassium (dr. ii): chloral (gr. x) to control spasms; nitrite of amyl; artificial respiration.

#### IV. THE STRONG ACIDS.

These poisons destroy the tissues with which they come in contact. When diluted, they cause inflammation; when undiluted, they corrode or char. Symptoms: Mucous membrane of mouth is whitened, blackened, softened, or detached in parts; intense thirst; burning and agonizing pain; nausea; vomiting of parts of the mucous membrane and matters mixed with darkened blood; great exhaustion; rapid and weak pulse; cold and clammy skin; death by collapse. Treatment: The stomachpump should not be used, and emetics must be used cautiously, as the violent contractions of emesis are very severe. Give magnesia; chalk; whiting; washing or baking soda; soap and water, etc. Relieve the intense suffering (morphine hypodcrmatically); injections of whiskey, or brandy; friction; warmth.

#### V. THE ALKALIES.

(See Acids for symptoms, etc.). Treatment: If potash, soda, ammonia, etc., has been taken, give acids to neutralize its action (vinegar, aromatic sulphuric acid, lemon juice, etc.). Subsequent treatment

consists in the administration of mucilaginous drinks (gruel, acacia water, linseed tea, etc.), the whites of a couple of eggs, in water, milk, etc.

## VI. POISONING BY ARTICLES OF FOOD.

Various kinds of ment, sausage, fruits, shell-fish, cheese, etc. Symptoms: Nausea; vom!ting; violent cramps; diarrhea; pain; great depression of vital powers, etc. In mushroom poisoning, symptoms of narcotism may be present. Treatment: Emetics; cathartics; stimulants for the depression, etc.

# GENERAL TREATMENT OF POISONING.

1. Eliminate the Poison from the stomach, etc. Emetics: Sulphate of zinc (gr. x-xxx); mustard (dr. ii) in a glass of warm water; ipecacuanha (gr. xx-xxx); tartar emetic (gr. i-ii); sulphate of copper (gr. iI-v), is irritant and may increase the poisonous effect; hydrochlorate of apomorphine (gr. 1-10) hypodermatically, Stomach-

pump.

2. Frevent the absorption of the poison. This is done by giving a chemical antidote which combines with the poison in the stomach, forming a substance which is insoluble or inert. In treating poisoning by vegetable substances, give patient a pint of water containing tannin (gr. x-xx); or an infusion of green tea, particularly when stomach-pump or emetics are not at hand. In case where the poisoning is by salts or oxides (arsenic and antimony excepted) of the metals, give patient the whites of two or three eggs in water to swallow; albumen forms insoluble compounds with most of these poisons. When the poison is known, the chemical antidote can be readily given; as, for example, sugar of lead or carbolic acid are rendered inert by the use of a soluble substance like Glaubers' or Epsom salt, etc. The antidotal measures are, therefore, chemical and physiological.

3. Relieve the suffering of patient. For the burning pain in the stomach and bowels, give cooling, bland, and protective

liquids (ollve oil) linseed tea, mucllage of acacla, barley-water, gruels, etc.); allay the thirst (ice or ice-water); apply mustard to plt of stomach, or emollient poultices over the abdomen; give opium (mouth, enema, or subcutaneously), etc.

#### GENERAL ANTIDOTE.

(1045) R-Calcined magnesia, Powdered charcoal, aa gr. xl-dr. j. Hydrated sesquioxide of iron, oz. i-il.

Water, q. s.

M. S. As a general antidote, where
the nature of the poison is unknown.

#### NAMES OF DISEASES.

Addison's disease-maladie bronzee-disease of the supra-renal capsules.

Albert's disease—fungoid mycosis.

Aran-Duchenne's disease-progressive mus-

cular atrophy.

Argyll-Robertson pupil-one which changes in accommodation, but does not respond to light.

Astley Cooper's hernia-femoral hernia

wlth a multllocular sac.

Barton's fracture-one of the lower end of the radius involving the joint. Basedow's disease-exophthalmic goitre.

Baudln's law-antagonism of tuberculosis and malaria.

Bazln's disease—buccal psoriasls.

Beclard's disease-hernia through the saphenous opening.

Bell's palsy-paralysis of the seventh nerve.

Boyer's cyst-sub-hyoid cyst.

Bright's disease-albuminuric nephritis. Brown-Sequard's combination of symptoms -hemiparaplegia with hemianaesthesla

of the opposite side. Cazenave's lupus—lupus erythematodus. Charcot's disease-amyotrophic lateral

sclerosis. Charcot's joint-the enlarged joint of loco-

motor ataxia. Cheyne-Stokes breathing—ascending and

descending frequency of respiration.
Cloquet's hernia—perineal hernia.
Colles' fracture—one of the lower third of

the radius.

Colles' law-that of non-infection of the mother by her syphilitic infant at the breast.

Corrigan's pulse-water-hammer pulse-the pulse of aortic regurgitation.

Corrigan's disease-aortic insufficiency.

Corvisart's facies-asytolic facies.

Chuveilhier's disease-simple ulcer of the stomach.

Chuveilhier's paralysis-progressive muscular atrophy.

Donder's glaucoma-simple atrophic glaucoma.

Dressler's disease-paroxysmal hemoglobinuria.

Dubini's disease-electrical chorea. Duchenne's disease-locomotor ataxia.

Duchenne's paralysis-pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.

Duhring's disease-dermatitis herpetiformis. Dupuytren's disease-retraction of the palmar aponeurosis.

Depuytren's hydrocele-bi-locular (en sac) hydrocele.
. Wilson's disease—universal exfoliative

dermatitis. Eichstedt's disease—pityriasis versicolor.

Erb's palsy-paralysis of the brachial plex-Erb-Charcot disease-spasmodic tabes dor-

salis. Fouchard's disease-alveolo-dental periost-

itis. Friedreich's disease-hereditary ataxia.

Gerier's disease-paralytic vertigo. Gibbon's hydrocele-that coincident with

hernia.

Gibert's pityriasis—pityriasis rosae. G. de la Tourette's disease—moto inco-ordination. Goyrand's hernia—inguino-interstitial her-

nia.

Graefe's sign-failure of the upper lids to follow the eyes in descent.

Grave's disease-exophthalmic goitre.

Guyon's sign—renal ballottement. Harley's disease—paroxysmal haemoglobinuria.

Heberden's rheumatism-that of small articulation with nodosities.

Hebra's disease—polymorphus eyrthema. Hebra's pityriasis-pityriasis rubra chronica.

Hebra's prurigo-idiopathic prurigo.

Henoch's purpura-purpura with abdominal symptoms.

Hesselbach's hernia-femoral hernia with a multilocular sac.

Hippocrates' facies—that of agony. Hodgson's disease—atheroma of the aorta. Hodgson's disease-adenitis-pseudo-ieucocythemia.

Hugier's disease-fibromyomata of the uterus.

Hutchinson's teeth-notched teeth of hereditary syphilis.

Hutchinson's trio of symptoms-notched teeth, interstitial keratitis and otitis of

hereditary syphilis.

Jacksonian epilepsy-focal epilepsy.

Jacob's ulcer—cancroid ulcer. Kaposi's disease—xerodermia pigmentosa. Kopp's asthma-thymic asthma-spasm of

the glottis.

Kroniein's hernia-inguino-properitoneal hernia. Laennec's cirrhosis-atrophic cirrhosis.

Landry's disease-acute ascending paraly-

Laugier's hernia-that across Gimbernat's ligament.

Laber's disease—hereditary optic atrophy. Levert's law-marginal insertion of umbilical cord with a small placenta.

Littre's hernia-diverticula hernia. Ludwig's angina-infectious phlegmon

the sub-hyoid region.

Maiassez's disease-cyst of the testicle. Meniere's disease-labyrinthine vertigo. asthma-laryngismus Miliar's stridulus-

spasm of the glottis. Morrand's foot-one with eight toes.

Morvan's disease-analgesic paralysis of the extremities.

Paget's disease-pre-cancerous eczema the breast.

Paget's disease-hypertrophied deforming ostitis.

Parkinson's disease-paralysis agitans.

Parrot's disease-syphilitic pseudo-paralysis. Parry's disease exophthalmic goitre.

Pavy's disease-intermittent albuminuria.

Petit's hernia-lumbar hernia.

Pott's aneurism—aneurism by anastomosis. Pott's disease—ostitis of the vertebrae. Pott's fracture—fracture of the tibla.

Raynaud's disease-symmetrical gangrene of the extremities.

Reclus' disease-cystic disease of the breast.

Richter's hernia-parietal enterocele.

Rivolta's disease-actinomycosis.

Romberg's sign-ataxic swaving in the dark or with closed eyes.

Rosenbach's sign-abolition of the abdominal reflex.

Soesnich's ulcer-infectious ulcer of the cornea. Stellwag's symptom-retraction of the up-

per eyelid.

Stokes' law-paralysis of muscles subjacent to inflamed serous and mucous membranes.

Stork's blenorrhea-that of the respiratory

passages. Sydenham's chorea-chorea minor-common

chorea. Thomson's disease-muscular spasm

voluntary movement.
Tornwald's disease—inflammation of the pharyngeal tonsil.
Velpeau's hernia—femoral hernia in front

of the vessels.

Volkman's deformity-congenital tibio-tarsal luxation. Wardrop's disease-malignant onychia.

Weil's disease—abortive typhoid fever with

jaundice. Werlhoff's disease—purpura hemorrhagica. Westphal's sign—abolition of the knee

jerk. Willard's lupus—tuberculosis lupus. Winckel's disease-cyanosis of the new-



#### FINIS.

The following authorities have been freely consulted in the preparation of this little volume: Bartholow's Practice of Medicine. May & Mason's Index of Medicine.

May & Mason's Index of Materia Medica.

Powell's Essentials of Diseases of Children.

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phia, Pa.

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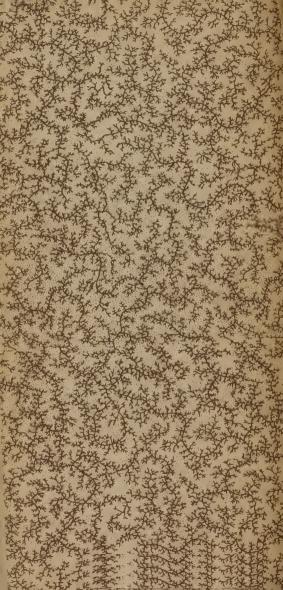
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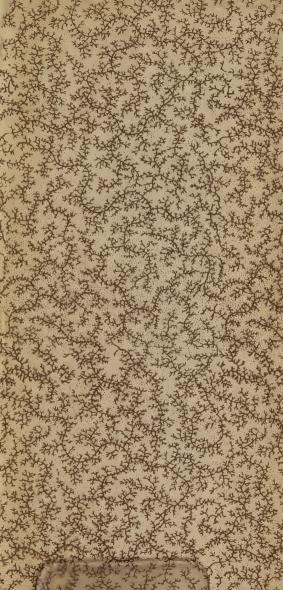
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